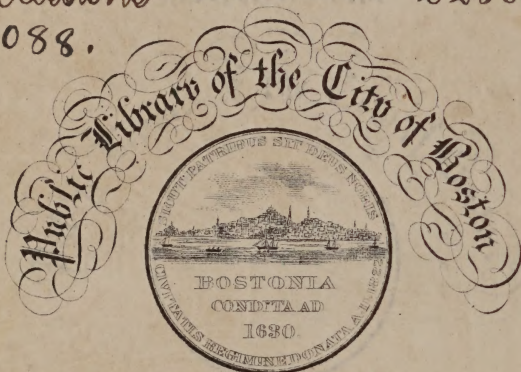


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THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER,
EXHIBITING
A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE
CIVIL DIVISIONS, RIVERS, HARBOURS,
INDIAN TRIBES, &c.
OF THE
AMERICAN CONTINENT,
ALSO OF THE
WEST INDIA
AND OTHER APPENDANT ISLANDS;
WITH
A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF
LOUISIANA.

Compiled from the best Authorities,
By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D. A.A.S. S.H.S.
Author of the American Universal Geography.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS.
SECOND EDITION,
REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

Charlestown:
PRINTED BY AND FOR SAMUEL ETHERIDGE, AND FOR
THOMAS AND ANDREWS,
BOSTON.—1804.

6088

Office of the Clerk of the District of Massachusetts
Dec. 31, 1853.

District of Massachusetts, to wit.

BE it remembered, That on the twenty sixth day of February, in the eighteen hundred and fourth year of our Lord, and in the twenty eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JEDIDIAH MORSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, to wit. "THE AMERICAN GAZETTEER, exhibiting a full account of the Civil Divisions, Rivers, Harbours, Indian Tribes, &c. of the American Continent, also of the West India and other appendant Islands; and a particular description of Louisiana. Compiled from the best authorities, by JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. A. A. S. S. H. S. author of the AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY. Illustrated with maps. Second edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints."

N. GOODALE, Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts.

A true Copy of Record. }
Attest, N. GOODALE, Clerk. }

PREFACE.

THE first edition of THE AMERICAN GAZETTEER was published in the year 1797. The work was considered as incomplete without a second volume, which should embrace the other three quarters of the globe. This was accordingly compiled and published, under the title of "A NEW GAZETTEER OF THE EASTERN CONTINENT, in 1802. These two volumes professedly describe, from the best authorities, all the places of importance on the habitable earth.

A new edition of the first volume being called for, the Author now offers it to the public, whose patronage he has liberally and gratefully shared, and which it has been, and will be, his ambition to deserve. Neither labour nor expense have been spared to enrich this new edition from the numerous sources of information, which have been opened since the first was published. Much has been derived from obliging correspondents, whose favors are thankfully, though they cannot be particularly, acknowledged. More has been collected from the very valuable Maps and Publications, which have appeared since the last seven years. Several of the
most

the preference. With a view merely to introduce the subject before the public, and to invite their attention to it, an example is given, in the *Appendix*, under the head, FREDONIA, to shew the convenience and utility of such a general name. The Author has not the temerity or the vanity to think of giving a name to his country. He would not be considered as the strenuous advocate of any one of those above suggested. He only wishes that the government, whose right it is, would fix upon and establish a specific name, which shall honourably distinguish our country and its inhabitants, from the rest of the world.

CHARLESTOWN, (MASS.) MARCH 1st, 1804.

GAZETTEER

GAZETTEER

OF THE

WESTERN CONTINENT.

A B I

AARONSBURGH, lies at the head of Penn's Creek, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles westerly from Lewisburgh, and 40 W by N from Sunbury. It contains 40 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. Lat. 40 53 N. Lon. 2 23 W.

Abacco, or *Providence*, one of the Bahama islands, in the Atlantic ocean, subject to Great Britain, N lat. 24. W lon. 77. See *Providence*.

Abacoochee, or *Goossee*, a large river rising in Tennessee, passing into Georgia, through the Cherokee into the Creek country, where it unites with the Oakfuskee, and forms the Alabama.

Abbeville, a district of S Carolina, containing 13,553 people, of whom 2964 are slaves.

Abbeville County, in Ninety-Six district, S Carolina, bounded on the N E by the Saluda, and on the S W by the Savannah, is 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth; contains 9197 inhabitants, including 1665 slaves. The lands of this county are rich and well watered by several streams which fall into Savannah and Saluda rivers. Abbeville court house is the seat of justice in the above county. It has a magazine, arsenal, and jail.

Abercorn, a small town on Savannah river, in Georgia, about 5 miles from Ebenezer, and 18 N W of Savannah.

Abineau Port, on the N side of Lake Erie, is about 13 miles W S W from Fort Erie.

Abingdon, a town at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, Harford county, Maryland; 12 miles S W from Havre de Grace, and 20 N E from Balti-

A

A B R

more. Cokesbury College, instituted by the Methodists, in 1785, is in this town.

Abington, the chief town of Washington county, Virginia, has 363 inhabitants, and is about 145 miles from Campbell's station, near Holston; 260 from Richmond, in Virginia, in a direct line, and 310 as the road runs, bearing a little to the S of W, Lat. 36 30 N.

Abington, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; 22 miles southeasterly from Boston, and contains 1623 inhabitants.

Abington, a parish in the town of Pomfret, in Connecticut.

Abington, a village in Pennsylvania, 12 miles N of Philadelphia.

Abipons, an Indian nation in Paraguay S America. They are a warlike race, catching and taming the wild horses introduced by the Spaniards; their cavalry are formidable. They are so far from the rational opinions taught in the gospel, that they have no idea of God. Their magicians are their tyrants, who instruct them that there is an evil demon; polygamy is allowed, and mothers frequently destroy their infants that they may be more attentive to their husbands. So wretched are the people, so dreadful the state of morals where the gospel is unknown.

Abitibbi, a small lake in Upper Canada; on the S side of which is a settlement called Frederick, which last lies in N lat. 49, W long. 79 40. Also the name of a river which runs N and joins Moose river, near its mouth at James bay.

Abram's Creek, falls into Hudson's river, near the city of Hudson.

Abrojos, or *Baxos de Babuca*, a bank, with several small rocks and isles, E of Turk's

Turk's island, in N lat. 21 5, W lon. 69 40. Between this bank and Turk's island is a deep channel, for ships of any burden, 3 leagues wide.

Abrolhos, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brazil, and near the island of St. Barbe.

Absecon Beach, on the coast of New-Jersey, 16 miles S W from Little Egg Harbour.

Acadia, the name by which Nova Scotia was called, when it belonged to the French. Its limits, as settled by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, were St. Lawrence river on the N, Penobscot W, and the gulf of St. Lawrence on the E. This name was first applied to a tract, from the 40th to the 46th degrees of N lat. granted to De Mons, Nov. 8, 1603, by Henry IV. of France.

Acapala, or *Acapula*, a town in the province of Chiapa, New Spain. It is situated on the Tobasco river, near the city of Chiapa, and not far from a bay in the South Sea, called Teguanticapac.

Acapulco, a city in New Spain, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 220 miles S E of Mexico; the chief port in this sea, and the principal mart on the whole coast. Its harbour is so spacious that several hundred ships may ride in it with convenience. The mouth, which is defended by a low island, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, having a wide and deep channel at each end; the westernmost channel is the narrowest, but so deep that there is no anchoring; and the Manilla ships pass in that way; but those from Lima enter through the S W channel. This harbour runs N about 3 miles; then growing very narrow, turns short to the W, and a mile farther it terminates. The town stands at the mouth of this passage, on the N W side, close by the sea, and at the end of the town is a platform mounted with guns. Opposite to the town, on the E side, is a high and strong castle, with guns of a large size. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the harbour, under the command of the castle and platform. The town, surrounded by very high mountains, is so unhealthy, so destitute of good water, and so disagreeable, that except when the Manilla galeon is there, and while the consequent fair continues, it is almost deserted by the inhabitants. When she arrives in this port, she is generally moored on its western side; and her cargo, consisting of spices,

all sorts of Chinese silks and manufactures, silk stockings, Indian stuffs, calicoes, chintz, together with other small articles, as goldsmiths work, &c. are delivered with all expedition; when the town of Acapulco, from almost solitude, is thronged with merchants from all parts of Mexico and Peru. The cargo being landed, the silver and the goods intended for Manilla are taken on board, and the ship prepares to put to sea with the utmost expedition. The galeon takes in here, in return for the goods which she brings, at least ten millions of dollars, a part of which pays the Spanish garrisons in the Philippine islands. The commerce of this place with Peru is not, as many writers have supposed, confined only to the annual ship from Lima; for at all other seasons of the year, except that wherein the Acapulco ship arrives, the trade is open, and ships from Peru come hither frequently to exchange the commodities of that country for those of Mexico. From the end of November to the end of May, they have no rain here, and it is so hot in January when the fair generally begins, that merchants are obliged to do their business chiefly in the morning. When the fair is over, almost every body leaves the place but a few blacks and mulattoes. The town is governed by a chief justice, who has 20,000 pieces of eight *per annum*; and the curate, though allowed but 180 pieces of eight, makes his place worth 14,000 by the burial fees of strangers who die here, or on board the ships in the harbour. There is an hospital maintained here, by deductions from the pay of the soldiers, and the alms of the merchants. Within a league of the E of Acapulco, is Port Marquis, a very good harbour, where the ships from Peru generally run in contraband goods. Lat. 17 22 N, lon. 102 20 W.

Acarai, a town in Paraguay, S America, built by the Jesuits, in 1624, N lat. 22, W lon. 51 5.

Acazabastian, a river in the province of Vera Paz, in Mexico. It runs into the Golfo Dulce, and has a town situated on its banks, of the same name. The source of this river is not far from the S. Sea.

Acazabula, a sea port, situated on a point of land, in the province of Guatemala Proper, in Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea, about four leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greatest part of the treasures from Peru and Mexico. In its neighbourhood are three volcanoes.

Acoma, a town in New Mexico, North America, situated on a high mountain with a strong castle, and is the capital of the province. N lat. 35, W lon. 104 15.

Accomack County, in Virginia, is situated on a peninsula, bounded N by Maryland, E by the Ocean, and on the W by Chesapeake bay, and contains 11,264 free inhabitants, and 4,429 slaves. It is 50 miles long, 13 broad.

Acklin's Key, lies about 50 miles S E from Long Island, or Yuma, one of the Bahama islands. It has Long Key 12 miles to the N W. Upon the south eastward side is an entire chain of rocks. N lat. 22 10, W lon. 73 30.

Achiachica, a town in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Acouez, an Indian nation in Canada.

Acquacknack, or *Acquakinunk*, a town on the W side of Passaic river, in Essex county, New Jersey, 10 miles N of Newark, and 17 N W from New York.

Acton, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 901 inhabitants; 21 miles N W of Boston.

Acworth, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1766, and contains 704 inhabitants; 8 miles E by N from Charlestown, and 73 N W by W from Portsmouth.

Adams, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1688 inhabitants, is 142 miles N W of Boston. In the northern part of this town, is a great natural curiosity. A pretty mill stream, called Hudson's Brook, which rises in Vermont, and falls into the north branch of Hoosuck river, has, for 30 or 40 rods, formed a very deep channel, in some places 60 feet deep, through a quarry of white marble. Over this channel, where deepest, some of the rocks remain, and form a natural bridge. From the top of this bridge to the water, is 62 feet; its length is about 12 or 15, and its breadth about 10. Partly under this bridge, and about 10 or 12 feet below it, is another, which is wider, but not so long; for at the east end they form one body of rock, 12 or 14 feet thick, and under this the water flows. The rocks here are mostly white, and in other places clouded, like the coarse marble common at Lancashire, and in other towns in Berkshire county.

Adams, a County of Pennsylvania bounded N by Cumberland and S by Maryland, containing 314,880 acres. Chief town Gettysburg. The county is divided into 16 townships, and contains 13,172 inhabitants.

Adams, a county of the State of Ohio, containing 3432 inhabitants.

Adams, a county of the Mississippi territory, containing 4660 inhabitants, of whom 2257 are slaves.

Adamstown, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing about 40 houses; 20 miles N E of Lancaster.

Adoyes. See *Mexicano River*.

Addison County, in Vermont, is on the east side of Lake Champlain, and is divided nearly into equal parts by Otter Creek; has Chittenden county on the N, and Rutland county on the S, and contains 13,417 inhabitants, dispersed in 21 townships. It is about 30 miles by 27: a range of the green mountains passes through it. Chief town Middlebury, granted Nov. 1761.

Addison, a town of the above county, 734 inhabitants. It lies on Lake Champlain, and is separated from Newhaven, on the E by Otter creek. Snake Mountain, on the S E lie partly in this township, granted 1761.

Addison, a town in Washington County, Maine, lying on the sea, with Indian river for its East and Pleasant river bay its W boundary, 10 miles S W of Machias.

Adequatangie Creek, in New York state, is the eastern head water of Susquehannah river.

Admiralty Bay, and *Port Mulgrave*, on the N W coast of America, lie in N lat. 59 31, W lon. 140 18.

Adison's Town, lies near the N E line of New Jersey, and S E of the Drowned Lands; 27 miles N of Morristown, and 24 N W of Patterson.

Affuera, one of the islands of Juan Fernandes, on the South Sea coast, in the kingdom of Chili. Lon. from the meridian of Callao, 30 20, about 400 leagues to the N of Cape Horn. This coast swarms with sea lions and wolves.

Agamenticus, a mountain of considerable elevation in the district of Maine, distant about 6 miles from Bald Head, and 8 from York harbour. Lat. 43 16 N, and 70 39 W lon. from Greenwich. It is a noted landmark for seamen, and is a good directory for the entry of Piscataqua harbour, as it lies very nearly in the same meridian with it, and with Pigeon Hill, on Cape Ann. The mountain is covered with wood and shrubs, and affords pasture up to its summit, where there is an enchanting prospect. The cultivated parts of the country, especially on the S and S W appear as a beautiful garden, intersected by the majestic river

river Pascataqua, its bays and branches. The immense ranges of mountains on the N and N W afford a sublime spectacle ; and on the sea side, the various indentings of the coast, from Cape Ann to Cape Elizabeth, are plainly in view in a clear day ; and the Atlantic stretches to the E as far as the power of vision extends. At this spot the bearings of the following objects were taken, with a good surveying instrument, October 11, 1780.

Summit of the White Mountains, N 15 W.

Cape Porpoise, N 63 E.

Rocheater Hill, N 64 W.

Tuckaway South Peak, S 80 W.

Proff's Hill, Kittery, S 57 W.

Saddle of Bonabeag, N 14 W.

Isle of Shoals Meeting House, S 6 E.

Varney's Hill, in Dover, distant 10½ miles by mensuration, N 89 W.

Variation of the needle, 6 W.

Agamenticus, a river in the centre of York county, district of Maine. It is indebted to the ocean for its waters, through Pascataqua bay ; having no considerable aid from streams of fresh water. Its mouth is about 4 miles southerly from Cape Neddick river. Small vessels can enter here.

Agamentic, or *Antaguntic Pond*, in the district of Maine, sends its waters northward to the Chaudiere, through the west branch of that river.

Agomisa, an island in James Bay, near its western coast, N NE from Albany Fort.

Agua Cape, on the coast of Peru, S America, lies southward of Puira ; in the 6th deg. of S lat. and in the 82d of W lon.

Arkansas, see *Arkansas*.

Alabama, a considerable river in E Florida. Also said to be the name of a branch of St. Mary's river. See Appen.

Alabama, an Indian village, delightfully situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on several swelling green hills, gradually ascending from the verge of the river. These Indians are the remains of the ancient Alabama nation, who inhabited the east arm of the *Great Mobile river*, which still bears their name, now possessed by the Creeks, or Muscogulges, who conquered the former.

Alabama River, a large navigable river of Georgia, is formed by the junction of the *Consa* or *Consee*, or *High Toron river*, and Tallapoossee river, at Little Tallassee, and runs in a S W direction, until it meets Tombigbee river from the N W at the great island which it there forms, 90 miles from the mouth of Mobile bay, in

the gulf of Mexico. This beautiful river has a gentle current, pure waters, and excell at fish. It runs about 2 miles an hour, is 70 or 80 rods wide at its head, and from 15 to 18 feet deep, in the driest season. The banks are about 50 feet high, and seldom, if ever, overflowed. Travellers have gone down in large boats, in the month of May, in 9 days from Little Tallassee to Mobile bay, which is about 350 miles by water. Its banks abound with valuable productions in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

Alabaster or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands, on which is a small fort and garrison. It is on the Great Bahama Bank. The soil of this island, and Harbour island, which lies at the north end of it, is better than Providence island, and produces the greatest part of the pine apples that are exported ; the climate is very healthy. N lat. 25 to 26, W lon. 75 to 76 5.

Alachua Savannab, is a level green plain, in the country of the Indians of that name, in E Florida, situated about 75 miles west from St. Augustine. It is above 15 miles over, and 50 in circumference ; and scarcely a tree or bush of any kind to be seen on it. It is encircled with high sloping hills, covered with waving forests, and fragrant orange groves, rising from an exuberantly fertile soil. The ancient *Alachua* town stood on the borders of this savannah ; but the Indians removed to *Cusecavilla*, 2 miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site, occasioned by the stench of the putrid fish and reptiles, in the summer and autumn, driven on shore by the alligators ; and the noxious exhalations from the marshes of the savannah. Though the horned cattle and horses bred in these meadows are large, sleek, sprightly, and fat, yet they are subject to mortal diseases ; such as the water rot, or scald, occasioned by the warm water of the savannah ; while those which range in the high forests are clear of this disorder.

Alacranes, *Los*, a long range of shoals, banks, and rocks, on the south side of the gulph of Mexico, opposite the peninsula of Yucatan, east from Stone Bank, and west from Cape St. Antonio ; within the 23d deg. of N lat. and between the 89th and 91st degrees of W lon.

Alaska, a long peninsula on the N W coast of America, formed by Bristol bay and the ocean on the N W and N, and by the ocean and the waters of Cook's river on the

the S and S.E. At its extremity are a number of islands, the chief of which, in their order westward, are, Oonemak, Oonalasna, and Ocumnak, which form part of the chain or cluster of islands, called the Northern Archipelago. Capt. Cook, on his return in 1779, passed through the channel east of Oonemak island. See *N.W. Coast of America*.

Alatamaha, a navigable river of Georgia. It rises in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of a western branch of Savannah river, called Tugulo. In its descent through the mountains it receives several auxiliary streams; thence it winds, with considerable rapidity, through the hilly country 250 miles, whence it enters into the open, flat country, by the name of *Oakmulgee*. Thence after meandering for 150 miles, it is joined by the *Oconee*, which likewise has its source in the mountains. After this junction, it assumes the name of *Alatamaha*, when it becomes a large majestic river; and flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains 100 miles, discharges itself into the Atlantic by several mouths. The north channel glides by the heights of Darien, about 10 miles above the bar, and after several turnings, enters the ocean between Sapelo and Wolf islands. The south channel, which is esteemed the largest and deepest, after its separation from the north, descends gently, taking its course between McIntosh and Broughton islands; and at last by the west coast of St. Simon's found between the south end of the island of that name, and the north end of Jekyl island. At its confluence with the Atlantic, it is 500 yards wide.

Alban's, St. a township in Franklin county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite N Hero island, 941 inhabitants.

Albany County, on Hudson's river, in the state of New York, lies between Ulster and Saratoga; its extent 46 miles by 28. The inhabitants are 34,043, of whom 1808 are in slavery.

Albany, the chief town of the above county, is situated on the west bank of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York, to which it is next in rank, and 340 S of Quebec. N lat. 42 39, W lon. 73 30. This city and suburbs, by enumeration in 1797, contained 1263 buildings, of which 863 were dwelling-houses, and 6021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothic style, with the gable end to the street, which custom the

first settlers brought from Holland; the new houses are built in the modern style. Its inhabitants are collected from various parts of the world, and speak a great variety of languages, but the English predominates: and the use of every other is gradually lessening. Albany is unrivalled for situation, being nearly at the head of sloop navigation, on one of the noblest rivers in the world. It enjoys a salubrious air, and is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country W and N; a country of an excellent soil, abounding in every article for the W India market; plentifully watered, with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, settling with almost unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording subsistence to millions of inhabitants: and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, which are in great part accomplished, Albany will probably increase in a more rapid degree. The public buildings are, a Low Dutch church, of ancient and very curious construction, now disused, and a mere monument of ancient architecture, a new and elegant Dutch church, of brick, one for Episcopalians, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans, or High Dutch, one for Methodists, and one for Roman Catholics; an hospital, city hall, and a handsome brick gaol. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and as many assistants. The improvements in this city, within a few years past, have been very great in almost all respects. Wharves have been built on the river, the streets have been paved, a bank instituted, a new and handsome style of building introduced, and excellent water is conducted into the various parts of the city, from a fine spring 5 miles west of the city. For these improvements the inhabitants are indebted to the patriotic exertions of a very few gentlemen. One mile north of this city, in its suburbs, near the manor house of the late lieutenant governor Van Rensselaer, are very ingeniously constructed, extensive and useful works, for the manufacture of Scotch and rappee snuff, roll and cut tobacco of different kinds, chocolate, mustard, starch, hairpowder, split pease, and hulled barley. These valuable works are the property of Mr. James Caldwell, who unfortunately lost a complete set of similar works, by fire, in July, 1794, with the stock, valued at 37,500 dollars. It is a circumstance

circumstance worthy of remark, and is evincive of the industry and enterprise of the proprietor, that the whole of the present buildings and machinery were begun and completed in the short space of eleven months. These works are decidedly superior to any of the kind in America. All the articles above enumerated, even to the spinning of tobacco, are manufactured by the aid of water machinery. For the invention of this machinery the proprietor has obtained a patent. These works give employment and subsistence to 40 poor boys, and a number of workmen. Men who make such efforts to advance American manufactures, deserve well of their country. In the year 1609 Henry Hudson, whose name the river bears, ascended it in his boat to *Aurania*, the spot on which Albany now stands. The settlement of this city commenced about the year 1612 and next to Jamestown in Virginia, is the oldest in the United States. It was called *Beverwyck* till 1623, then *Fort Orange* till 1647, then *Williamstadt* till 1664, when it received the name of Albany. All this time it had the nickname of the *Fuyck*, and did not loose the name of *Fort Orange*, especially with foreigners. Fort Orange, was built in 1623.

Rates MS. Let.

Albany, a British fortress in New South Wales, in N America, situated on the river of the same name. N lat. 52 14, 40 W lon. 81 59 58.

Albany River, falls into James's bay, in N America, in N lat. 51 30, W long. 84 30. This river runs in a N E direction, and has communication with a vast chain of small lakes, in a line S W to the S end of Winnipeg lake, a body of water next in size to Lake Superior.

Albemarle County, in Virginia, lies between the blue ridge and the tide waters, and contains 9003 free inhabitants, and 5436 slaves. Its extent about 35 miles square. Rich mines of iron ore have been discovered in this county.

Albemarle Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, is a kind of inland sea, 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It lies north of Pamlico Sound, and communicates with it; as it likewise does with Currituck Inlet. It receives Roanoke and Meherrin rivers; and the passage into it from the sea is called Roanoke Inlet.

Albion, *New*, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, and part of the N W coast of America, when he took

possession of it. A large tract of the N W coast is thus called. Capt. Cook landed on a part of this coast on the 7th of March, 1778, in N lat. 74 33, E long. 235 10, which he thus describes: "The land is full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow; while the vallies between them, and the grounds on the sea coast, high as well as low, are covered with trees, which form a beautiful prospect, as one vast forest. At first the natives seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce; at last they preferred brass. They were more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations that had hitherto been met with; so that they would not part with wood, water, grass, nor the most trifling article without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands."

Alempigon, a small lake northward of Lake Superior.

Alexandria, a township in Grafton co. N Hampshire, containing 303 inhabitants; incorporated in 1782.

Alexandria, a township in Hunterdon co. N Jersey, containing 1503 inhabitants.

Alexandria, a small town in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniatta river; 192 miles N W of Philadelphia.

Alexandria, formerly called *Belhaven*, a city in Virginia, situated on the southern bank of the Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. about 5 miles S W from the Federal City, 60 S W from Baltimore, 60 N from Fredericksburgh, 168 N of Williamsburgh, and 290 from the sea; 38 45 N lat. and 77 10 W long. Its situation is elevated and pleasant. The soil is clayey. The original settlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains about 500 houses, many of which are handsomely built, and 4196 free inhabitants, and 875 slaves. This city, upon opening the navigation of Patowmac river, and in consequence of its vicinity to the seat of the federal government, bids fair to be one of the most thriving commercial places on the continent.

Alford, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 518 inhabitants; between Great Barrington and W Stockbridge.

Alfordstown, a small town in Moor county, North Carolina.

Alfred, a town in York co. Maine, lying

ing between Sanford, Shapleigh, Coxhall and Waterborough. A branch of Moulton river passes through it into Wells. In the state police this township is called a district, and is by law joined with Sanford in the election of a representative to the state legislature.

Algonquins, an Indian nation in Upper Canada, on the north side of Lake Huron.

Alburg, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 710 inhabitants. It lies in the N W corner of the state on the Canada line, at the north end of Lake Champlain.

Arkansas. See *Arkansas River*.

Alleghany Mountains, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mississippi river, and the lakes, are a long and broad range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges, extending northeasterly and southwesterly, nearly parallel to the sea coast, about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 and 200 miles in breadth. Mr. Evans observes, with respect to that part of these mountains which he travelled over, viz. in the back parts of Pennsylvania, that scarcely one acre in ten is capable of culture. This, however, is far from being the case in all parts of this range. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compose this immense range of mountains, have different names in the different states, viz. the *Blue Ridge*, the *North Mountain*, or *North Ridge*, or *Devil's Backbone*, *Laurel Ridge*, *Jackson's Mountains*, and *Kittatinny Mountains*; which see under these names. All these ridges, except the *Alleghany*, are broken through by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through solid rocks. This principal ridge is more immediately called *Alleghany*, and is descriptively named the *Backbone of the United States*. From these several ridges proceed innumerable branches, or spurs. The general name of the whole range, taken collectively, seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans calls them the *Endless Mountains*; others have called them the *Appalachian Mountains*, from a tribe of Indians who live on a river which proceeds from this mountain, called the *Appalachicola*; but the most common name is the *Alleghany Mountains*, so called probably, from the principal ridge of the range. These mountains are not confusedly scattered, rising here and there into high peaks, overtopping each other; but run along in uniform ridges, scarcely half

a mile high. They spread as you proceed south, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs: others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Alleghany River, in Pennsylvania, rises on the western side of the Alleghany Mountain, and after running about 200 miles in a S W direction, meets the Monongahela at Pittsburg, and both united, form the Ohio. The lands on each side of this river, for 150 miles above Pittsburg, consist of white oak and chestnut ridges, and, in many places, of poor pitch pines, interspersed with tracts of good land, and low meadows. This river, and the Ohio likewise, from its head waters until it enters the Mississippi, are known and called by the name of Alleghany River, by the Seneca, and other tribes of the Six Nations, who once inhabited it.

Alleghany County, in Pennsylvania, formerly extended from the junction of the river of that name with the Ohio, where its chief town, Pittsburg, is situated, to the New York line. It has lately been divided. It contains 15,087 inhabitants, including 79 slaves.

Alleghany, is the most western county in Maryland, and has Pennsylvania on the north. The windings of the Patowmac River separate it from Virginia on the south, and Sidelinghill Creek divides it from Washington county on the east. It contains 6303 inhabitants, including 499 slaves. Cumberland is its chief town. The principal rivers which pass through this county, beside the Patowmac are Youghogany and Savage rivers, Wills and Town creek. In some parts are found large quantities of iron ore, limestone, and stone coal. The most common produce of the county is wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, potatoes and tobacco.

Allemaengel, a small Moravian settlement on Swetara River in Pennsylvania.

Allemand, a river which falls into the Mississippi from the S E about 43 miles S of the Natches.

Allenstown, a town in New Jersey, in Monmouth county, 15 miles N E from Burlington, and 13 S by E from Princeton.

Allenstown, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing 315 inhabitants; situated on the E side of Merrimack river, 25 miles N W of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth.

Allen

Allen Town, in Pennsylvania, Northampton co. on the point of land formed by Jordan's creek, and the Little Lehigh. It contains about 90 houses, and an academy.

Alloway Creek, in Salem co. N Jersey, empties into the Delaware. It is navigable 30 or 40 miles, but very crooked, and interrupted by several draw bridges.

All Saints, islands near Guadaloupe island, in the West Indies.

All Saints, a parish in Georgetown district, S Carolina. It sends a member to each house of the state legislature.

All Saints Bay, a captainship in the middle division of Brazil, so called from a large bay of that name, bounded N by the Ria Real; on the S by that of Las Ilheas; on the E by the ocean; and on the W by three unconquered nations of Indians. It is reckoned one of the richest and most fertile captainships in all Brazil, producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. The bay itself is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues over, interspersed with a number of small, but pleasant islands, and is of prodigious advantage to the whole country. It has several cities and towns, particularly St Salvador, which is its capital. All Saints Bay lies in lat. $12\frac{1}{2}$ S, lon. $40\ 10$ W. See *Salvador*.

Almaria. See *Villa Rica*.

Almira, a town in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Ambsbury, commonly called *Amesbury*, is a flourishing town in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the north western bank of Merrimack river, about 5 miles N W of Newburyport, containing 1157 inhabitants. Powows river divides the township from Salisbury, over which a handsome bridge has lately been erected. A number of mills, and a nail manufactory stand on the lower falls. See *Powows river*.

A'head, a township in Cheshire co. N Hampshire, containing 1606 inhabitants, 8 miles S from Charlestown.

Alton, a township in Strafford co. N Hampshire, N E from Barnstead, and has 721 inhabitants.

Alvarado, a river in New Spain, which rises in the mountains of the Zapotecas, and, after making a circuit through the province of Mazatlan, and receiving several smaller rivers and streams, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at 30 miles distance from Vera Cruz.

Amanibo, a town on the coast of Guiana, between Paramaribo and Cayenne.

Amapalla, a seaport town in the province of Guatimala, in North America, on

a gulf of the same name, 220 miles S E of the town of Guatimala, N lat. $12\ 30$, W lon. $86\ 40$.

Amariscoggin River. See *Androscoggin*.

Amatiques, a seaport town at the mouth of Guanaco's river, which empties into the Amatique gulf, or gulf of Honduras, in the province of Vera Paz, Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood cutters, and on the S of the gulf is a tract of land called *Amatique land*. Lat. $15\ 23$ N. Lon. 89 W.

Amazonia, a large country in S America, 1400 miles in length, and 900 in breadth; situated between the equator and 20 S lat. and bounded N by Terra Firma and Guiana; E by Brazil; S by Paraguay, and W by Peru; but has never yet been thoroughly explored. The river Amazon, called also Maragnon, the largest in the known world, gives name to this country. A great number of rivers which rush down with amazing impetuosity from the eastern declivity of the Andes, unite in a spacious plain, and form this immense river. In its progress it runs 3300 miles from W to E across South America. Some of the rivers which fall into it are very broad and deep. The chief of these, from the S and S W proceeding from the mouth westward, are Araguaya, Paratinaa, Madeira, Purus, Yulay, Yulacina, and Ucayai, rivers. From the N and N W progressing from its mouth, are Parma, Negro, Yupura, Ila, and Napo, which last rises near the town of Archidona, about 150 miles eastward of Quito. The Amazon is interspersed with a great number of islands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic ocean under the equator, and is there 150 miles broad. It received its present name from Francis d'Orillana, who said he saw armed women on its banks. He was deputed, in 1516, to penetrate into the courses of this river, which he did with an armed ship, and fought several nations of Indians, till he came to that place where he saw the armed women, who, with bows and arrows, opposed his passage. The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, considering it is situated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains which occasion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the weather, which obscures the sun a great part of the time it is above the

**SOUTH
AMERICA**

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the horizon. During the rainy season, the country is subject to dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. The soil is extremely fertile, producing a great variety of the tropical fruits; likewise a variety of timber, as cedar, redwood, oak, ebony, logwood, and many other sorts of dying wood; together with tobacco, sugar canes, cotton, potatoes, balsam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. Here are also sea cows and turtles; but the alligators and water serpents render fishing a dangerous employment. The natives of this country are of a good stature, have handsome features, long black hair, and are of a copper colour. They are said to have a taste for the imitative arts, especially painting and sculpture, and turn out good mechanics. They spin and weave cotton cloth. Their houses are built with wood and clay, and thatched with reeds.

Their arms in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fish skins. The several nations are governed by chiefs or caciques; it being observable that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almost universally, both among ancient and modern nations, in a rude state of society. The regalia which distinguish the chiefs, are a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of tiger's teeth or claws, which hang round the waist, and a wooden sword.

Ambur Bay, on the peninsula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras, lies N of *Ascension bay*, which see.

Amburgeese Key, an island in Hanover bay, on the east side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. It runs along the mouth of the bay, is 70 miles long, but very narrow. See *Ascension bay*.

Amboy. See *Perth Amboy*.

Ambrose, St. an island in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, 4 or 5 leagues due W from St. Felix island. At first view, it appears like two small islands, but after a nearer approach, it is found they are joined by a reef. It lies in 26 13 S lat. and 80 55 W long. from Greenwich. There is a large rock 4 miles to the northward of the island, called, from its appearance, *Sail Rock*. Capt. Roberts, who was here in 1792, found St. Felix island inaccessible. On St. Ambrose island, his crew killed and cured 13,000 seal skins of the best quality, in seven weeks. The island

has little else to recommend it. Fish and crawfish abound. The best season for sealing is from the 1st of April to the 1st of August. The island has the appearance of having had volcanic eruptions.

Amelia, a county in Virginia, situated between the blue ridge and the tide waters, having Cumberland county N, Prince George county E, and Lunenburg county S and W. Amelia contains 2848 free inhabitants, and 6585 slaves. An academy has lately been established and incorporated here by the name of Jefferson academy.

Amelia Isle, on the coast of E Florida, lies about 7 leagues N of St. Augustine, and very near Talbot island on the S, at the mouth of St. John's river. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad, is very fertile, and has an excellent harbour. Its N end lies opposite Cumberland island, between which and Amelia isle is the entry into St. Mary's river, in N lat. 30 52, W lon. 67 23.

Amelins, Ecor a, is a south eastern head branch of Wabash river, whose mouth is 9 miles N E from the mouth of Salamanie river, and 45 miles S W from the Miami village and fort.

Amoenia, a thriving township in Dutchess county, New York, 6 miles distant from Sharon, in Connecticut. It contains 3078 inhabitants, of whom 383 are electors.

America, is one of the four quarters of the world, probably the largest of the whole, and is from its late discovery, frequently denominated the *New World*, or *New Hemisphere*. This vast country, extends from the 56th degree of S lat. to the north pole, and from the 35th to the 165th degree of W long. from Greenwich. It is nearly 10,000 miles in length. Its average breadth may be about 1800 or 2000 miles. It has two summers, and a double winter, and enjoys almost all the variety of climates which the earth affords. It is washed by two great oceans. To the eastward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa. To the W it has the Pacific, or Great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. By these it carries on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. America is divided into two great continents, called *North* and *South America*, by an isthmus about 500 miles long; and which, at Darien, about lat. 9 N, is only 60 miles over; other writers say 34 miles. This isthmus, with the northern

and southern continents, forms the Gulph of Mexico, in and near which lie the islands, called the *West Indies*, in contradistinction to the eastern parts of Asia, which are called the *East Indies*. In America nature seems to have carried on her operations upon a larger scale, and with a bolder hand, and to have distinguished the features of this country by a peculiar magnificence. The mountains of America are much superior in height to those in the other divisions of the globe. Even the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the *Andes*, is elevated farther above the level of the sea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe; and Chimborazo, the most elevated point of the *Andes*, is 20,280 feet high, which is at least 7102 feet above the peak of Teneriffe. From the lofty and extensive mountains of America, descend rivers, with which the streams of Europe, of Asia, or of Africa, are not to be compared, either for length of course, or for the vast body of water, which they convey to the ocean. The Danube, the Indus, the Ganges, or the Nile, in the eastern hemisphere, are not of equal magnitude even with the St. Lawrence, the Missouri, or the Mississippi, in North America; and fall far short of the Amazon, and the La Plata in South America. The lakes of the New World are no less conspicuous for grandeur than its mountains and rivers. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which resembles the prodigious chain of lakes in North America, viz. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They may be properly termed inland seas of fresh water. And even those of the second or third class, are of greater circuit, (the Caspian sea excepted) than the greatest lake of the ancient continent. The luxuriance of the vegetable creation in the New World is extremely great. In the southern provinces, where the moisture of the climate is aided by the warmth of the sun, the woods are almost impervious, and the surface of the ground is hid from the eye under a thick covering of shrubs, of herbs, and weeds. In the northern provinces, although the forests are not incumbered with the same wild luxuriance of vegetation, the trees of various species are generally more lofty, and often much larger, than are to be seen in any other parts of the world. This vast country produces most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, &c. to be met with in the other parts of the world, and many of them in greater

quantities, and in high perfection. The gold and silver of America have supplied Europe with those precious metals. The gold and silver of Europe now bear little proportion to the high price set upon them before the discovery of America. It also produces diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones. To these, which are chiefly the productions of South America, may be added a great number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are of much greater use. Of these are the plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brazil, fustic, pimenta, lignumvitæ, rice, ginger, cocoa, or the chocolate nut, sugar, cotton, tobacco, banillas, redwood, the balsams of Tolu, Peru, and Chili, that valuable article in medicine, the Jesuit's bark, mechoacan, saffasfras, sarsaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, hides, furs, ambergrise, and a great variety of woods, roots, and plants, to which, before the discovery of America, the Europeans were either entire strangers, or which they were forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa, through the hands of the Venetians and Genoese, who then engrossed the trade of the eastern world. On this continent there grows also a variety of excellent native fruits; as pine apples, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, grapes, a great variety of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots and plants, with many exotic productions, which are brought to as great perfection as in their native soil. Notwithstanding the many settlements of the Europeans on this continent, great part of America remains almost unknown. N America contains the four British provinces, viz. 1. *Upper Canada*; 2. *Lower Canada*, to which are annexed *New Britain*, and the island of *Cape Breton*; 3. *New Brunswick*; 4. *Nova Scotia*, to which is annexed *St. John's Island*. Besides these are the islands of *Newfoundland*, and the *United States*. It contains also the Spanish territories of *Florida*, *New Mexico*, *California*, *Mexico*, and *Louisiana*, lately purchased by the U States. Beside these, there are immense unexplored regions to the W and N W. In the southern continent, lie the Spanish provinces of *Terra Firma*, *Guiana*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, and *Chili*; together with that of *Brazil*, belonging to the Portuguese, and the country of *Surinam*, belonging to the Dutch. Vast tracts, however, in the inland parts, are unknown, being comprehended under the general name of *Amazonia*.

zonía, formerly called Maragnon. A large district also lies between the straits of Magellan and the province of Paraguay, called *Patagonia*, little known. America, so far as known, is chiefly claimed and divided into colonies, by three European nations, the Spaniards, British, and Portuguese. The Spaniards, as they first discovered it, have the largest and richest portion, extending from Louisiana and New Mexico, in N America, to the straits of Magellan, in the South Sea, excepting the large province of Brazil, which belongs to Portugal; for, though the French and Dutch have some forts upon Surinam and Guiana, they scarcely deserve to be considered as proprietors of any part of the southern continent. Next to Spain the most considerable proprietor of America was Great Britain, who derived her claim to N America from the first discovery of that continent, by Sebastian Cabot, in the name of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1497, about 6 years after the discovery of S America by Columbus, in the name of the king of Spain. The country was in general called *Newfoundland*, a name which is now appropriated solely to an island on its coast. It was a long time before the English made any attempt to settle in this country. Sir Walter Raleigh, an uncommon genius, and a brave commander, first shewed the way, by planting a colony in the southern part, which he called Virginia, in honor of queen Elizabeth, who was unmarried. The French, indeed, from this period until the conclusion of the war of 1756, laid a claim to, and actually possessed, Canada and Louisiana; but, in that war, they were not only driven from Canada, and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of Louisiana lying on the E side of the Mississippi; and the British colonies, at the peace of 1763, extended so far as to render it difficult to ascertain the precise bounds of the empire of G Britain in N America. To the northward, Britain might have extended her claims quite to the pole. From that extremity, she had a territory extending southward to Cape Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 25, and, consequently, near 4000 miles in a direct line. And to the westward, the boundaries were unknown; but having entered into impolitic disputes with her colonies, she brought on a war, of which she felt the ruinous effects, by the dismemberment of her empire in N America: and British America, at the peace in 1783,

was circumscribed within the narrow limits already mentioned. America was very probably peopled early after the flood. See *Wall Subterranean*. Who were the first people of America? And whence did they come? are questions concerning which much has been said and written. Dr. Robertson and the Abbe Clavigero have attempted a solution of them. A summary of their opinions may be found in the *American Universal Geography*. It has been common, in estimating the population of the whole world, to allow 150 millions to America. But this is probably five times their real number. For if we suppose every part of the whole continent of America to be as populous as the U States, (which is not the case) the whole number will be but about 60 millions. The exact number is probably not more than 30,000,000. The present Americans may be divided into two general classes. First, the proper Americans, commonly called Indians, sometimes Aborigines, or those who are descended from the first inhabitants of the new world, and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, those who have migrated, or have been transported to America, since its discovery by Columbus, and their descendants. The former may be subdivided into three classes. First, the S American Indians, who probably came over from the northern and western parts of Africa, and the southern parts of Asia and Europe. Secondly, the Mexicans, and all the Indians south of the lakes and west of the Mississippi. Thirdly, the inhabitants of Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around them. The latter may also be distinguished into three classes. First, Europeans of many different nations, who have migrated to America, and their descendants, of unmixed blood. In this class we include the Spaniards, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Portuguese, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, &c. both in N and S America. Secondly, Africans, who have been transported to America and its islands, and their descendants. Thirdly, the mixed breeds called by the Spaniards, *Castas*, by the English, Mulattoes, that is, those who are descended from an European and an American, or from an European and African, or from an African and American.

Amesbury. See *Almsbury*.

Ameswell, is the most populous town in Hunterdon co. N Jersey. It contained in 1790, 5201 inhabitants. It is on Delaware

ware river, between Kingwood and Hope-well, 34 miles N of Philadelphia.

Amberst, a township in Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Chignecto Basin, on the S side of La Planch River, and on the rivers Napan and Macon. The navigation of the two last is difficult on account of shoals. The town was settled by North Irish, Yorkshire and New-England people.

Amberst, a half shire town of Hillsborough co. N Hampshire, formerly *Souhegan West*, and was originally granted from *Massachusetts*. It has 2150 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1762. The Aurean Academy was founded here in 1790. It is on a northern branch of Souhegan River, which falls into the Merrimack, and is 60 miles W of Portsmouth, and 53 N W of Boston. N lat. 42 54, W lon. 71 33.

Amberst, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 1358 inhabitants; 87 miles W from Boston, and 8 N E from Northampton.

Amberst County, in Virginia, lies between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, and contains 9339 free inhabitants, and 7462 slaves. It lies on the north of James River, and has a copper mine not worked.

Amiaz, a small island on the coast of Brazil, on which the towns of Santos and St. Vincents were built. Opposite to both ships find excellent anchorage.

Amilpas, two volcanoes in the province of Guatemala, in N Spain, near the mountains of Soconusco.

Amit, a river which rises in the Mississippi Territory, and after a southerly course falls into the Iberville. It is navigable for batteaux a considerable distance.

Amonosuck, an Indian name given to two rivers in N Hampshire: the one is called *Upper Amonosuck*, passing through a tract of excellent meadow. It rises near the north end of the White Hills, runs northerly about 15 miles; where is a carrying place of about 3 miles to *Amariscoggin River*. From thence the river runs S W and W nearly 18 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Northumberland, near the Upper Coos. The other is called *Great or Lower Amonosuck*, which rises on the west side of the White Mountains. It falls into the Connecticut just above the town of Haverhill, in Lower Coos, by a mouth 100 yards wide. About 2 miles from its mouth it receives *Wild Amonosuck*, 40 yards wide; from *Francia* and *Lincoln Mountains*. Two or three hours rain raises the water in this

last mentioned river several feet, and occasions a current so furious as to put in motion stones of a foot in diameter, but its violence soon subsides.

Amotape, a town in Peru, near Tumbes, on a river of excellent water, and near the shore of the Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a country highly improved, lat. 4 15 43 S.

Ampalla, or *Ampalia*, a city and seaport in Guatemala Gulf, in that of Mexico, 350 miles S E of the city of Guatemala, and carries on a brisk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

Ampares, a jurisdiction under the archbishop of Plata, eastward of that city, in the empire of Peru. It abounds in grain and cattle.

Amsterdam, New, was the name originally given by the Dutch to the city of N York.

Amsterdam, a new township in Montgomery co. N York. It contains 1064 inhabitants, 12 or 14 miles N W of Schenectady.

Amuseens Falls, in New Hampshire, are on Merrimack River, 16 miles below Concord, and 7 below Hookset Falls. It consists of three pitches, one below the other; so that the water falls about 80 feet in the course of half a mile. The second pitch, which may be seen from the road; on the W side, is truly majestic. In the middle of the upper part of the fall, is a high rocky island, on the top of which are a number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogheads, some of which are capable of holding several tons; formed by the circular motion of small stones, impelled by the force of the descending water. At the foot of the rapids, half a mile below the principal fall, is a bridge 556 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, consisting of 2000 tons of timber, and made passable for travellers: 57 days after it was begun. A canal, with locks, around these falls, is nearly completed. N lat. 42 59.

Anahuac, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico.

Anastasia, St. a small island close to the coast of East Florida, S of Mastances inlet, where the river Mastances forms two islands of the same name at its mouth. *St. Anastasia* island is bounded on the N by *St. Augustines'* bar. Here is a quarry of fine stone for building.

Anclote Point, on the Peninsula of California, and coast of the North Pacific Ocean, lies in the 30th deg. of N lat. and 116th of W lon. southerly from the town of Velicata, and N E from the small island of Guadaloupe.

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Ancoeus Creek, in N Jersey, a water of the Delaware, 6 miles S W from Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles; and considerable quantities of lumber are exported from it.

Anco, a small town of S America, 3 leagues from the city of Guamanga.

Andaguaylas, a jurisdiction in S America, in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima; E by S of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in sugar plantations, grain of most sorts, and fruits.

Andalusia, New, a province of Terra Firma, on the coast of the Atlantic, opposite the Leeward Islands.

Andasies, an Indian nation in Canada.

Andes. The principal mountains on this western continent are the *Cordillera de los Andes*, or Great Chain of Andes, in S America. They stretch along the Pacific Ocean from the straits of Magellan to the isthmus of Darien or Panama, upwards of 4000 miles; thence they run through the extensive kingdom of New Spain, till they lose themselves in the unexplored countries of the north. In New Spain, the most considerable part of this chain is called *Sierra Madre*, particularly in Cinaloa and Tarahumery, provinces 1200 miles distant from the capital. Further N they have been called, from their bright appearance, the *Shining Mountains*. The height of Chimborazo, the most elevated point of this vast chain, is 20,280 feet above the level of the sea; which is 7102 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world. The Andes commonly form two ridges as they run, the one higher and barren, and covered with snow, although in the torrid zone; the other fruitful in woods, groves, &c. The latter abounds with wild hogs; and sheep called guanacos, resembling a camel in shape, but of a smaller size, whose hair for softness, fineness, and colour, is preferred to silk. The Andes have 16 volcanoes, which break out in various places, and by melting the snow, occasion such torrents of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished. They are only passable in summer, and require 3 or 4 days to reach the top of any one of the highest.

Andover, a large, fertile and thriving post town in Essex co. Massachusetts. It contains 2941 inhabitants, in two parishes. In the South parish are a paper mill and powder mill, from the latter of which the army received large supplies of gunpowder in the late war. There is an excellent academy in this town, called "Phil-

AND

lips Academy," which owes its existence to the liberal benefactions of the family whose name it bears. Another academy has lately been established in the N parish. Andover is under excellent cultivation, particularly that part which is watered by Shawheen River. It lies about 20 miles W from Newburyport, and about 22 N from Boston.

Andover, a town in Hillsborough co. N Hampshire, contains 1133 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1779.

Andover, is the south westernmost township in Windfor co. Vermont, has Chester on the E, 22 miles W of Charlestown, and contains 1016 inhabitants.

Andover, a town in Suffex co. N Jersey, 10 miles S of New Town.

Andre, St. a town in the kingdom of Leon, near the mouth of Nallas River, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

Andreanoffski Isles, a crescent of isles between Asia and America, discovered in 1760. The natives resemble the Esquimaux and Greenlanders in their language and manners. They are idolaters. See *Behring's Straits*, and *Northern Archipelago*.

Andres, St. or *Andreas*, an island on the Musquito shore, off the Pearl Keys. N lat. 12 30, W lon. 82 30.

Andrew's, St. a small town in N Brunswick; situated in the rear of an island of the same name, on the E side of the arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy, called Schoodic. The town is regularly laid out in the form of an oblong square. The few inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade. The common tides rise here about 18 feet.

Andrew's, St. a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, about 20 miles N W of Newbury.

Andrew's, St. a parish in Charleston district, S Carolina.

Andrew's Sound, St. lies S of Jekyl's Island, and is formed by it and a small island at the mouth of Great Satilla River. The small river opposite this sound separates Camden from Glynn co. in Georgia.

Andros, islands on the S W of Providence, in the Bahama islands, called by the Spaniards, Ylles del Espiritu Santo. They take up a space of 30 leagues long and 4 or 5 broad, intersected by a number of very narrow passages.

Androscoggin, or *Amerefcoggen River*, in Maine, may be called the main western branch of the Kennebeck. Its sources are N of Lake Umbagog. Its course is southerly till it approaches near to the White Mountains,

Mountains, from which it receives Moose and Peabody rivers. It then turns to the E, and thence to the S E, in which course it passes within 2 miles of the sea coast, and then turning N runs over Pejepskaeg falls into Merry Meeting Bay, where it forms a junction with the Kennebeck, 20 miles from the sea. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock. The lands on this river are very good. *Little Amerescoggen* rises in Paris, and passes through Hebron and Poland, and enters great Amerescoggen at the 20 mile falls, opposite Lewistown, about 25 miles of irregular course from Merry Meeting Bay. The whole length with all its windings is about 30 miles. It receives several streams and ponds, particularly the Range Ponds, Brandy Pond, &c.

Angada, one of the Virgin Isles in the West Indies, and dependent on Virgin Gorda. It is about 6 leagues long, is low, and almost covered by water at high tides. On the S side is Treasure Point. Lat. 18 35 N, lon. 63 W.

Angaraez, a province in S America, in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, 20 leagues N W by W of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in all kinds of grain and fruits, beside vast droves of cattle for labour and sustenance.

Angelo, Port of, a harbour on the S Sea coast, in the middle between St. Pedro and Capolita; a broad open bay, with good anchorage, but bad landing; and the Spaniards reckon it as good a harbour as Guatulis.

Angelos, or *Tlafcala*, a province of Mexico, extending between the N and S Seas, having the Gulf of Mexico on the E, the province of Guaxaca on the S E, the Pacific Ocean on the S, the province of Mexico Proper on the W, and that of Penuco on the N, from which it is divided by Tupa river or Cavones. From one sea to the other is 100 leagues, about 80 along the Gulf of Mexico, and 20 upon the S Sea coast. Its soil, climate, and produce, are much the same with Mexico Proper. On the W side is a chain of mountains of 18 leagues, well cultivated; and another great ridge of mountains on the N W, the neighbourhood of which subjects it to shocking tempests, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations; yet this is allowed to be the most populous country of N Spain, which is partly ascribed to its having been an ally to Cortez, in the conquest of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the

Emperor Charles V. then also king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all service or duty to that crown; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgment, which inconsiderable parcels, almost 60 years ago, amounted to near 13,000 bushels; for it produces so much of that indian corn, that from thence it had the name of Tlafcala, i. e. the land of bread, which name it gives to its principal town. By this means the towns and villages swarm with Indians. Its principal towns are Acafuchithau, Achiachica, Tufpa, Zacatlan, Cazeres, Nafila, or Ahmira, Torre Blanca, Punta Delganda, Samputa, Xalappa, Puebla, Tepeaca, Cordova, Punta Brava, New Vera Cruz, &c. They speak the Spanish tongue, and scarcely any other; are perfectly reconciled to the Spanish customs, and grateful for the countenance and deference shewed to them above their fellow provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till civil wars arising in it, the people formed themselves into an aristocracy of many princes, to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different districts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reside in the court of Tlafcala, where they formed a senate, whose resolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government, they maintained themselves against the rulers of Mexico; and continued their aristocracy till their reception of the Spaniards under Cortez, whom they assisted with their numerous forces, and accomplished the ruin of that empire in 1521. See *Mexico*.

Angel, a town in the province of Chili, S America, 125 miles N of Baldivia. S. lat. 37 36, W lon. 72 59.

Angra De Los Reyes, a town in the captainship of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, S America, subject to the Portuguese, about 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is on the coast upon a small bay, from whence it has its name; being in English King's Bay. It has 2 churches, a monastery, and a small guard house of about 20 soldiers. Its chief produce is fish. Lat. 22 28 S, lon. 41 10 W.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, so called from its windings and irregular form, being 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth; 25 leagues N W of Barbuda, and 15 from St. Christopher's. It is the most northerly of all the Caribbee islands possessed by the British. It was settled in 1650. The inhabitants subsist mostly by farming, planting

ing Indian corn, and other kinds of husbandry. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants strong and vigorous. The exports in 1770, amounted, in sugar, rum, and cotton, to near 6000*l*. Lon. 62 10 W, lat. 18 4 N.

Anguilla, a bank and island E of the Great Bahama Bank, and N of the island of Cuba. Lon. 78 10 to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 10 N.

Anguille, Cape, a point of land in Newfoundland island, on the W side, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 leagues N from Cape Ray, the S W extremity of the island, in lat. 47 57 N.

Anguille, a bay on the N N E side of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite Magdalen Isles; and having St. Peter's harbour on the S E, and Port Chimene on the N W.

Annapolis River, in Nova Scotia, is of small size and passes into the bay of Fundy through the basin of its own name, on the S side of which, at the mouth of the river, stands the town and fort of Annapolis Royal. It is navigable for ships of any burden 10 miles; for those of 100 tons, 15 miles; and is passable for boats within 20 miles of Horton. The tide flows up 30 miles.

Annapolis, a county in Nova Scotia on the above river, adjoining to King's county, having 5 townships, viz. Wilmot, Granville, Annapolis, the chief towns, Clare, and Monckton. It is chiefly inhabited by Acadians, Irish, and New Englanders.

Annapolis Royal, called *Port Royal*, by the French, when M. de Ponts settled a colony here in 1605. This town, the chief town in the county of this name, stands on the S side of the river and bay of Annapolis. Nature has scarcely omitted one thing to render this the finest harbour in the world. It is 2 leagues in length, and one in breadth, having a small island, called Goat Island, almost in the middle of the basin, which is said to be large enough to contain several hundred ships. Its depth of water is no where less than 4 or 5 fathoms; it being 6 or 7 on one side of the island, and on the other 16 or 18. The bottom is every where very good, and ships may be secure in it from all winds. The entrance of the harbour is difficult, says Charlevoix, besides the inconvenience of great fogs; so that only one ship can pass in or out at a time, and that with the greatest precaution, the ship being obliged to go stern foremost by rea-

son of the strong currents and tides here. The town is not large, but has some very handsome buildings. It is fortified; nor can it be easily attacked, but by a bombardment. The fort is capable of containing about 100 men in its present state. N lat. 45 10, W lon. 64 5.

Annapolis, a port town in Ann Arundel co. and the capital of Maryland. It stands at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles S of Baltimore; 40 E by N from the Federal city; 72 S W from Wilmington, in Delaware State, and 132 S W from Philadelphia. It was formerly called Severn, and in 1694, it was made a port town. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river and two small creeks; and affords a beautiful prospect of Chesapeake Bay and the E shore beyond it. The houses, about 320 in number, are spacious and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The State House is the noblest building of the kind in the union. It stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction, like radii. The other public buildings, are a College, Episcopal and Methodist church, Market House and Theatre. The College has a fund of 1750*l*. per annum. It has about 100 Students. N lat. 38 56 15, lon. 75 8 W.

Annapstovon, about 60 miles W of Plattsburgh, in Clinton co. New York.

Ann Arundel County, in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Patuxent Rivers, and has Chesapeake Bay S E. Annapolis is the chief town. This county contains 22,623 inhabitants, of whom 9760 are slaves. It is 55 miles long, 26 broad. In some parts the soil is light and sandy; on the Patuxent and Patapsco rivers, it is rich and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco are the principal produce. Iron ore is found in several places.

Annatom, one of the New Hebrides cluster of islands.

Ann, Cape, is the point of land in the town of that name, or Gloucester, which forms the N side of Massachusetts Bay, as Cape Cod does the S side. N lat. 42 45, lon. 70 17 W. See *Gloucester*. This Cape was so named in honor of Ann, consort of King James I.

Ann, St. a lake in Upper Canada, north-erly from Lake Superior, which sends its waters northeasterly into James Bay, through Albany River. Its northeastern point lies in N lat. 50, W lon. 88.

Ann, St. is the chief town of the province

ance of Parana, in the E division of Paraguay, S America.

Ann, Fort, in the State of N York, lies at the head of batteaux navigation, on Wood Creek, which falls into South Bay, Lake Champlain, near Skenesborough. It lies 7 miles S W by S from Skenesborough Fort; 10 E S E from Fort George, and 12 N E by N from Fort Edward, on Hudson River. Such was the savage state of this part of the country, and the layers of trees laid lengthwise and across, and so broken with creeks and marshes, that General Burgoyne's army, in July, 1777, could scarcely advance above a mile in a day, on the road to Fort Edward. They had no fewer than 40 bridges to construct, one of which was of log work 2 miles in length; circumstances which in after ages will appear hardly credible.

Ann's, St. a port on the E side of Cape Breton Island, where fishing vessels often put in. It lies on the N W side of the entrance into Labrador Lake. W lon. 60, N lat. 47.

Ann's, St. is a small town on the River St. John's, province of New Brunswick, about 80 miles from St. John's. It is at present the seat of government.

Anson, an interior county of N Carolina, in Fayette district, having Mecklinburg county N and Bladen and Cumberland counties on the E. It contains 8146 inhabitants, including 1200 slaves. The soil is various in different parts, but in general is very good; wheat, rye, oats, cotton, rice, hemp, are raised in great perfection. Some of the low lands are unhealthy; billious and intermittent complaints are common.

Anson, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, on the W side of Kennebeck river and N of Sandy river. Seven mile brook runs about 3 miles through the town, and enters Kennebeck in its N E corner.

Anthony's Falls, St. in the River Mississippi, lie about 10 miles N W of the mouth of St. Pierre River, which joins the Mississippi from the W, and are situated in about lat. 44 50 N, and were so named by father Louis Hennipin, who travelled into these parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen by the natives there. The whole river, 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly above 30 feet, and forms a most pleasing cataract. The rapids below, in the space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater; so that when viewed at a distance, they appear to be much higher

than they really are. In the middle of the falls is a small island, about 40 feet broad, and somewhat longer, on which grow a few hemlock and spruce trees; and about half way between this island and the eastern shore, is a rock, lying at the very edge of the fall, in an oblique position, 5 or 6 feet broad, and 30 or 40 long. These falls are peculiarly situated, as they are approachable without the least obstruction from any intervening hill or precipice; which cannot be said, perhaps, of any other considerable fall in the world. The scene around is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which, in the spring and summer, are covered with verdure, and interspersed with little groves, that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. At a little distance below the falls is a small island, about 2 acres, on which grow a great number of oak trees, all the branches of which, able to bear the weight, are, in the proper season of the year, loaded with eagle's nests. Their instinctive wisdom has taught them to choose this place, as it is secure, on account of the rapids above, from the attacks either of man or beast.

Anthony's Kill, a western water of Hudson River. Its mouth is 7 miles above that of Mohawk River, opposite Schatecoke.

Anthony's Nose, a point of land in the Highlands, on Hudson River, from which to Fort Montgomery on the opposite side, a large boom and chain was extended in the late war, which cost not less than 70,000l. sterling. It was partly destroyed, and partly carried away by General Sir Henry Clinton, in October, 1777. Also, the name given to the point of a mountain on the N bank of Mohawk River, about 30 miles above Schenectady. Around this point runs a public road.

Anticosti, a barren, uninhabited island, in the mouth of St. Lawrence River. Lat. 49 30 N, lon. 62 W London.

Ankietam Creek, in Maryland, rises by several branches in Pennsylvania, and empties into Patowmac River, 3 miles S S E from Sharpsburg. Elizabeth and Funk's towns stand on this creek. It has a number of mills and forges.

Antigua, or Antego, one of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, is situated 60 miles to the eastward of Lewis and St. Christopher's.

It is almost circular; being about 15 miles long and 10 broad, containing 59,838 acres of land, of which about 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar and pasturage annexed. Its other staples are cotton and tobacco. The soil is naturally rich, and when not checked by excessive droughts, to which Antigua is particularly subject, is very productive. Columbus, who discovered this island, named it from a church in Seville, *Santa Maria de la Antigua*; and his son, Ferdinand, says that its Indian name was Jamaica. It is a singular circumstance, that this word, which in the language of the larger islands signified a country abounding with springs, should, in the dialect of the Caribbees, have been applied to an island that has not a single spring or rivulet of fresh water in it. The inhabitants make use of rain water, which, when preserved in cisterns, is light, pure and wholesome. From drought and other circumstances, it is difficult to furnish an average return of the crops, which vary to such a degree, that the quantity of sugar exported in some years, is five times greater than in others; thus in 1779, were shipped 3382 hogheads, and 579 tierces; in 1782, the crop was 15,382 hogheads, and 1603 tierces; and in the years 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops at all; the canes being destroyed by a long drought, and the whole body of negroes must have perished, for want of food, if American vessels had not supplied them with corn and flour. On an average, 17,000 hogheads of sugar, of 16 cwt. each, are reckoned a good saving crop. Antigua exported in one year, ending the 5th January 1778, to the value of 592,596l. 15s. 8d. sterling, in 233 vessels: the cargoes were 284,526 cwt. or 18 lbs. sugar; 719,546 gal. molasses; 26 lbs. indigo; dying woods and other small articles. The value exported to the United States, included in the above, was £110,031-15-4. The island abounds in black cattle, hogs, fowls, and most of the animals in common with the other islands. The number of inhabitants, both white and black, seem to have decreased progressively. In 1774, the white inhabitants amounted to 2590, and the slaves to 37,808. The island is divided into 6 parishes and 11 districts. The parishes are St. John's, St. Mary's, St. George, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Philip. It has 6 towns and villages. St. John's (the capital) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby Bay, Old Bay, Old Road, and James.

Fort; the two first of which are legal ports of entry. No island in this part of the West Indies can boast of so many excellent harbours; of these the principal are English Harbour, and St John's, both well fortified; and at the former are a royal navy yard, and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. The military establishment generally consists of 2 regiments of infantry, and 2 of foot militia. There are likewise a squadron of dragoons, and a battalion of artillery, both raised in the island; and the regulars receive additional pay as in Jamaica. The governor or captain general of the leeward Caribbean Islands, generally resides in Antigua, but visits occasionally each island within his government; and, in hearing and determining causes from the other islands, presides alone. He is chancellor of each island by his office; but in causes arising in Antigua, he is assisted by his council, after the practice of Barbadoes; and the president, together with a certain number of the council, may determine chancery causes during the absence of the governor general. The other courts of this island are a court of king's bench, a court of common pleas, and a court of exchequer. The church of the United Brethren has been very successful in converting to christianity many of the negro slaves of this and the other islands. The climate here is hotter than at Barbadoes, and like that island subject to hurricanes. The first grant of Antigua was made by Charles II. about 1663, to William Lord Willoughby of Parham, and three years after, a colony was planted. It was surprised the same year by the French. It made no figure in commerce, till Col. Christopher Codrington, lieutenant governor of Barbadoes, came and settled here in 1690. There happened a most terrible hurricane here in 1707, that did vast damage to this island and Nevis, more than to any of the Caribbee islands. In October, 1736, was the plot of Court, Tombay and Hercules, three Indians who had conveyed gun powder under the ball room, where the governor was to give a ball; but it was happily discovered, and they were all executed. Antigua lies between 17 7½ and 17 17 45 N lat. and between 61 22 15 and 61 36 12 W lon.

Antilles, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into Great and Small. They lie from 18 to 24 degrees of N lat. are distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands, and lie in the form of a bow, stretching

stretching from the coast of Florida N to that of Brazil S. The most remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola or Domingo, and Porto Rico. See each under its proper head.

Antiquera, a seaport town in the province of Guaxaquá, in Mexico.

Antiquera, or *Antequera*, a town in N. Spain, province of Guaxaquá, 75 miles S of the city of Guaxaquá.

Antriventria, a subdivision of Terra Firma, S of Carthagea.

Antonio De Suchitepec, St. a town in Mexico or N. Spain, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, N lat. 15, W lon. 93 5.

Antonio, St. the capital of the province of Apachiera, in N. Mexico.

Antonio, a town in the province of Navarra, in N. Mexico, on a river which runs S W into the Gulf of California.

Antonio, Cape St. the most western point of the Island of Cuba; having on the N W a number of islets and rocks, called Los Colorados, between which and the cape is the channel of Guaniguanica. N lat. 22 15, W lon. 85 ½.

Antonio De Cabo, St. a town in Brazil, in S. America, near Cape St. Augustine, subject to the Portuguese. Here they make a considerable quantity of sugar. S lat. 8 34, W lon. 35 22.

Antonio, St. a town in N Mexico on the W side of Rio Bravo River, below St. Gregoria. Also, the name of a town on the river Hondo, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, N E of Rio de Brava; and on the eastern side of the river, S by W from Texas.

Antrim, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, 75 miles W of Portsmouth, and about the same distance N W of Boston.

Anville, or *Miller's Town*, in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, at the head of Tulpehocken Creek. When the canal between the Susquehannah and Schuylkill, along these creeks, is completed, this town will probably rise to some consequence. It lies 18 miles N E by E from Harrisburg, and 65 N W from Philadelphia.

Anzerma, is a town and province of Popayan, in S. America, having mines of gold. It is seated on the river Coca. N lat. 4 58.

Apachiera, an audience and province of N. Mexico, whose capital is St. Fe, in N lat. 36 30, W lon. 101.

Apalaches, or *St. Mark's R.* rises in the country of the Seminole Indians, in E Florida, in N lat. 31 30, near the N W source of Great Satilla River; runs S W through the Apalachee country into the bay of Apalachee, in the Gulf of Mexico. It runs about

135 miles and falls into the Bay near the mouth of Apalachicola River.

Apalachicola, a river between E and W Florida, having its source in the Apalachian Mountains, in the Cherokee country, within ten miles of Tuguloo, the upper branch of Savannah River. From its source to the mouth of Flint River, a distance of 300 miles, it is called Chata Uche, or Chatahooche River. Flint River falls into it from the N E below the Lower Creek Towns, in N lat. 31. From thence it runs near 80 miles, and falls into the Bay of Apalachee, or Apalachicola, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Cape Blaise. From its source to the 33d deg. of N lat. its course is S W, from thence to its mouth it runs nearly S. See *Chata Uche* and *Flint Rivers*.

Apalachicola, is likewise the name of the mother town or capital of the Creek or Muscogulge confederacy, called Apalachucla by Bertram. It is, says he, sacred to peace; no captives are put to death or human blood spilt here: and when a general peace is proposed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy meet here to deliberate. On the other hand, the great Coweta Town, 12 miles higher up the Chata Uche River, is called the *Bloody Town*, where the Micos chiefs and warriors assemble when a general war is proposed; and there captives and state malefactors are put to death. Apalachicola is situated a mile and an half above the ancient town of that name, which was situated on a peninsula formed by the doubling of the river, but deserted on account of inundations. The town is about 3 days journey from Tallassee, a town on the Tallapoosa River, a branch of the Mobile River. See *Coweta*, and *Tallassee*.

Apalachian Mountains, a part of the range called sometimes by this name, but generally *Alleghany Mountains*. In this part of the great chain of mountains, in the Cherokee country, the river Apalachicola has its source. See *Alleghany Mountains*.

Apalachee Country, extends across Flint and Apalachee Rivers, in East Florida, having the Seminole country on the N E. Apalachee, or Apalachya, is by some writers, applied to a town and harbour in Florida, 90 miles E of Pensacola, into which this river empties itself. The tribes of the Apalachian Indians lie around it.

Apoqueny Creek, falls into Delaware Bay from Middletown, in Newcastle co. Delaware, a mile and an half below Reedy Island. A canal is proposed to extend from the southern branch of this creek, at about 4 miles from Middletown, to the head

head of Bohemia River, nearly 8 miles distant ; which will form a water communication between Delaware Bay, and that of Chesapeak, through Elk River.

Apple Island, a small uninhabited island in St. Lawrence River, in Canada, on the S side of the river, between Basque and Green Islands. It is surrounded by rocks, which render the navigation dangerous.

Apple Town, an Indian village on the E side of Seneca Lake, in N. York, between the townships of Ovid on the S and Remulus on the N.

Appomatox, is the name of a southern branch of James River, in Virginia. It may be navigated as far as Broadways, 8 or 10 miles from Bermuda Hundred, by any vessel, which has crossed Harrison's Bar, in James River. It has 8 or 9 feet water a mile or two farther up to Fisher's Bar, and 4 feet on that and upwards to Petersburg. For 5 miles above Petersburg the navigation is interrupted by falls ; but a company are employed in cutting a canal round these falls into the centre of the town, and already they have cleared out the river as far as Farmville in Prince Edward co.

Apolo Bama, a jurisdiction consisting of missions belonging to the Franciscans, subject to the bishop of Culco, 60 leagues from that city, in Peru. These consist of 7 towns of converted Indians. To protect these from the insults of the other Indians, and to give credit to the missionaries, a militia is kept here, under a major general, formed by the inhabitants.

Apurima, or *Aporamac*, a very rapid river in Peru, S. America, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

Aquafort, a settlement on the E side of the south eastern extremity of Newfoundland Island, lat. 47 10 N.

Aquedochton, the outlet of lake Winnipiseogee, in N. Hampshire, N lat. 43 40, whose waters pass through several smaller lakes in a S W course, and empty into Merrimack River, between the towns of Sanborntown and Canterbury.

Aquila, a post town in Stafford co. Virginia, 47 miles from Washington.

Aquidneck, the ancient Indian name of Rhode Island.

Araguaya, a branch of Para River, in Brazil. See *Para*.

Ararat, Mount, or the *Stone Head*, a short range of mountains on the N frontier of N. Carolina, E from Ararat River, a N W branch of Yadkin River, from the summit is a delightful and extensive prospect.

Aratbapescow. See *Athapescow Lake*.

Arauco, a fortress and town of Chili, in S. America ; situated in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, N by W from Baldivia. The native Indians drove the Spaniards out of their country, though destitute of firearms. S lat. 37 30, W lon. 73 20.

Arazibo, one of the principal places in Porto Rico Island, in the W Indies. It has few inhabitants, and little trade but smuggling.

Arcas, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy, Lat. 20, lon. 92 50.

Arch Spring. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

Archipelago, *Dangerous*, the name given by Bougainville, in Feb. 1768, to a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, situated between 10 and 18 degrees S lat. and between 142 and 145 degrees W lon. from Paris. The islands which compose this Archipelago, he named Quatre Facardins, the Lanciers, and La Harpe, and other islands, forming two groups, to which he gave no names. In April, 1769, Captain Cook fell in with these same islands, and named them Lagoon Island, Thrum Cap, Bow Island, and the Two Groups.

Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14 and 20 deg. S lat. and between 164 and 168 deg. E lon. from Paris, discovered by Bougainville, 22d of May, 1768. This is the same cluster of islands discovered by Quiros in 1606, and by him called *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*, which see. Capt. Cook passed these islands in 1774, and called them New Hebrides.

Ardois, a mountain in Nova Scotia, between Windsor and Halifax ; 13 miles N W from the latter. It is deemed the highest land in Nova Scotia, and affords an extensive prospect of all the high and low lands about Windsor and Falmouth, and the distant country bordering the Basin of Minas.

Arequipa, is one of the largest cities in Peru, S. America, and was founded by Don Francisco Pizarro, in 1539. It stands in the valley of Quilca, about 20 leagues from the sea, in a fertile country. Near it is a dreadful volcano. The air is very temperate ; and the best in the country ; but it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It is very populous, and well built ; contains a convent, and two nunneries, and had a college of Jesuits. It has a bishoprick in Lima,

ma, and lies 290 miles S by E from that city. Lat. 16 40 S, lon. 75 30 W.

Argyle, a township in Washington co. N. York, on the E bank of Hudson River, in which are Fort Edward and Fort Miller.

Argyle, a township in Shelburne co. Nova Scotia, settled by Acadians and Scotch.

Arica, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of Arequipa, in Peru, extending along the coast of the S sea. It produces little else than agi, or Guinea pepper; and in some places large olives, of which they make oil and pickles: but, although the country is otherwise barren, the produce of pepper amounts annually to no less than 60,000 dollars value.

Arica, a town and port in the province of Los Charecos, in Perú; being the port town to most of the mines in that country. It is a place of vast trade, and very populous; seldom without a great deal of shipping. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes, which have also hurt its trade. No rain ever falls here; the houses are therefore without roofs. The valley of Arica is famous for little else than the culture of Guinea pepper, which the Spaniards planted, and of this they raise annually to the value of 80,000 crowns. It is 550 miles S E of Lima. S lat. 18 27, W lon. 71 6.

Aricbat, a town in Cape Breton island.

Aries Kill, a small creek which runs northerly into Mohawk River, 2½ miles W from Schoharie River, in N. York.

Arkansas, *Arkansaw*, a N W branch of Mississippi River, of a very long course in Louisiana, which falls in by two mouths, and forms an island, whose north western point lies in N lat. 33 35, W lon. 91. The length of this island is 35 miles; its breadth 10. The branch on the north eastern side of the island receives White River, about 24 miles from its mouth.

Arlington, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, 12 miles N from Bennington. It has 991 inhabitants.

Arnouchequois, a nation of Indians in Canada.

Armstrong, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Venango, E by Lycoming, watered by the Alleghany, and its branches; containing 582,400 acres, and 2399 inhabitants, being divided into 3 townships.

Arnedo, a town in Peru, on the South Sea, 25 miles N of Lima.

Arracisse, a port town of Brazil, in the captainship of Pernambuco; esteemed the strongest in all Brazil. The port consists of a suburb, in which are some large hous-

es, and repositories for stores; and is built upon a narrow passage, with a castle to defend the entrance. Notwithstanding which, James Lancaster entered the harbour in 1595, with 7 English vessels, and made himself master of the town and castle, where he continued a month, and carried off immense plunder; but since that time, the Portuguese have rendered it almost inaccessible to enemies. Lat. 8 20 S, lon. 36 10 W.

Arrayal De Poroto, a town in Brazil, situated on the W side of Para River, below the junction of its two great branches. See *Para River*.

Arrousseg, an island in Maine, separated from Parker's Island by a small strait. It is within the limits of George Town, and contains nearly ½ of its inhabitants, and has a church. It contains about 20,000 acres of land, including a large quantity of salt marsh. See *George Town* and *Parker's Island*.

Arscides, the *Islands of the*, the name given by M. de Surville, in 1769, to Solomon's Islands, on account of the barbarous character of their inhabitants, particularly at Port Praslin. These islands were visited by Mr. Shortland in 1788, and by him called New Georgia. See *Solomon's Isles* and *Port Praslin*.

Arthur Kull, or *Newark Bay*, on the coast of N. Jersey, is formed by the union of Passaic and Hackinsack Rivers.

Aruba, one of the Little Antille Islands, in the W. Indies, is subject to the Dutch. It is uninhabited, lies near Terra Firma, 14 leagues W of Curacao, and produces little else beside corn and wood. N lat. 12 30, W lon. 67 35.

Arumjumbungan, falls in Penobscot river.

Arundel, a township in York co. Maine, between Cape Porpoise, and Biddeford on the N E on Saco River, 21 miles N E from York.

Afangaro, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Cusco, in Peru, S. America, 50 leagues from that city: numbers of cattle are bred here. There are some silver mines in the N E part of it; and it produces papas, quinoas, and canaguas. Of the two last they make chicha as others do from maize.

Ascension Bay, lies on the E side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras, having Amber Bay on the N and the northern point of Ambergreese Key on the S, which forms a passage into Hanover Bay, S from Ascension Bay. This is also the name of a bay in the N part of the Gulf of Mexico, situated between Cape

Alize at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Bay of Fresh Water on the W in the 30th degree of N lat. and 92d of W lon.

Asburnham, formerly *Dorchester Canada*, a town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 30 miles N of Worcester, and 55 from Boston, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 994 inhabitants. It stands upon the height of land E of Connecticut River, and W of Merrimack, on the banks of Little Naukeheag. In this township, is a white sand, equal in fineness to that at Cape Ann, and which, it is judged would make fine glass.

Asby, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 50 miles N W from Boston, containing 941 inhabitants.

Ascutney, or *Ascutney*, a mountain in Vermont, being partly in the townships of Windfor and Weathersfield. It is 2031 feet above the sea, and 1732, above high water in Connecticut River, which glides by its E side.

Ashe, a county of N. Carolina, Morgan district, containing 2783 inhabitants, 85 of them are slaves. The courthouse, where a post office is kept, is 473 miles from Washington.

Ashefield, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, about 15 miles N W of Northampton, and 120 from Boston, containing 1741 inhabitants.

Asford, a post town in Windham co. Connecticut, incorporated in 1710, 38 miles northeasterly from Hartford.

Asford, New, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, south of and adjoining Williamstown, and has 390 inhabitants.

Asmot, the principal harbour in Isle Madame, which is dependent on Cape Breton. See *Breton Cape*.

Asnuelot, or *Asnwillet*, a small river, having a number of branches, whose most distant source is at the N end of the Sunapee Mountains, N. Hampshire. It runs south westerly through part of Cheshire county. Below Winchester it runs W by N, and empties into Connecticut R. at Hinsdale.

Asville, a post town in Buncombe co. N. Carolina, 549 miles from Washington.

Aspatagen Mountain. This high land lies on the promontory that separates Mahone from Margaret's Bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia. It is seen at a great distance from the offing, and is the land generally made by the ships bound from Europe and the W. Indies to Halifax. The summit is about 500 feet above the level of the sea.

Assabet, a rivulet which rises in Grafton, Worcester co. Massachusetts, and runs N into Merrimack River.

Assenporwals, a lake westward of Christianaux Lake, and through which its waters run into Albany River, in New South Wales.

Assiniboils, or *Assiniboels*, a river and lake in the N W part of N. America. The river is said to rise in the Mountain of Bright Stones, runs N E into Lake Winnipeg, in N lat. 51½ W lon. 106, 47 miles from the mouth of Winnipeg river, 30 miles from the lake it divides into two branches. Its waters are inhabited by the Algonquin and Nadowasis tribes, who are in perpetual warfare. Several other tribes are found here. The lake is placed in some maps in the 52d deg. of N lat. and 96th of W lon. It has communication with Christianaux Lake, on the eastward, which sends its waters to James Bay. This lake by the Indians is called *Michinipi*, or great water; is said to be 600 leagues in circumference, and contains so many islands that it is frequently called the Lake of islands. According to Father Charlevoix, Bourbon river takes its rise from this lake.

Assinois, a nation of Indians inhabiting the forests of Canada.

Assumption, an episcopal city, in the province of Paraguay, in the E division of Paraguay or La Plata in S. America. It stands on the eastern bank of a river of its name, a little above the place where the Piccolmaga falls into it; having Villa Rica on the N and La Plata on the S, and is nearer the southern, than the Pacific ocean; but not far from the middle of that part of the continent. It was built by the Spaniards in 1538, and is remarkable for its healthy situation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants, and the rich and fruitful territory in which it stands; which produces a great variety of native and exotic fruits, in the highest perfection. Here are several hundred Spanish families, descendants of the flower of the gentry, who settled in this place; while the dregs of their countrymen removed to other parts. There are likewise a number of Mestizos and Mulattoes. The city lies about 50 leagues above the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana, where the former begins to be called the River de la Plata. Near the city is a lake, noted for having in the middle of it a rock, which shoots up to a prodigious height like an obelisk. Lat. 26 S, lon. 57 40 W.

Aschikounipi, a vast lake in New Britain, abounding with whales, and supposed to communicate with the Northern Sea.

Asylum, a post town in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania;

Pennsylvania, 350 miles from Washington.

Atacama, or *Attacama*, a town, harbour, province, and jurisdiction in Peru in S. America, 120 leagues from La Plata; fertile, and remarkable for the fish called Tolo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. This province divides the kingdom of Peru from that of Chili. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru on the N from the province of Quito. On these mountains the cold is so violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lat. 22 S, lon. 80 20 W.

Atebi Kounipi, a lake in Labrador, which sends its waters southerly into St. Lawrence R. through a connected chain of small lakes.

Athapuscow Lake, a large piece of water in N. America. Its southern end is about lat. 60 30 N, its northwest part is about lat. 64 N. It extends from lon. 119 to 131 W. It lies somewhat in the form of a crescent, the concave part being to the N. The Indians say the lake is 120 leagues from E to W, and 20 from N to S. It has plenty of fish, and many islands covered with pine, birch and poplar trees, inhabited by Indian deer. The Athapuscow Indians reside in this vicinity, in the most forlorn paganism. They are entirely destitute of that benevolent and pure morality taught in the bible. They cohabit with their own sisters, daughters and mothers. After living in this state with their daughters they resign them up to their sons. Hearne.

Athapuscow, a river which enters the above lake from the S. It is a large stream, 2 miles wide.

Athens, a township in Windham co. Vermont, 32 miles N E from Bennington, and about 6 W from Connecticut R. having 450 inhabitants. Sextons R. which rises in Londonderry, passes S E by Athens into the township of Westminster to Conn. R.

Athens, a post town in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, 350 miles from Washington.

Athens, a post town in Clark co. Georgia, 664 miles from Washington.

Atbol, a post town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, with 993 inhabitants, 35 miles N W from Worcester, and 80 from Boston. A medicinal spring famed for its many virtues, issues out of a high bank on Miller's River, 20 feet above the surface of the river.

Atkinson, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1767, 474 inhabitants. It is 30 miles from Portsmouth, and has an academy which was

founded in 1789, by the Hon. N. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land. In this township is a large meadow wherein is an island of 6 or 7 acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber and other forest wood. When the meadow is overflowed, by means of an artificial dam, this island rises with the water, which is sometimes 6 feet. In a pond in the middle of the island, there have been fish, which, when the meadow has been overflowed have appeared there, when the water has been drawn off, and the island settled to its usual place. The pond is now almost covered with verdure. In it a pole 50 feet long has disappeared, without finding bottom.

Atoyaque, a deep and large river in Mexico, or New Spain. On it is the famous natural bridge, called *Ponti di Dio*, 100 miles S E of Mexico, over which carriages conveniently pass.

Attrato, a considerable river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Carthagena.

Atison, a post town in Burlington co. N. Jersey, 175 miles from Washington.

Attleborough, a post town in Bristol co. Mass. 36 miles southerly of Boston, and 9 N of Providence, containing 2480 souls.

Atwood's Key, a small island surrounded by rocks, 12 miles N E from Crooked L. and 50 eastward from Yuma, or Long I. one of the Bahamas. N lat. 23 28, W. lon. 73.

Augusta, a post and shire town in Kennebec co. Maine. It has a congregational meeting house, court house and gaol, and is pleasantly situated on each side the Kennebec. A noble bridge connects the 2 parts of the town. It is the head of navigation.

Augusta Co. in Virginia, is divided from Albemarle and Amherst by the Blue Ridge. It has Rockingham on the N E and Rockbridge on the S W. The soil is fertile. It has 9756 free inhabitants, and 1946 slaves. It is a hilly co. The inhabitants cultivate wheat, oats, rye, corn, flax and hemp. Chief town, Staunton.

Augusta, a post town, situated on a fine plain in Richmond co. Georgia, on the S W bank of Savannah R. where it is near 500 yards broad, at the bend of the river, 127 miles N W from Savannah by land, 340 by water. It contains 1198 white people, and 1017 slaves. It is 596 miles from Washington. At the first settlement of the colony, Gen. Oglethorpe erected a fort here, for protecting the Indian trade, and holding treaties with the natives. In 1739, about 600 people separated themselves from the maritime settlements, and removed to its neighbourhood to carry on a peltry

a peltry trade with the Indians. The country round it has an excellent soil, which, with its central situation, between the upper and lower countries, will bring it fast into importance. It contains about 250 dwellings. The public buildings are a church, an academy and government house, a market house, gaol and court house. The streets cross each other at right angles. In the academy are generally 80 or 90 students; the funds amount to several thousand dollars. A bridge across the Savanna here is 19 feet wide, 7 or 800 feet long. It is a place of considerable trade. N lat. 33 19, W lon. 80 46.

Augustines, St. a port and river on the coast of Labrador, near the straits of Bellisle and opposite St. John's Bay, Newfoundland. There are two small islands in the harbour, and about 2 miles S W runs a chain of little islands, called *St. Augustine's Chain*; the outermost of which is a remarkable smooth rock. It is about 25 miles from Great Mecatina I. N lat. 51 10, W lon. 58 50.

Augustine's Square, St. a number of small islands on the coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, the largest of which are from Shecatiga Bay on the N E to Outer I, S W, viz. Large, Sandy, and Outer islands. These are near the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Augustine, St. the capital of E Florida, is situated on the sea coast, about 80 leagues from the mouth of the gulf of Florida, 180 miles E from St. Mark's, and 316 S W from Charleston in S. Carolina. It is of an oblong figure, and intersected by 4 streets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is fortified, has been under different masters, and now belongs to Spain. It has 2 church and monastery of the order of its name. The breakers at the entrance of the harbour have formed two channels, whose bars have 8 feet water each. N lat. 30, W lon. 81 30.

Augustine, Cape St. on the coast of Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles N E from the bay of All Souls, lat. 8 30 S, lon. 35 40, W.

Aurean Academy, in Amherst, N. Hampshire.

Aurelius, a post town in N. York, Cayuga co. on Owasco L. 9 miles E of the ferry on Cayuga L. 3312 inhabitants, 448 miles from Washington.

Aurora, an island belonging to the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, 15 8 S lat. and 165 58 E lon. from Paris, discovered by Bouganville, May 22d, 1768. It

is about 20 leagues long and 2 broad. Its eastern shore is steep, and covered with wood. Lat. 44 54 N, lon. 168 24 E.

Austenville, a post town in Wythe co. Virginia, 366 miles from Washington.

Avalon, a peninsula at the S E corner of the island of Newfoundland, which is joined to the island by a narrow neck of land, that has Placentia Bay on the S and Trinity Bay on the N. The E part of this peninsula is encompassed by the Great Bank, and has, beside the two former bays, the bay of Conception on the N, and the bay of St. Mary's and Trepasfy bay on the S. It contains several excellent harbours, bays and capes, among which are St. Mary's, Pine, Race, Bal-lard, St. Francis, &c.

Avancay, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies 4 leagues N E of that city. It abounds in sugar canes, fruits and corn.

Averil, a township in Essex co. Vermont, near the N E corner of the State; its N corner is on the Canada line.

Avery's bore, a post town in Cumberland co. N. Carolina, on the E bank of Cape Fear river, above Fayetteville, 329 miles from Washington.

Aves, or *Bird's Island*, in the West Indies, situated in N lat. 15 30, W lon. 63 15, named so from the great number of birds that breed there, yet is without a tree, which obliges them to lay their eggs in the sand. A shoal runs hence to the islands of Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Christophers; which is about 2 leagues broad, and from 10 to 20 fathom soundings. It has a good harbour for careening vessels. There is another island of this name, among the Little Antilles, between the coast of St. Jago de Leon, in Terra Firma, and the island of Bonaire, and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, lat. 50 5 N.

Avino la Panca, a town in the western part of the kingdom of Leon, in N. America, between two of the head branches of Nassas River.

Avon, a river of Nova Scotia, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean a little eastward of Halifax. It is navigable as far as Fort Edward for vessels of 400 tons, and for vessels of 60 tons 2 miles higher. A river called St. Croix runs into the Avon, whose source is in lakes and springs, about 7 miles from its entrance, where it is crossed by a bridge on the road leading to Windsor. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons 3 miles, and for large boats 7 miles.

Axas, a town in the interior part of New

from the Lights, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 1 mile and three quarters distance. In going into Salem and being up with the Lights, give Baker's Island a birth of one quarter mile or less, then steer W by N and you will pass the Misery Island, leaving it on your starboard hand, which bears from the Lights, N W $\frac{1}{2}$ N, distance 4-5 of a mile, continue your course W by N 1 mile and a half, then you have passed Bowditch's Ledge, leaving it on your larboard hand, where any stranger may anchor in safety, in about 5 fathom water, good anchoring ground. But, if you choose to proceed into Salem Harbour, then steer W until abreast of the Haste, which you will leave on your larboard hand, about a half a mile distance, then steer S W by W, which will carry you into Salem Harbour. N. B. Eastern Point bears from Baker's Island Lights, E by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance. Half Way Rock bears from the Lights, S one quarter E, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles distance: Harding's Rocks, bear from the Lights W, $\frac{3}{4}$ N, distance half a mile.

Balclutha, a settlement in the easternmost part of Kentucky, on the W side of Big Sandy River. Near this is Clay Lick, and about a mile S E stands Vancouver's Fort, on the point of land formed by the fork of the Big Sandy.

Bald Eagle, or *Warrior Mountains*, lie about 200 miles W of Philadelphia, in Bedford co. Pennsylvania, and forms the western boundary of Bald Eagle Valley. Bald Eagle is likewise the name of a river which runs a N E course 44 miles, and falls into the W branch of Susquehannah River. The head water of Huron River which falls into Lake Erie, is called Bald Eagle Creek.

Bald Eagle Valley, or, as it is commonly called, *Sinking Spring Valley*, lies upon the frontiers of Bedford co. in Pennsylvania, about 200 miles N N W from Philadelphia. It has on the E a chain of high, rugged mountains, called the *Canoe Ridge*, and on the W, the *Bald Eagle*, or *Warrior Mountains*. This is a pleasant vale, of limestone bottom, 5 miles in extent where widest; and in the vicinity are great quantities of lead ore. It contained, in 1779, about 60 or 70 families, living in log houses, who formed, in the space of 7 or 8 years, several valuable plantations, some of which are remarkably agreeable on account of their situation. In the Autumn of 1799, the yellow fever proved mortal to a number of the inhabitants. During the late war with Great Britain, lead was much wanted, and very difficult

to be procured, which induced a company, under the promises of the State, to settle here, and establish a regular set of works. A fort of logs was erected for the protection of the miners; and a considerable quantity of ore was produced, from which lead enough was made, to give a competent idea of the real value of the mines in general. The danger of the situation, however, while an Indian war continued, occasioned the failure of the undertaking. The lead ore was of many kinds; some in broad flakes, and others of the steely texture. Several regular shafts were sunk to a considerable depth; one of which was on the hill, upon which the fort was erected, and from which many large masses of ore were procured; but, not forming a regular vein, it was discontinued, and another opened about a mile from the fort, nearer to Frank's Town. Here the miners continued until they finally relinquished the business. When they first began, they found in the upper surface or vegetable earth, several hundred weight of cubic lead ore, clean and unmixed with any substance whatever, which continued as a clue, leading them down through the different strata of earth, marl, &c. until they came to the rock, which is here in general of the limestone kind. Among other curiosities of this place, is that called the *Swallowers*, which absorb several of the largest streams of the valley, and after conveying them several miles under ground, in a subterraneous course, return them again upon the surface. These subterraneous passages have given rise to the name, *Sinking Spring Valley*. Of these the most remarkable is called the *Arch Springs*, and run close upon the road from the town to the fort. It is a deep hollow, formed in the limestone rock, about 30 feet wide, with a rude natural stone arch hanging over it, forming a passage for the water, which it throws out with some degree of violence, and in such plenty as to form a fine stream, which at length buries itself again in the bowels of the earth. Some of these pits are near 300 feet deep; the water at the bottom seems in rapid motion; and is apparently as black as ink; though it is as pure as the finest springs can produce. Many of these pits are placed along the course of this subterraneous river, which soon after takes an opportunity of an opening at a declivity of the ground, and keeps along the surface among the rocky hills for a few rods, then enters the mouth of a large cave, whose exterior aperture would be sufficient

sufficient to admit a shallop with her sails full spread. In the inside it keeps from 18 to 20 feet wide. The roof declines as you advance, and a ledge of loose, rugged rocks, keeps in tolerable order, on one side, affording means to scramble along. In the midst of this cave is much timber, bodies of trees, branches, &c. which being lodged up to the roof of this passage, shews that the water is swelled up to the very top during freshets. This opening in the hill continues about 400 yards, when the cave widens, after you have got round a sudden turning (which prevents its being discovered till you are within it) into a spacious room, at the bottom of which is a vortex, the water that falls into it whirling round with amazing force; sticks, or even pieces of timber, are immediately absorbed, and carried out of sight, the water boiling up with excessive violence, which subsides by degrees, until the experiment is renewed. From the top of the Bald Eagle Mountains is a fine prospect of the Alleghany, stretching along until they seem to meet the clouds. Much slate is found here, with strong signs of pit coal. Such as visit these parts must cross the Juniatta river 3 or 4 times, from Standing Stone or Huntington, to the fort; from which it is computed to be about 22 miles distance.

Bald Mountains. See *Tennessee*.

Bald Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. Carolina, is at the S W end of Smith's I. and with Oak I. forms the main entrance into the river. The light house, which was erected here in Dec. 1794, bears 4 miles N N W from the point of Cape Fear, and 24 miles N W by N, from the extremity of the Frying Pan shoals.

Bald Head makes the S W part of what is called Wells Bay, in the District of Maine. Between Cape Neddick harbour on the S S W, and Wells Bay are several coves, where small vessels in a smooth time, and with a westerly wind, haul ashore, and are loaded with wood in the course of a tide, with ease and safety.

Baldivia, or *Valdivia*, a seaport town in the province of Chili Proper, in the kingdom of Chili, S. America. It was built by the Spanish General Baldivia, about the year 1551, and stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. In the year 1559, the Chilese chased the Spaniards from this settlement, burned the town, and put the inhabitants to the sword; pouring melted gold down the governor's throat when

alive, and afterwards used his skull for a cup to drink in. There are many gold mines here, and the Spaniards have fortified the place strongly, as it is supposed to be the key of the S. Seas. The whites of Peru and Chili, banished for their crimes, are sent hither to support the fortifications. The Dutch made themselves masters of it in 1643; but were forced to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, 30 or 40 pieces, baggage and stores; on advice that succours were arriving to oppose them from Peru. The viceroy sends 30,000 crowns a year, to support the garrison. There are great rains here during 3 months of the year. S lat. 32 38, W lon. 73 20. Baldivia is also the name of a river in Chili.

Balize, *Old* and *New*, 105 miles below New Orleans, were formerly inconsiderable posts, at the mouths of the Mississippi, with 3 or 4 cannon in each, and garrisoned by a subaltern's command. They appear to have been established for the purposes of assisting vessels, coming into the river, and forwarding intelligence to New Orleans. They are so situated as not to defend the entrance into the river, not being sufficiently near its deepest channel. With a fair wind the voyage from the Balize to New Orleans 105 miles, is performed in 3 or 4 days, commonly in 7 or 8 days. *Hutchins.*

Balleze, *Ballize*, or *Wallis*, a river in the peninsula of Yucatan, New Spain, which runs northeasterly above 200 miles, and empties into the bay of Honduras, opposite the N end of Turneff Island. By the treaty of peace in 1783, it is agreed that British subjects shall have the right of cutting and carrying away logwood in the district lying between this river and that of Rio Honde, on the N, which falls into Hanover Bay. The course of the rivers are to be the unalterable boundaries.

Balltown, a post town in Saratoga co. N. York, and has 2099 inhabitants. It lies 27 miles N N W of Albany, has a Presbyterian meeting house, and is in a thriving state; 428 miles from Washington. The medicinal waters called *Balltown Springs*, from their being found within the limits of this town, are of great celebrity, both on account of their healing virtue, and the superior accommodations found near them for valetudinarians. They are situated about 12 miles W of Still Water; 14 from that part of the banks of the Hudson famous for the victory of Gen. Gates over Gen. Burgoyne; 30 N of Albany; 30 S of

S of Lake George, and 190 above the city of N. York. The springs are found in the bottom of a valley, or excavation, forming a kind of basin of about 50 acres in extent. The woods are pretty well cleared near the springs. There are several large houses for entertainment, with neat bathing houses, and shower baths for the convenience of invalids. The largest spring belongs to the public. Sir William Johnston made this observation, when he sold this tract of land to private individuals: "In tracing the history of these medicinal springs, I could only learn that an Indian chief discovered them to a sick French officer in the early part of their wars with the English. But whether they were these very springs in this basin, or those at 10 miles distance, properly called the Saratoga Springs, I know not." The soil for half a dozen miles in some directions round this place, is poor and sandy, producing little else than pine trees, shrub oaks, fern, and mullein. In the hills in the vicinity, ores have been found, especially iron and copper, or rather what the mineralogists call *ferruginous* and *capreous pyrites*. The valley of Balltown and its environs may be made an enchanting spot, equal, nay, superior in some respects to any of the watering places in Europe. The Kayaderossoes river, which is about 10 yards wide, gives several hints to the man of taste, to turn its waters to the use and beauty of the future town, which these medicinal springs will one day raise in this place. The medicinal waters which have made this spot so famous of late, are remarkably limpid, considering they contain iron, a mineral alkali, common salt, and lime. They are brisk and sparkling like champagne. In drinking they affect the nose and palate like bottled cider, and slightly affect the head of some people, by their inebriating quality. They derive this exhilarating quality from what Dr. Priestly calls *fixed air*, and is that animating *something* which gives activity to yeast, and life to malt liquors. It is used in the neighbourhood of the springs instead of yeast in making bread; and makes it rise more speedily and effectually than any other ferment in ordinary use. Horses drink these waters with avidity. The ignorant country people see, with astonishment, that a candle will not burn near the surface of these waters. Fish and frogs are killed in a few minutes, and geese and ducks can only swim in them a few minutes before they expire. These

waters are apt to burst bottles, when corked in very warm weather, especially during a thunder storm; but with care may be transported in bottles to any distance. They boil with a very moderate degree of heat; they are nevertheless, remarkably cold; for when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 86 in the open air, and 79 in the brook running near the spring, it stood in one of these mineral springs at 49, and in the other at 51. The first was constantly secluded from the rays of the sun; the last always exposed without a covering. Physicians seldom direct their patients to drink more than three quarts of these waters in 12 hours; but some drink the enormous quantity of 3 gallons, and even more, in a day. Cold as they are they may be drunken with safety in the hottest weather. They increase every natural evacuation; nay, they are cathartic, diuretic and sudorific, at the same time. On the first trial they are apt to disagree with many people, they create uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and cause a heat in the glands of the throat, until they begin to pass off freely by the kidneys. They then become pleasant and operate agreeably. They blacken the teeth and also the alvine faeces. They are deemed a specific in loss of appetite and indigestion. They are highly serviceable in hypochondriac and bilious cases, in obstructions, and in the stone and gravel, and cutaneous disorders. Their credit is not so well established in the gout or rheumatism. They are hurtful in inflammatory disorders and consumptions. Their use occasions heat in the glands of the throat, and stiffness of the neck, and in such as are subject to the toothache, an aggravation of the pain. They are a powerful and precious remedy in the hands of the judicious, but ought never to be used without the advice of a skilful physician.

Balltown, a town in Lincoln co. Maine, containing 1859 inhabitants; 19½ miles N E from Boston, 12 N of Wiscasset.

Baltimore Co in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers, the former dividing it from Ann Arundel co. on the S and S W, Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder separating it from Harford co. on the E and N E. It has Frederick co. on the W and N W, Pennsylvania on the N, and Chesapeake Bay on the S E. Besides the rivers which bound it, and their branches, this county has Back and Middle rivers, between the two former, but they are rather

rather arms of Chesapeak bay, than rivers. Back R. 4 or 5 miles E of Patapico, receives two small streams; the N westernmost is called Herring Run. Middle R. has little or no supply of fresh water. There are numerous iron works in this county; and it contains 59,030 inhabitants, including 9673 slaves. Its chief town is Baltimore.

Baltimore, a port town in the above county, and the largest in the state of Maryland. It is larger than Boston. It is situated on the N side of Patapico R. at a small distance from its junction with the Chesapeak. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Whetstone Fort; hardly a pistol shot across, and of course may easily be defended against naval force. From the head of Elk R. at the head of the bay to Baltimore, is about 60 miles. The town is built around what is called the basin, reckoned one of the finest harbours in America. The water rises 5 or 6 feet at common tides. It is divided into what is called the town and Fell's Point, by a creek; over which are two bridges: but the houses extend, in an irregular manner, from the one to the other. At Fell's Point the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The situation is low, and was formerly thought unhealthy, but, by its rapid increase, improvements have taken place, which have corrected the dampness of the air, and it is now judged to be healthy. In 1787, it contained 1955 dwelling houses; of which 1200 were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. It then had 152 stores. The inhabitants now are 26,514, of whom 2843 are slaves. Before the emigration of the French people from Cape François, and other islands, the houses had increased to 2300. Those unfortunate people, flying from their merciless countrymen, who had burned and pillaged their cities and towns, and murdered their relations and friends, found here an hospitable asylum, after sufferings hardly paralleled in the annals of history. Here are 11 places of public worship, which belong to Roman Catholics, German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Nicolites, or New Quakers, and the disciples of Baron Swedenborg, who all live together in peace. It is inhabited by people from most parts of Europe. The principal street is Market street, which runs nearly E and W a mile in length, parallel with the water. This is crossed by a num-

ber of other streets, which run from the water; a number of which, particularly Calvert and Gay streets, are well built. N and E of the town, the land rises, and presents a noble view of the town and bay. In 1790, this city owned 27 ships, 1 snow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops—Total 102; tonnage 13,564. In the beginning of 1798 the shipping amounted to 59,837 tons. The exports in 1790 amounted to 2,027,770, and the imports to 1,945,899 dollars. In 1798 the exports exceeded 12,000,000 dollars. The affairs of the town are managed by a board of town commissioners, a board of special commissioners, and a board of wardens; the first board fills its own vacancies, and is perpetual; the two last are appointed by electors, chosen every 5th year by the citizens. It is 53 miles S W from Elktown, 176 N E from Richmond in Virginia; 43 N E from the city of Washington, and 103 S W from Philadelphia. N lat. 39 21, W lon. 77 48.

Bangor, a port town in Hancock co. Maine, on the western side of Penobscot R. 37 miles northerly from Castine and 27 northeasterly from Fort Point at the mouth of the river. This town is at the head of navigation; vessels of 200 tons may come up to it. The harbour is called *Kenduskeag* at the mouth of the river of that name, which is the principal place of trade on the river. Here are a number of handsome houses. It promises to be a place of consequence.

Banks, Port, a harbour, on the NW coast of America, S easterly from Cape Edgecombe, and N westerly from Sea Otter Sound.

Bann, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

Baracoa, a seaport town in the NE part of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies; 50 miles NE of St. Jago de Cuba. N lat. 21, W lon. 76 10.

Baraquimito, a town in Terra Firma, S. America, in the province of Caracas, and in the head waters of Oroonoco R. about 80 miles S from Valencia, and 175 N W from Calabeza. N lat. 8 55, W lon. 66 55.

Barbadoes, one of the Caribbee islands, belonging to Britain, and next to Jamaica for importance in the W. Indies. It is about 21 miles in length from High Point, its northern extremity, to South Point; and 14 in breadth, from the Chair near Kitridge Bay E to Valiant Royalist Fort, W, and contains 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. It lies

20 leagues E from St. Vincent, which may be seen in a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia; 28 S E from Martinico; 60 N E from Trinidad, and 100 S E from St. Christopher's. It is divided into 5 districts, and 11 parishes; and contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, the capital; Oistins, or Charlestown; St. James, formerly called the Hole; and Speights Town. The names of the parishes are St. Lucy's, St. Peter's, St. James's, St. Andrew's, St. Thomas's, St. Joseph's, St. John's, St. George's, St. Michael's, St. Philip's, and Christ Church. Its soil must be allowed to be highly fertile, if it be true, that it contained in 1670, 50,000 whites, and 100,000 blacks; whose labours employed 60,000 tons of shipping. This is thought to be exaggerated; but it is certain that its population has decreased rapidly. In 1786 the numbers were 16,167 whites; 838 free people of color, and 62,115 negroes. The exports, on an average, of 1784, 1785, and 1786, had fallen to 9,554 hhds. of sugar; 5448 puncheons of rum; 6320 bags of ginger; 8331 bags of cotton, exclusive of small articles, as aloe, sweet meats, &c. In the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1788, 243 vessels cleared outwards; and the London market price of their cargoes in sterl. money, amounted to £539,605-14-10; of which the value exported to the United States, was £23,217-13-4. That the dreadful succession of hurricanes, with which this and the other W. India islands have been visited, for many years past, has contributed to this great desolation, cannot be doubted. Bridgetown was scarcely risen from the ashes to which two dreadful fires had reduced it, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of Oct. 1780, in which no less than 4326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, miserably perished; and the damage done to property was computed at £1,320,564-15. sterl. The force of the wind was at one place so great as to lift some pieces of cannon, with their carriages, several paces from the ramparts. The trade of this, and some others of the islands, suffers considerably by a duty of 4½ per cent. on exported produce; out of which, however, the governor's salary, £2000 a year, is paid. The crown acquired this revenue in the reign of Charles II. which the planters agreed to, in order to secure possessions to which they had uncertain titles. Barbadoes was probably discovered first by the Portuguese. It is

usually ranked among the windward division of the Caribbees, being a day or two's sail from Surinam. From its being the first discovered of any of these islands, it is called *Mother of the Sugar Colonies*.—The first of the English who are known to have landed here, were the crew of the *Olive Blossom*, fitted out by Sir Olive Leigh, in 1605. It was found absolutely desolate; nor had it the appearance of having been peopled even by the most barbarous Indians. The island is fortified by nature, all along the windward shore, by rocks and shoals, so as to be almost inaccessible; on the leeward side it has good harbours; but the whole coast is protected by a good line, of several miles in length, and several forts to defend it, at the most material places. The military, civil, and religious establishments are well provided for. Here is a college founded by Col. Codrington; the only institution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it has not answered the intention of the founder. The houses of the planters are very thickly sown all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. The earliest planters of Barbadoes were sometimes reproached with the guilt of forcing or decoying into slavery, the Indians of the neighboring continent. The history of *Inkle and Yarico*, which the Spectator has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island; but happily this species of slavery was soon abolished. The Barbadoes tar is a particular production of this island. It rises out of the earth, and swims on the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry bellyache, and in diseases of the breast. The capital, Bridgetown, lies in N lat. 13 10, W lon. 59.

Barbava, St. an island on the coast of Brazil. Also the chief town of New Biscay.

Barbe, St. a town in New Biscay, in the vicinity of which are very rich silver mines. It lies 500 miles N W of the city of Mexico. N lat. 26 10, W lon. 110 5.

Barbuda, or *Barbouthes*, one of the Caribbee islands, 35 miles N of Antigua, and 53 N E of St. Christopher's, and is 20 miles long and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is fertile, abounding in the natural productions of the other W. India islands; and has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. It belongs to the Codrington family, to whom

whom it produces above £5000 a year. The inhabitants amount to about 1500. N lat. 18 30, W lon. 61 50.

Barbue, Riviere a la, empties into Lake Michigan, from E S E between Raifin and Marame rivers. Its mouth 60 yards wide, is 72 miles N by W from Fort St. Joseph. Also, the name of a river which empties into Lake Erie, from the NE 40 miles W N W from the extremity of Long Point in that lake, and 22 E by S from Tonty R.

Barefields, a post town in Liberty co. S. Carolina, 414 miles from Washington.

Barkaderes, the name of a part of the Logwood Country, on the E side of the peninsula of Yucatan, through which the river Balize runs into the Sea of Honduras. It has Hicks Keys on the S, and South Lagoon on the N. Lat 17 45 N, lon. 89 W.

Barkhamstead, a town in the northern part of Connecticut, Litchfield co. having Hartland on the N, and Granby E. About 25 miles W of Hartford, and 20 N E of Litchfield.

Barnard, a town in Windset co. Vermont, about 20 miles N W of Windsor. It has 1236 inhabitants.

Barnardston, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the W bank of Connecticut river, adjoining Northfield, 94 miles N W of Boston, containing 780 inhabitants.

Barnaveldt, an island of America, to the S of Terra del Fuege, discovered in 1616. S lat. 55 49, W lon. 66 58.

Barnegat Inlet, called in some maps, *New Inlet*, is the passage from the sea into Flat Bay Sound, on the S eastern coast of New Jersey, 68 miles N E from Cape May. N lat. 39 47½ W lon. 74 13. Barnegat Beach lies below the Inlet, between it and Little Egg Harbour, 16 miles distant, S W.

Barnegat, the name of a small village of 8 or 10 houses, on the east bank of Hudson river, 5 miles S of Poughkeepsie, and 75 N of N. York. The business of the few inhabitants of this place, is burning lime, from the vast quantities of limestone which are found here. Their lime is marketed in N. York, whither they carry it in great quantities annually.

Barnet, a post town, in Caledonia co. Vermont, 15 miles N of Newbury, having 858 inhabitants who are emigrants from Scotland, and their descendants. They have a presbyterian minister and adhere very strictly to the forms of the church of Scotland. The lower bar of the 15 mile falls, in Connecticut R. is sit-

uated at the N E corner of this township. Into that river it sends Stephens R. which rises in Peacham, the adjoining town on the W.

Barnstable Co. lies upon the peninsula, the point of which is Cape Cod, the S eastward point of Massachusetts Bay, opposite Cape Ann. Cape Cod lies in N lat. 42 4, W lon. from Greenwich 70 14, and gives name to the whole peninsula, which is surrounded by water on all sides, except the W, where it is bounded by Plymouth co. It is 65 miles long, as the road runs, from the isthmus between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bays to Race Point; and its breadth for 30 miles not more than 3, and above half the remainder from 6 to 9 miles. It contains 11 townships and the plantation of Marshpee; having 19,293 inhabitants. Barnstable was made a shire in 1685. See *Cape Cod*.

Barnstable, the *Mattacheefe*, or *Mattacheeset* of the ancient Indians, is a port of entry and post town, and the shire town of Barnstable co. It extends across the peninsula, and is washed by the sea on the N and S, having Sandwich, and the district called Marshpee, on the W is about 5 miles broad, and 9 long; 72 miles S easterly from Boston. Sandy Neck, on the N shore, runs E almost the length of the town, and forms the harbour, embracing a large body of salt marsh. The harbour is about a mile wide, and 4 long; in which the tide rises from 8 to 14 feet. It has a bar running off N E from the Neck several miles, which prevents the entrance of large ships; but small vessels may pass any part of it at high water; and where it is commonly crossed, it seldom has less than 6 or 7 feet at low water. There is another harbour on the S called *Lewis's Bay*. Its entrance is within Barnstable, and it extends almost 2 miles into Yarmouth. It is commodious and safe, and is completely land locked; and has 5 feet water at a middling tide. A mile or two to the westward; and near the entrance of Lewis's Bay, lies *Hyanis Road*. It is formed principally by an island, joined by a beach to Yarmouth, which together, make the outside of the bay before mentioned. The S head of this island is called Point Gammon. Oyster Bay, near the S W limit of the town, admits small vessels; and which, with Lewis's Bay, has in years past produced excellent oysters, in great quantities; though they are now much reduced. There are about

20 or 30 ponds in Barnstable. The land on the N side produces from 15 to 25 bushels of Indian corn to an acre, and rye and other grain in proportion. Wheat and flax are cultivated; the latter with success. From 12 to 18,000 bushels of onions are raised and sent chiefly to Boston market. Upwards of 100 men are employed in the fishery, which is yearly increasing. Whales seldom come into Massachusetts Bay now, and that fishery is discontinued. No quarrels with the ancient natives of the country are recorded in the accounts of this town. The people, 2964 in number, are generally healthy; and many instances of longevity are to be met with. Numbers of the farmers are occasionally seamen; and this town has afforded, and continues to furnish many masters of vessels and mariners who sail from other ports. N lat. 41 43.

Barnstead, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, 32 miles N W of Portsmouth.

Barré, a post town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1937 inhabitants; 24 miles N W of Worcester, and 66 W of Boston, deriving its name from Col. Barré, a British senator, who, on the eve of the late war, plead the cause of America, in the British house of commons, with great, but unsuccessful energy. This town has good pastures, and here are fatted multitudes of cattle; and it is supposed, more butter and cheese is carried hence to the market, annually, than from any other town of the same size in the State.

Barré, a township in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania.

Barre, a post town in Orange co. Vermont, has 919 inhabitants, and is about 15 miles N W of Newbury, and 591 from Washington.

Barrell's Sound, on the N W Coast of America, called by the natives *Conget boi toi*, is situated about 6 leagues from the southern extremity of Washington, or Charlotte islands, in a N W direction, about N lat. 52, W lon. 131 from Greenwich. It has two inlets; one on the E, the other on the W side of the island; the latter is the best, the other is dangerous. The shores are of a craggy black rock; the banks lined with trees of various kinds, as pines, spruce, hemlock, alder, &c. Mr. Hoskins, in the summer of 1791, measured one of these trees, which was ten fathoms in circumference. On one side of it a hole had been cut, large enough

to admit a man; within was a spacious and convenient room, which had apparently been dug and burnt out with much labour. Mr. Hoskins concluded that it must have been occasionally inhabited by the natives; as he found in it a box, fire-works, dried wood, and several domestic utensils. This found was named after Joseph Barrell, Esq. of Charlestown, (Mass.) and was first visited by Capt. Gray, in the Washington, in 1789.

Barren Creek, rises in the N W corner of Delaware state, runs about 9 miles S westerly, and empties into Nanticoke R.

Barren R. Both *Big* and *Little Barren* rivers, are S E branches of Green R. in Kentucky. *Blue Spring* lies between these rivers, which fee.

Barren I. a small isle in Chesapeake Bay, N E from the mouth of Patuxent R.

Barren, a co. of Kentucky, containing 4784 people, 505 of whom are slaves.

Barren Islands, at the entrance of Cook's river on the N W coast of America.

Barnwell, a District of Carolina, containing 7376 inhabitants, of whom 1690 are slaves.

Barrettsflow, in Lincoln co. Maine, having 425 inhabitants.

Barrington, a town in Queens co. Nova Scotia, on the S side of the Bay of Fundy; settled by Quakers from Nantucket.

Barrington, a town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, about 30 miles N W from Portsmouth, incorporated in 1722, containing 2773 inhabitants. Allum is found here; and the first ridge of the *Frost Hills*, one of the three inferior summits of Agamenticus, is continued through this town. Its situation is very healthy; e. g. 14 of the first settlers in 1732, were alive in 1785, who were between 80 and 90 years old.

Barrington, a township in Bristol co. Rhode Island, on Warren R. 3 miles N W of Warren, and about 7 S E from Providence. It contains 650 inhabitants.

Barrington, Great, is the second township in rank in Berkshire co. Massachusetts. It contains 1754 inhabitants, and lies 140 miles W from Boston, and south of Stockbridge, adjoining.

Barrow Harbour, is an extensive bay in that of Bonavista, Newfoundland.

Bart, a port on the southern coast of Nova Scotia.

Bart, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

Bartholomew, St. a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina.

Bartholomew,

Bartholomew, Cape, St. is the southernmost point of Staten Land, in Le Maire straits, at the S end of S. America; and far surpasses Terra del Fuego in its horrible appearance.

Bartholomew, St. one of the cluster of islands, called *New Hebrides*, which see.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Carribee islands, in the W. Indies, 25 miles N of St. Christopher's, and 30 N E of Saba. It is reckoned 5 leagues in circumference, but has little ground fit for manuring. It produces cotton of a good quality, and some tobacco and cassava. It carries on a great trade, in the distribution through the W. Indies of Swedish naval stores, and provisions, received from the United States. It abounds with woods. The trees most in esteem are, 1. The soap tree, or aloe tree. 2. The caleback. 3. The canapia, whose gum is an excellent cathartic. 4. The parotane, whose boughs grow downward, take root again, and form a kind of bulwark and strong defence in time of attack. All along the shore are those trees called sea trees, whose boughs are curiously plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. Here is an infinite variety of birds, and a peculiar kind of limestone, which the inhabitants export to the adjacent islands. They have likewise plenty of lignum vitae and iron wood. Its shores are dangerous, and the approaching them requires a good pilot; but it has an excellent harbour, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. Half its inhabitants are Irish Roman Catholics, whose predecessors settled here in 1666; the others are French, to whom the island lately belonged. It was ceded by France to the crown of Sweden in 1785. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns, there being no springs in the island. It was a nest for privateers when in the hands of the French; and at one time had 50 British prizes in its harbour. It has been increasing in improvements ever since it came into the hands of the Swedes. During the late war between France and England, it had a great accession of inhabitants, of different nations, from the other islands, who have transferred their property here, built handsome houses, and extended the commerce of the island. N lat. 17 56, W lon. 63 10.

Bartlet, a plantation in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, having 548 inhabitants.

Barton, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, formerly in that of Orange, lies S
Vol. I. E

W of Brownington; 6 miles S W by W from Willoughby Lake, and 140 N easterly from Bennington.

Barton, a township in Upper Canada, Lincoln co. W of Saltfleet, on Burlington Bay.

Basin of Minas, is a body of water of considerable extent, and irregular form, situated in Nova Scotia, at the E end of the Bay of Fundy; and connected with its N E branch by a short and narrow strait. The country on its banks is generally a rich soil, and is watered by many small rivers. The spring tides rise here 40 feet.

Baskenridge, a post town in Somerset co. N. Jersey, on the W side of a N W branch of Passaic R. nearly 6 miles N E from Pluckemin, and 7 S S W from Morristown. It was here that Col. Harcourt surprised and made a prisoner of Gen. Lee, Dec. 13, 1776.

Basin Harbour, lies on the E side of Lake Champlain, in the township of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S westerly from the mouth of Otter Creek. A post office is kept here, 524 miles from Washington.

Basse Terre, the chief town in the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, situated at the S E end of the I. It consists of a long street along the sea shore; is a place of considerable trade, the seat of government, and is defended by 3 batteries. N lat. 17 24, W lon. 62 36 56. This is also the name of a part of the I. of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies; between a point of which called *Grosse Morne*, to that of *Antigua* in the *Grande Terre*, the basin called the *Great Cul de Sac*, is 5 or 6 leagues in length; wherein is safe riding for ships of all rates.

Bass Harbour, Maine, a harbour of Mt. Desert Island, 7 miles from Soil Cove.

Bastimentos, small islands, near the Isthmus of Darien, and somewhat W of the Samballoes islands, at the mouth of the bay of *Nombre de Dios*, very near the shore. Here admiral Hosier lay with a British Squadron many years ago, when having lost many of his men, and his ships being almost rotten, in an inactive state, he died of a broken heart. N lat. 9 30, W lon. 79 45.

Batabano, a town on the S side of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies; situated on the side of a large bay, opposite Pinos isles, and about 50 miles S W from the Havannah.

Batavia, a settlement in N. York, at the head

head of Schoharie Creek, in the township of Freehold, between 20 and 30 miles W of Catskill. A post office is kept here.

Bath, a post town in Lincoln co. Maine, containing 1225 inhabitants. It lies on the W side of Kennebeck R. about 13 miles from Wiscasset, 60 N E from Portland, 28 from Hallowell. N lat. 43 49.

Bath, a co. of Virginia, about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded E by the co. of Augusta. It contains 4847 free inhabitants, and 661 slaves. It is noted for its medicinal springs, called the *Hot and Warm* springs, near the foot of Jackson's Mountain. See *Virginia*. Here is a post office 227 miles from Washington.

Bath, a thriving town in Berkley co. Virginia, situated at the foot of the Warm Spring Mountain. The springs in the neighbourhood of this town, although less efficacious than the Warm Springs in Bath co. draw upwards of 1000 people here, during summer, from various parts of the United States. The water is little more than milk warm, and weakly impregnated with minerals. The country in the environs is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys; the soil rich, and in good cultivation; 25 miles from Martinsburg, and 269 miles S W from Philadelphia.

Bath, a post town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, has 825 inhabitants, on the E bank of Connecticut R. 35 miles N E by N from Dartmouth College, and 97 N W from Portsmouth.

Bath, or *Port Bath*, a post town in Hyde co. N. Carolina, on the N side of Tar R. about 24 miles from Pamlico Sound, 61 S by W of Edenton, and is the port of entry on Tar R. It contains about 12 houses, and is rather declining. N lat. 35 31, W lon. 77 15.

Bath, a village in the eastern parish of St. Thomas, in the I. of Jamaica, in the W. Indies. It has its rise and name from a famous hot spring in its vicinity, said to be highly efficacious in curing the dry belly-ache. The water is sulphureous, and flows out of a rocky mountain about a mile distant, and is too hot to admit a hand being held in it.

Bath, a village in the co. of Rensselaer, N. York, pleasantly situated on the east bank of Hudson river, nearly opposite the city of Albany, at the head of sloop navigation. A mineral spring has been discovered here, said to possess valuable qualities; and a commodious bathing house has been

erected, at a considerable expense, containing hot, cold, and shower baths.

Bath, a thriving post town in N. York, Steuben co. and has 453 inhabitants, on the N bank of Conhocton Creek, a northern headwater of Tioga R. 42 miles S E from Williamsburg, on Genesee R. 18 N W from the Painted Post; 120 from Niagara; 59 westerly from Geneva, and 221 W of Hudson city. N lat. 42 15, W lon. 77 10.

Batten Kill, a small river which rises in Vermont, and after running N and N westerly about 30 miles, falls into Hudson, opposite Saratoga.

Battle R. in New South Wales, runs N E into Sakhawen R. S E from Manchester House. Its course is short.

Battletown a post town in Frederick co. Virginia, 79 miles from Washington.

Baxos De Babuca. See *Abrojos*.

Bay of Fresh Water, in the N part of the Gulf of Mexico, lies S. of Ascension Bay. N lat. 30, W lon. 93.

Bayamo, a town in the eastern part of the Island of Cuba, having the town of Almo W, and St. Barbara on the S. It lies on the E side of Estero R. about 20 miles from the sea.

Bayamo Channel del, in the island of Cuba, runs between the numerous small islands and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, on the N W, and the shoals and rocks which line the coast on the S E side of it, from the bold point called Cabo de Cruz. This channel leads to the bay of Estero, which receives two rivers; the southernmost of which leads to the town of Bayamo.

Bay of Fundy, washes the shores of the British provinces of New Brunswick on the N, and Nova Scotia on the E and S. This bay is 12 leagues across, from the Gut of Annapolis to St. John's. The tides are very rapid in this bay, and rise at Annapolis Basin about 30 feet; at the Basin of Minas, which may be termed the N arm of this bay, 40 feet; and at the head of Chignecto Channel, an arm of this bay, the spring tides rise 60 feet.

Bay de Roche Fende, or *Northwest Bay*, lies on the W side of Lake Champlain, 12 miles N of Crown Point.

Bay of Islands, lies on the W side of Newfoundland I. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This bay is very extensive, having 3 arms, by which several rivers empty into it. It has several islands; the chief of which are called Harbour, Pearl, and Tweed. The centre of the bay lies in about 49 5 N lat. and 58 15 W lon. from Greenwich.

Bay of St. Louis, on the Labrador coast, has Cape St. Louis on the N, and Cape Charles on the S. It has many small islands; the largest of which is Battle I. in the mouth of the bay. The middle of the bay lies in N lat. 52 23, W lon. 55 23.

Baynet, a town and bay on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Petit Goave, on the N side of the island. It is about 8 leagues W of Jackmel. N lat. 18 17.

Beach Fork, a branch of Salt R. which rises in Nelson co. Kentucky. A fine clay is found on this river, which might, it is thought, be manufactured into good porcelain.

Bealsburg, a small town in Nelson co. Kentucky, on the E bank of Rolling Fork, which contains 20 houses, as also a tobacco warehouse. It is 15 miles W S W of Bairdstown, 30 S W of Frankfort. N lat. 37 42, W lon. 85 50.

Bear Creek, in Tennessee, rises among the head waters of Tombigby, runs northerly 45 miles, and empties into the Tennessee in lat. 34 46. 12 miles below the Chickesaw shoals; it is ascended by boats 25 miles. See *Ocochappo*.

Bearstown. See *Bairdstown*.

Bear Cove, lies on the E side of the S eastern corner of Newfoundland I. at the head of which is the settlement of *Formose*, which see. Reneau's rocks lie between Bear Cove and Fresh water Bay on the S, 32 miles northerly from Cape Race.

Bear Grass Creek, a small creek on the eastern side of Ohio R. a few hundred yards N of the town of Louisville, in Kentucky. This is the spot where the intended canal is proposed to be cut to the upper side of the *Rapids*. From the mouth of the creek, to the upper side of the rapids, is not quite 2 miles. This would render the navigation of the Ohio safe and easy. The country on the sides of this creek, between Salt R. and Kentucky R. is beautiful and rich. See *Rapids of the Ohio*.

Bear Lake, Great, in the N W part of N. America, lies near the Arctic Circle, and sends a river a W S W course.

Bear Lake, Black, in New South Wales, lies in N lat. $53\frac{1}{2}$, W lon. $107\frac{1}{2}$. It lies N W from Cumberland House.

Bear Lake, White, lies due W from another small lake called Bear Lake, both in N lat. 48 15, and the W lon. of the former is $98\frac{1}{2}$. These are said to give rise to Mississippi R.

Bear Town, in Caroline co. Maryland, lies about 7 miles N from Greensburg, and about 15 S E from Chestertown.

Beaufort, a co. of Newbern district, N. Carolina. It is bounded N by Tyrrel, E by Hyde, S by Craven, W by Glafcow. It contains 5541 inhabitants, of whom 1674 are slaves. Chief town Washington.

Beaufort, a seaport town in Carteret co. on the N E side of Core Sound, and district of Newbern, N. Carolina. It contains 437 inhabitants, a court house and gaol, and the co. courts are held here; 55 miles S by E of Newbern, and about 27 from Cape Lookout. N lat. 34 47.

Beaufort, the chief town of Beaufort district, S. Carolina, is situated on the island of Port Royal, at the mouth of Coosawhatchie R. It is a little pleasant town, of 1 or 200 houses, an Episcopal and Baptist church, 4 school houses, and 700 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness. It has a fine harbour, and bids fair to become a considerable town. It was formerly a station for the British squadron. Beaufort is 26 miles from Purisburg, and 73 from Charleston, to the S W, noted for its healthy situation. N lat. 32 26, W lon. 80 55.

Beaufort District, in the lower country of S. Carolina, lies on the sea coast, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and is divided into 4 parishes, viz. St. Helena, St. Luke, Prince William, and St. Peter, which contain 20,428 inhabitants; of whom only 4397 are whites. Humanity trembles at the inevitable consequences. The northern part of this district abounds with large forests of cypress; the lands, however, are fit for raising rice, indigo, &c. It sends 12 representatives and 4 senators to the state legislature; each parish sending an equal number, Amount of taxes £3,022-2-11 ster.

Beaver, a co. in Pennsylvania, containing 5776 inhabitants.

Beaver Creek, runs into Lake Erie, at its E end; about 7 miles S E from Fort Erie.

Beaver Creek, Big, falls into the Alleghany river, after receiving several branches from the N E about 28 miles N W from Pittsburg.

Beaver Dam, a township in Northumberland co. in Pennsylvania, W of Susquehanna R. about 50 miles N W of Harrisburgh.

Beaver, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Butler and S by Washington. It is watered by the Alleghany river and Beaver Creek, and contains 330,640 acres, 6 townships, and 5776 inhabitants.

Beavertown, a post town, capital of the above co. 248 miles from Washington.

Beaver

Beaver Kill, is a S E arm of the Popachtown Branch of the Delaware.

Beaver Lake, in New South Wales, lies in about 52 45 N lat. and 101 30 W lon. A little N E from it is the source of Churchill R. S E from it is Cumberland House, on Grays R. which has communication by lakes with Nelson R. S W of it is Saskawahen R. on which, towards its head, are a number of houses belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Beavers Town, at *Tuskarawas*, lies between Margaret's Creek, an upper N W branch of Muskingum R. and the N branch of that river; at the head of which N branch there is only a mile's portage to Cayahoga R. Beavers Town lies about 85 miles N W from Pittsburg. A little below this a fort was erected in 1764.

Becket, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 930 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E of Stockbridge, 17 from Lenox, and 130 W from Boston.

Bede Point, is the eastern cape at the mouth of Cook's R. on the N W coast of N. America.

Bedford, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the W bank of Merrimack R. 56 miles W of Portsmouth, 24 S. of Concord.

Bedford, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 538 inhabitants; 16 miles N W of Boston.

Bedford, New, is a flourishing town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 58 miles southward of Boston. It lies at the head of navigation on Accushnet R. Lat. 40 41, N, lon. 70 52 W, from Greenwich, and has 4361 inhabitants.

Bedford, a post town in W. Chester co. N. York, containing 2404 inhabitants. It lies contiguous to Connecticut, 12 miles N of Stamford, and 35 N E of the city of N. York. Here Governor Jay resides.

Bedford Co. in Pennsylvania, lies on Juniatta R. has part of the state of Maryland on the S, and Huntingdon co. N and N E. It contains 12,039 inhabitants, and is divided into 12 townships. Its principal mountains are Wills, Evits, Warrior's, and Dunning's. The chief waters are Baystown, Wills and Licking creek. The vallies are rich, extensive and well cultivated. Limestone and iron ore abound in many places.

Bedford, a post town in the above co. lies on the S side of the Raystown branch of the Juniatta, 25 miles eastward of Berlin, and 210 W of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out; water is conveyed in

wooden pipes to a reservoir in the middle of the town. They have a stone gaol; the market house, court house, and record office, are built of brick. Bedford was incorporated in 1795, and their character is similar to that of Chester. N lat. 40, W lon. 78 50.

Bedford Co. in Virginia, is separated from that of Amherst on the N by James R. has Campbell E, Botetourt W, and Franklin co. S. It is 34 miles long, 25 broad, and contains 10,028 free inhabitants, and 4097 slaves. It has a good soil and is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies. In some parts chalk and gypsum have been discovered. Chief town Liberty.

Bedford, a village on the Georgia side of Savannah river, 4 miles above Augusta.

Bedminster, a town in Somerset co. N. Jersey, about 20 miles N W of New Brunswick, and the same distance S W of Morristown.

Beef Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, situated between Dog I., on the W and Tortula on the E. It is about 5 miles long and 1 broad, in Sir Francis Drake's Bay. N lat. 18 23, W lon. 63 2.

Beckman, a considerable township in Dutchess co. N. York, E of Poughkeepsie.

Behring's Bay, on the N W coast of America, S of Admiralty Bay.

Behring's Straits, separate Asia from America, and are so called from the Russian navigator, Capt. Behring, who, with Ishirikow, sailed from Kamptchatka, in Siberia, on the Asiatic coast, in quest of the New World, in a quarter where it had, perhaps, never been approached. They both discovered land within a few degrees of the N W coast of America. But the more recent discoveries of Capt. Cook, and his successor, Clarke, have confirmed the near approximation of the two continents. Cape Prince of Wales is the most westerly point of the American continent, hitherto known. It is situated in N lat. 65 46, E lon. 191 45, and is 39 miles distant from the eastern coast of Asia. The sea, from the S of Behring's Straits, to the crescent of isles between Asia and America, is very shallow. It deepens from these straits (as the British seas do from Dover), till soundings are lost in the Pacific Ocean; but that does not take place but to the S of the isles. Between them and the straits is an increase from 12 to 54 fathoms, except only off St. Thaddeus Nofs, where there is a channel of greater depth. From the volcanic

volcanic disposition, it has been judged probable, not only that there was a separation of the continents at these straits, but that the whole space from the isles to that small opening had once been dry land; and that the fury of the watery element, actuated by that of fire, had, in very remote times, subverted and overwhelmed the tract, and left the islands to serve as monumental fragments. The famous Japanese map places some islands seemingly within these straits, on which is bestowed the title of *Ya Zue*, or the kingdom of the dwarfs. This gives some reason to suppose that America was not unknown to the Japanese; and that they had, as is mentioned by Kämpfer, and Charlevoix, made voyages of discovery; and, according to the last, actually wintered upon the continent, where probably meeting with the Esquimaux, they might, in comparison of themselves, and justly, distinguish them by the name of dwarfs.

Bekia, or *Becouya*, or *Boquio*, a small British island among the Granadillas; 55 miles N E of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It was called Little Martinico by the French, and has a safe harbour from all winds; but no fresh water. It is only frequented by those who catch turtle. The soil produces wild cotton, and plenty of water melons.

Belair. See *Bellaire*.

Belcher, a post town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 1878 inhabitants; 12 miles E of Hadley, and 85 W of Boston.

Belize, a city of New Grenada, Terra Firma, S. America.

Belfast, a post town and bay in Hancock co. Maine, both situated in what is called the Waldo Patent, at the mouth of Penobscot R. and on its western side; 38 miles N E by E from Hallowell, and 728 from Washington. The Bay, on the N western part of which the town stands, runs up into the land by 3 short arms. Islesborough I. lies in the middle of it and forms two channels leading to the mouth of Penobscot R.

Belfont, a post town in Centre co. Pennsylvania, 259 miles from Washington.

Belgrade, a township in Kennebec co. Maine, 12 miles N W of Hallowell. It has 295 inhabitants.

Belhaven, the former name of Alexandria, in Virginia.

Bell Isle, an island on the E side of the northern part of Newfoundland I. E of Canada head; between 50 42 and 50 50,

N lat. and between W lon. 55 39 and 55 46.

Bellaier, or *Belair*, a post town Harford co. Maryland, and the chief of the county. It contains a court house, gaol, and Methodist meeting house, and is thinly inhabited; 6 miles N W of Harford; 22 N E from Baltimore, 86 W S W from Philadelphia.

Belle Dune, La, or *Handsome down*, a long, projecting, barren point, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, about 8 leagues N N W of Nipisighit, where temporary cod and herring fisheries are carried on by different people; there being no established trader at the place.

Belle Isle, an island at the mouth of the straits of this name, between the country of the Esquimaux, or New Britain, and the N end of Newfoundland I. which straits lead into the gulf of St. Lawrence from the N E. The island is about 7 leagues in circumference; and lies 16 miles from the nearest land on the coast of Labrador, or New Britain. On the N W side it has a harbour for fishing vessels, or small craft; and on the E point it has a cove which will admit shallops. Lat. 51 55 N, lon. 55 30 W.

Bellgrove, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on the road to Albany, 3 miles northerly from Brabant, and 24 N by W from N. York city.

Bellingham, a town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, containing 704 inhabitants; 20 miles northerly from Providence, and 34 S W from Boston.

Bells Mill, a settlement in N. Carolina, near the Moravian settlements, about 50 miles W of Hillsborough.

Belpre, a post town on the N W bank of Ohio R. between the Hockhocking and Muskingum Rs. and opposite the mouth of the Little Kanaway; about 14 miles below Marietta.

Belloville, a post town in Mifflin co. Pennsylvania, 190 miles from Washington.

Belvidere, a township in Franklin co. Vermont. Also a post town in N. Jersey, Suffex co. on Delaware R. at the mouth of Pequest R. and 11 miles above Easton.

Belvidere, a post town in Charles co. Maryland, on Patuxent R. opposite Mackall's Ferry; W from Port Tobacco 16 miles, 47 E from Washington.

Bennington, a county in the S W corner of Vermont, divided into 16 townships, of which Bennington and Manchester are the chief. It has 14,616 inhabitants, all free. The mountains here furnish iron ore

are in abundance, and employ already, a furnace and two forges.

Bennington, a pleasant post town and capital of the above co. and the largest in the state, having about 150 houses, in and near the compact part of the town; 34 miles N E from Albany; 55 miles S from Rutland; and 300 from Philadelphia. N lat. 42 42, W lon. 74 10. Bennington has several handsome buildings. Its public edifices are a congregational church going to decay, a state house and gaol. It is the oldest town in the state, having been first settled in 1764, and is flourishing, containing 2283 inhabitants. Mount Anthony rises very high, in a conical form, in the southern part of the town. The houses are on a rich tract of land extending from the foot of this mountain northward. On the E side of this mountain is a remarkable cavern consisting of several apartments from 5 to 50 feet in height, the whole extending about 45 yards horizontally. Two famous battles were fought 4 or 5 miles W of this town in one day, Aug. 16, 1777, in which Gen. Stark gained great fame for his cool valour. The British lost 4 brass field pieces, and other military stores; and beside those slain, 700 were taken prisoners. The killed and wounded of the Americans were about 100 men. This defeat contributed, in a great measure, to the subsequent surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army.

Benson, a post town in Rutland co. Vermont, on the E side of Lake Champlain; 57 miles N N W of Bennington. It has 1159 inhabitants.

Bent Creek, a post town in Buckingham co. Virginia, 243 miles from Washington.

Berabzan, is a long lake in New North Wales, which with the waters of Shechary Lake, form Seal R. which empties into Hudson's Bay at Churchill Fort. The N end of Berabzan, is in about 60 30 N lat. and in 93 50 W lon.

Berbice, a Dutch settlement on a river of the same name, in *Surinam*, which see.

Berbice, or *Berbeu*, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, in S. America, which is a quarter of a mile broad, and two fathoms deep at its mouth, in N lat. 6 30. The land on both sides is low and woody, has plenty of logwood and cotton.

Bergen Co. in N. Jersey, on the W bank of Hudson R. opposite N. York, and was first planted by the Dutch, from that city. It contains 6 townships, of which the chief are Bergen and Hackensack, and 25,156 inhabitants. Here are 7 Dutch

Calvinist churches, and 2 of Dutch Lutherans. There is a copper mine in this co. which, when worked by the Schuyler family, (to whom it belonged) was considerably productive; but it has been neglected for many years. It is a mountainous, rough, and hilly county, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It forms part of the E and northern end of the state; and its NW extremity meets the N E part of Suffex co. so that these two counties embosom Morris and Essex counties, except on the S W, and extend from Hudson to Delaware river along the whole northern line of the state.

Bergen, the shire town of the above co. is surrounded by water, except on the N; the river Hudson separates it from New York city, 3 miles distant; on the S a narrow channel lies between it and Staten I. and on the W it has Hackensack R. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers.

Bergen Neck, is the southern extremity of the above township.

Berkbemslead. See *Burkbenslead*.

Berkley, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, containing 1013 inhabitants; 40 miles southward of Boston.

Berkley, the name both of a county and town, in Charleston District, S. Carolina, near Cooper and Ashley Rivers.

Berkley Co. in Virginia, lies W of the Blue Ridge, N of Frederic co. and separated from the state of Maryland, on the N and E by Patowmac R. This fertile county, about 40 miles long and 20 broad, has 14,894 free inhabitants, and 3679 slaves. Martinsburg is its chief town. A post office is kept at *Berkley Springs*, in this co. 104 miles from Washington.

Berkley's Sound, on the N W coast of N. America, lies on the eastern side of Quadras Isles. The land on its eastern side is opposite Cape Flattery, and forms the N side of the Straits de Fuca.

Berk's Co. in Pennsylvania, has Northampton co. on the N E; Northumberland on the N W; part of Luzerne on the N; Dauphin and Lancaster counties S W; and Chester and Montgomery S E. It is watered by Schuylkill R. and is 53 miles long, and near 29 broad, containing 1,030,400 acres. Here iron ore and coal are found in plenty, which supply several iron works. The northern parts are rough and hilly. Berks contains 32,407 inhabitants. It has 29 townships, of which Reading is the chief. It is well watered by the Schuylkill and its branches.

Berkshire

Berkshire Co. Massachusetts, is bounded W by N. York state; S by the state of Connecticut; E by Hampshire co. and N by the state of Vermont. It runs the whole extent of the state from N to S, and is divided into 26 townships; the chief of which are Stockbridge, Lenox, Great Barrington, Williamstown, and Pittsfield; the inhabitants 33,885. White and clouded marble is found in several towns, in the rough and hilly parts of this county.

Berkshire, a township, in Franklin co. Vermont, between Missisque river and Canada line.

Berlin, a neat and flourishing post town of Adams co. Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses. It is regularly laid out, on the S W side of Conewago Creek, 13 miles westerly of Yorktown, and 101 W of Philadelphia. N lat. 39 56.

Berlin, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the S side of Onion R. opposite Montpelier. Berlin contains 684 inhabitants, and is about 30 miles NE of Middlebury.

Berlin, a post town in Hartford co. Connecticut, 10 miles S S W of Hartford, 24 NNE of New Haven.

Berlin, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 390 inhabitants; 34 miles W of Boston, and 14 NE of Worcester. Hops have been cultivated here lately, and promise to be a valuable article of husbandry.

Berlin, in Somerset co. Pennsylvania, lies on a branch of Stony Creek, a S water of Conemaugh R. on the W side of the Alleghany Mountain; 25 miles westward of Bedford; 23 NW of Fort Cumberland, in Virginia, and 200 W of Philadelphia. It has 300 inhabitants. N lat. 39 54.

Bermuda Hundred, or *City Point*, as it is sometimes called, is a port of entry and post town, in Chesterfield co. Virginia, situated on the point of the peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James R. 36 miles westerly from Williamsburg, 64 from Point Comfort, in Chesapeake Bay, and 315 S W by S from Philadelphia. *City Point*, from which it is named, lies on the southern bank of James R. 4 miles S S W from this town. The exports from this place, chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it, amounted in 1794, to the value of 773,549 dollars. There are about 40 houses here, including some warehouses. It trades chiefly with the W. Indies, and the different states. *City Point*, in James R. lies in N lat. 37 16, W lon. 77 31½. See *Richmond*.

Bermuda Islands. These received this name from the discoverer, John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called Sommer's Isles, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, in his passage to Virginia. The number of this cluster, in the form of a shepherd's crook, has been computed to be about 400, distant from the land's end in England, 1500 leagues, from the Madeiras 1200, from Hispaniola 400, and 200 from Cape Hatteras in Carolina, which last is the nearest land to them. The islands are walled with rocks; and by reason of these, together with shoals, are difficult to approach. The entrances into the harbours and channels are narrow as well as shoaly, and are more dangerous by reason of the strong current which sets to the NE from the gulf of Florida. They contain from 12 to 13,000 acres of poor land, of which 9 parts in 10 are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods, which consist chiefly of cedar, for the supply of ship-building. There are about 200 acres laid out in cotton. The main island is about 16 miles long, and from one to two in breadth. The parish of St. George's, is an I. to the eastward of the main land, in which stands the town of St. George's, containing about 500 houses. Contiguous to that is St. David's I. which supplies the town with provisions. The air is healthy, and a continual spring prevails; and most of the productions of the W. Indies might be cultivated here. The houses are built of a soft stone, which is sawn like timber, but being washed with lime, it becomes hard; these stones are greatly in request throughout the W. Indies, for filtrating water. The houses are white as snow; which, beheld from an eminence, contrasted with the greenness of the cedars, and pasture ground, and the multitude of islands full in view, realize what the poets have feigned of the Elysian Fields. Some accounts say that these islands contain from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants; but Mr. Edwards says the number of white people is 5462, of blacks 4919. Old writers observe that there were 3000 English in these islands, in 1623. 300 or 400 go annually to Turks I. to rake salt, which is carried to America for provisions, or sold, to such as may call for it there, for cash. The Bermudians are chiefly seafaring men, and the negroes are very expert mariners. In the late war, there were at one time between 15 and 20 privateers

privateers fitted out hence, which were manned by negro slaves, who behaved irreproachably; and such is the state of slavery here, and so much are they attached to their masters, that such as were captured always returned when it was in their power; a singular instance of which occurred in the state of Massachusetts. The ship *Regulator*, a privateer, was carried into Boston, and had 70 slaves on board: 60 of them returned in a flag of truce, 9 returned by way of N. York; one only was missing, who died. The government is conducted under a governor, named by the British crown, a council, and a general assembly. There are 9 churches, of which 3 clergymen have the charge; and there is one Presbyterian church. In the late European war, the numerous cruisers from Bermudas, unwarrantably captured numbers of American vessels, loaded with provisions or naval stores, bound for French, and other ports, which were iniquitously condemned.

Bernard's Bay, lies on the N W side of the gulf of Mexico. The passage into it, between several islands, is called *Pasco de Cavallo*.

Bernardstown, in Somerset co. N. Jersey. Also the name of a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts; distant 110 miles westward from Boston.

Berne, a township in Albany co. New York. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 447 of the inhabitants who are electors.

Berry Islands, a small cluster of isles on the N W point of the Great Bahama Bank, in the channel of Providence. N lat. 25 30, W lon. 75 40.

Bertie, a maritime co. in N. Carolina, in Edenton district, with the Roanoke its S boundary, and Albemarle Sound on the E. In it is situated the ancient Indian tower of Tuscarora. It contains 10,998 souls, of which number 5387 are slaves.

Bertie, a township, in Lincoln co. U. Canada, on the west side of Niagara river, south of Willoughby, and open to L. Erie.

Berwick, or *Abbotsford*, a neat town in York co. Pennsylvania, at the head of Conewago Creek, 13 miles westward of York, 26 S S W of Harrisburgh, and 103 W by S of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. N lat. 39 54.

Berwick, a post town of Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, 234 miles from Washington.

Berwick, or *New-Berwick*, a small town

of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the N western side of the E branch of Susquehanna R. opposite Nescopeck Falls, and Nescopeck Creek, 32½ miles NE from Northumberland and Sunbury, at the junction of the E with the W branch of Susquehanna, and 160 N W of Philadelphia. N lat. 41 3. The plan of the town is regular, contains about 70 dwellings, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church.

Berwick, a post town in York co. Maine, containing 3891 inhabitants. It has an incorporated academy, and lies on the E side of Salmon Fall R. 7 miles N W of York, and 86 E of N from Boston.

Bethabara, the first settlement of the Moravians in the lands of Wachovia, in N. Carolina, begun in 1753; 6 miles N of Salem, and 183 W of Halifax, in N lat. 36 9. It is situated on the W side of Grassly Creek, which unites with the Gargales, and several others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contains a church of the United Brethren, and about 50 dwelling houses.

Bethany, or *Bethania*, a Moravian settlement and post town, in Stoke's co. N. Carolina, begun in 1760; 9 miles NW of Salem, 4 N W of Bethabara, and 380 S W by S of Washington. It contains about 60 houses, and a church, built on a regular plan. See *Wachovia*.

Bethel, a small Moravian settlement on Swetara R. in Pennsylvania, 12 miles from Mt. Joy. A township in Dauphin co.

Bethel, a township in Windford co. Vermont, containing 473 inhabitants; N N W of, and bounded by Stockbridge, and about 67 miles N N easterly of Bennington. It gives rise to a small branch of White River.

Bethel, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

Bethel, a town in York co. Maine, lying mostly on the S side of Great Amerescoggen River. A small and narrow strip however lies on the N side adjoining Rumford, N easterly.

Bethlehem, a town in Albany co. N. York, very fruitful in pastures, and makes large quantities of excellent butter. By the state census of 1796, 388 of the inhabitants are electors.

Bethlehem, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having 488 inhabitants. It lies about 10 miles S of E from Stockbridge, 10 from Lenox, and 130 from Boston. It borders on Tyringham and and Loudon.

Bethlehem, a township in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, situated at the head of the S branch

branch of Rariton River. Turf for firing is found here.

Bethlehem, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, joins Litchfield on the N, and Woodbury on the S.

Bethlehem, a post town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, is a celebrated settlement of the Moravians, or *United Brethren*, of the Protestant Episcopal church, as they term themselves. It is situated on Lehigh R. a western branch of the Delaware, 53 miles northerly from Philadelphia, and 18 southerly from the *Wind Gap*. The town stands partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, a fine creek, which affords trout and other fish. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by gentry from different parts. It has 800 inhabitants. Beside the meeting house, are 3 other public buildings, large and spacious; one for the single brethren, one for the single sisters, and the other for the widows. The literary establishments, as well as the religious regulations, here, deserve notice. In a house adjoining to the church, is a school for females; and since 1787, a boarding school for young ladies, who are sent here from different parts, and are instructed in reading and writing (in the English and German tongues) grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle work, music, &c. The minister of the place has the direction of this as well as of the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, where they are initiated in the fundamental branches of literature. These schools, especially that for the young ladies, are deservedly in very high repute; and scholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States. There is at the lower part of the town a machine, of simple construction, which raises the water, from a spring, into a reservoir, to the height of 100 feet; whence it is conducted by pipes into the several streets of the town. There is a genteel tavern at the N end of the town, the profit arising from which, belongs to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a large tanyard, a currier's, and a dyer's shop, a grist mill, a fulling mill, an oil mill, and a saw mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh, a brewery. N lat. 40 37, W lon. 75 14.

Bethlehem, a post town, Southampton co. Virginia, 219 miles from Washington.

Beuf, Riviere au, empties eastwardly into Mississippi R. in N lat. 39 4; about 48

miles, by the course of the river, above the mouth of the Illinois, and 7 miles S from Riviere Oahaha.

Beuf, Small Le. See *Le Boeuf*.

Beverly, a post town in Essex co. Massachusetts, containing 3881 inhabitants, is separated from Salem by a handsome bridge, and is about 15 miles E of N of Boston, and 22 S W of Newburyport. It has four parishes. In the parishes next the harbour, are a number of handsome houses, exhibiting the cheering rewards of enterprise and industry, and the inhabitants are devoted to the fishery and other branches of navigation. In the other part of the town, which is chiefly agricultural, is a cotton manufactory. The bridge, mentioned before, is 1500 feet in length, erected in 1788, and connects this town with Salem. It has a draw for vessels.

Beverly, a township in York co. U. Canada, W of Flamborough, opposite Dundas street.

Bibb's Ferry, in Charlotte co. Virginia, where a post office is kept, 25 1 miles from Washington.

Biddles, a settlement on a branch of Licking R. in Bourbon co. Kentucky; about 6 miles N W from Millers, on the N E side of the same branch, and 32 miles N N E from Lexington.

Biddeford, a port of entry and post town in York co. District of Maine, on the S W side of Saco R. on the sea coast, 14 miles S W from Portland, 24 N E from York, and 105 from Boston. It contains 1296 inhabitants; here the county courts are held, as likewise at York. N lat. 43 26.

Bieque Island, or *Boriquen*, or *Crabs Isle*, one of the Virgin Isles, 2 leagues from Porto Rico, 6 leagues long, and 2 broad. The English settled here twice, and have been driven away by the Spaniards, whose interest it is to let it remain desolate. It has a rich soil, and a good road on its S side. Lat 18 2 N, lon. 64 30 W.

Big Bone Creek, in Woodford co. Kentucky, falls into the Ohio from the E, in about N lat. 39 17, W lon. 85 54. It is very small in size, and has 3 branches; the N westernmost interlocks with Bank Lick Creek, which falls into Licking R. It is only noticeable for the large bones, and salt licks near it.

Big Bone Licks, The, lie on each side of the abovementioned creek, a little below the junction of the two eastern branches, about 8 miles from the mouth of the creek. These, as also the other salt springs, in the western

western country, are called *Licks*, because the earth about them is furrowed up in a most curious manner, by the buffaloes and deer which lick the earth, on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated. A stream of brackish water runs through these licks, the soil of which is a soft clay. The large bones found here, and in several other places near salt licks, and in low soft grounds, thought to belong to the mammoth, still puzzle the most learned naturalists to determine to what animal they have belonged. A thigh bone found here by Gen. Parsons, measured *forty nine* inches in length. A tooth of this animal is deposited in Yale College. Mr. Jefferson, who seems to have examined the skeleton of one of these animals with curious attention, says, that "The bones bespeak an animal of *five or six times* the cubic volume of an elephant," as M. Buffon has admitted. Of this animal the natives have no tradition, but what is so fabulous, that no conjecture can be aided by it, except that the animal was carnivorous; and this is the general opinion, and was admitted by the late Dr. Hunter, of London, from an examination of the tusks, &c.

Big Eddy Grove, in Livingston co. Kentucky. A post office is established here, 811 miles from Washington.

Big Prairies, in Randolph co. Indiana Territory, where is a post office, 933 miles from Washington.

Big Hill Creek, runs W into Kaskaskias R. 25 miles below Beaver Creek, 17 above Blind Creek, and 26 northerly from the mouth of Kaskaskias.

Biggin Swamp. See *Santee River*.

Big Rock, a large rock on the SE bank of Au Vaze R. about 3 miles NE from its mouth in the Mississippi, and about 8 miles SE from Cape St. Antonio, on that river.

Big Rock Branch, the N eastern head branch of Alleghany R. The branch called Big Hole Town joins it, and forms the Alleghany, 85 miles NE from, and above, Venango Fort.

Big Salt Lick, a garrison in the state of Tennessee, near the Salt Lick, on Cumberland R. 115 miles from Knoxville; 80 from S. W. Point, on Clinch R. 32 from Bledsoe Lick, and 68 from Nashville.

Big Sandy River, or *Totteray*, has its source near that of Cumberland R. and, separating Virginia from Kentucky, empties into the Ohio, opposite the French Purchase of Calipolis, in about N lat.

38 30. Vancouver's and Harmar's forts stand on this river. On its banks are several salt licks and springs. *Little Sandy*, is a short, small river, which falls into the Ohio, about 20 miles W of Big Sandy R. in Mason co. Kentucky.

Billerica, a post town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1655. It has 1383 inhabitants; nor has there been much variation in the number for half a century. It lies 20 miles northward of Boston, and is watered by Concord and Shawheen rivers, which run N easterly into Merrimack River.

Billsport, on Delaware River, lies 12 miles below Philadelphia, was fortified in the late war, for the defence of the channel. Opposite this fort, several large frames of timber, headed with iron spikes, called *chevaux de frizes*, were sunk to prevent the British ships from passing. Since the peace, a curious machine has been invented in Philadelphia, to raise them.

Billet. See *Hatborough*.

Billymead, in Caledonia co. in Vermont, 25 miles N of Barnet.

Bimini Isle, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, and E of Cape Florida. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the aborigines of America. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals; but is a pleasant place, and is said to have a good harbour. N lat. 25, W lon. 79 30.

Binbrook, a township in Lincoln co. U. Canada, between Salt fleet, Glandford, and Caistor.

Biobio, or *Biophio*, a river in Chili, the largest in that kingdom. It rises in the Andes, enters the S. Sea near the city of Concepcion, opposite the isle of Avequarina, in lat. 37 S; running through veins of gold and fields of sarsaparilla. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and several Indian nations, their enemies; which obliges them to keep strong garrisons upon it.

Birch, a stream about 20 miles long, which falls into the Penobscot on its W side, in Township No. 4, opposite Orson's Island, about 3 miles above the Great Falls, and nearly opposite Sunkhare River.

Bird Fort, on Monongahela R. 40 miles S of Fort Pitt.

Birds Keys, a rock or island among the Virgin isles in the W. Indies. It is round, and lies about 2 leagues S of St. John's. It

has its name from the quantities of birds which resort there. N lat. 17 55, W lon. 63 20.

Biru, a town 10 leagues from Truxilla, in the S. Sea, in the empire of Peru; inhabited by about 80 Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Mestees. It is very fertile, and well watered by canals cut from the river, and so conveyed to great distances; as at Truxilla. S lat. 8 24, W lon. 69 17.

Biscay Bay, is in the N eastern corner of Trepassy Bay in the island of Newfoundland; which lies in the S eastern part of the island.

Biscay, a province of Mexico, abounding in silver mines, having N. Mexico on the N, and Florida on the W. The river de la Naffas runs through a great part of it.

Black Lick, lies in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, about 36 miles E of Pittsburgh.

Black Point, and Blue Point, are capes within those of Elizabeth and Porpoise, in the District of Maine.

Black R. There are two small rivers of this name in Vermont, one falls into Connecticut R. at Springfield, the other runs N into Lake Memphremagog.

Black R. in N. York, rises near the northern branches of the Mohawk. Its course is first S W, then N W within 30 miles of Fort Stanwix, where it receives Moose River from the E. As they unite they rush over a precipice 63 feet perpendicular into a broad basin, thence it directs its course N N W, a still and wide stream, 42 miles, where it has an inconsiderable fall, thence it turns W, and after a course of 25 miles of continued falls and rapids, it enters Hungry bay 20 miles above the outlet of Lake Ontario.

Black R. in N. York, rising in Oswegatchie Lake, which enters the St. Lawrence 60 miles below its outlet from Lake Ontario.

Black R. a long river which rises in Virginia, and passes south easterly into Nottaway R. in N. Carolina.

Black River, a British settlement at the mouth of Tinto R. 20 leagues to the E of Cape Honduras, the only harbour on the coast of Terra Firma, from the island of Rattan to Cape Gracias a Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the forests of E. Yucatan, which occasioned adventurers of different kinds to settle here, where the coast is sandy, low

and swampy; higher up near the rivers and lagoons, which are full of fish, the soil is more fertile, and produces plantains, cocoa trees, maize, yams, potatoes, and variety of vegetables; and the passion for drinking spirits, made them plant sugar canes. The forests are full of deer, Mexican swine and game. The shores abound with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebrawood, sarsaparilla, &c. and indeed the whole settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation.

Black R. in the island of Jamaica, passes through a level country, is the deepest and largest in the island, and will admit flat bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 miles.

Blackburn Springs, in Jackson co. Tennessee, where a post office is kept, 655 miles from Washington.

Black Swamp, in St. Peter's parish, S. Carolina, where a post office is kept, 631 miles from Washington.

Blackstone, a small river which has its source in Ramothorn pond, in Sutton, Massachusetts, and after passing through Providence, empties into Narraganset Bay at Bristol, receiving in its course a number of tributary streams.

Blackwater, a place in the S part of Virginia, on a river of the name, which unites with the Nottaway. Here the Friends hold a yearly meeting.

Black Creek, a western water of Niagara river, passing through the town of Wilmoughby above Chippewa.

Bladen, a county of N. Carolina, in Wilmington district. It has 6963 inhabitants, including 2278 slaves.

Bladenburgh, a post town in Prince George co Maryland, on the eastern bank of the eastern branch of Patowmack R. at the confluence of the N W and N E branches; 6 miles from Washington; 38 S W from Baltimore, and 12 N E from Alexandria, in Virginia. It contains about 160 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.

Blaize, Cape, on the coast of W. Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, is a promontory which separates the bay of Apalache on the E from that of St. Joseph; into which last it turns in the shape of a shepherd's crook.

Blanca, a river in the province of Chiapa, in the audience of Mexico, in New Spain, N. America. Its water is said to have a petrifying quality, yet is clear, and does no harm to man or beast that drinks of it.

Blanco Capes. There are many capes of this name, as follow. 1. The N western point of the Bay of Salinas, in the 10th degree of N latitude; and on the coast of Terra Firma; and, in other maps, is called the N western point of the gulf of Nicoya. 2. On the coast of California, at the broadest part of the peninsula, in the 32d degree of N lat. 3. On the N W coast of America, in New Albion, southward of the mouth of what has been called the *River of the West*, in the 44th degree of N lat. 4. A promontory of Peru, in S. America, on the coast of the S. Sea, 120 miles S W of Guayaquil, S. lat. 3 45, W lon. 83. 5. A cape in the southern ocean, on the E side of Patagonia, S eastward of Julian Bay, in the 47th degree of S latitude, 8 leagues W of Pepys's Island.

Blanco, or *Blanca*, an island 35 leagues from Terra Firma, and N of Margarita I. in the province of New Andalusia. It is flat, low, and uninhabited; having savannahs of long grass; is dry and healthy; has plenty of guanas, and some trees of lignumvita. N lat. 11 50, W lon. 64 50.

Blanco, an island on the S eastern part of the peninsula of Yucatan, in N. Spain. N lat. 21, W lon. 88 5.

Blanford, a township in Lunenburg co. on Mahon Bay, Nova Scotia, settled by a few families.

Blanford, a post town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, W of Westfield; about 25 miles S W of Northampton, and 120 W of Boston. It has 1778 inhabitants.

Blanford, a town in Prince George co. Virginia, separated from Petersburg by a small creek, over which is a bridge. It contains 200 houses and 1200 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on a plain. Here are many large stores, and 3 tobacco warehouses, which receive annually 6 or 7000 hhds. It is a thriving place; and the marshes in its vicinity being now drained, the air of this town, and that of Petersburg, is much meliorated.

Blanford, a township in W. Riding of York co. U. Canada, on the Thames, opposite Oxford.

Blas, St. a cape on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, near which, to the S E stands the town of Compostella, in the province of Zalisca, in N. Spain.

Bledsue Lick, in the state of Tennessee, lies 32 miles from Big Salt Lick garrison, and 36 from Nashville.

Blenheim, a town in Schoharie co. N York, incorporated in 1797, about 25 miles S W of Schoharie.

Block Island, called by the Indians *Manifes*, is in Newport co. R. Island. It was erected into a township, named *New Shoreham*, in 1672. This island is 7 miles in length, and its breadth 4 miles. It lies 8 leagues S S W from Rhode Island, and 7 E by N from the E end of Long Island. It has 714 inhabitants. It is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese; round the ledges of the island considerable quantities of cod fish are caught. The southern part of it is in N lat. 41 8.

Blockley, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

Bloomfield, a village of N. Jersey, 5 miles N of Newark. It has a Presbyterian church and public library. In the vicinity are excellent quarries of freestone.

Bloomfield, a post town in Ontario co. N. York, having 1940 inhabitants, 10 miles W of Canandarque.

Blooming Vale, a tract of land in the township of Manlius, N. York state, on Butter-nut Creek.

Blount, a county in the state of Tennessee, bounded southerly by lands retained by the Indians. Its principal streams are the Holston, Little River, and some small branches of the Tennessee. It contains 5526 inhabitants, 339 are slaves.

Blountsville, in N. Carolina, is on the post road from Halifax to Plymouth, 40 miles from Plymouth, and 55 from Williamst-town.

Blountsville, the county town of Sullivan co. Tennessee.

Bluefields Bay, lies S eastward of Savannah la mar, in the island of Jamaica, having good anchorage for large vessels. N lat. 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, W lon. 78.

Bluefields, a town situated at the S E point of the country called the *Mosquito shore*. It has a good harbour except that at its entrance is a bar on which are only 12 feet water. At this place ends the real jurisdiction of the Mosquito king, though he exacts tribute from all the inhabitants on the sea shore 100 leagues further southward. The country back of Bluefields is high land.

Bluehill, a post town in Hancock co. Maine, on the W side of Union R. 344 miles N E of Boston, and 13 E of Penobscot.

Blue Hill Bay, is formed by Naskeag Point on the W, and Mount Desert I. on the E. It extends northerly up to a mountain on the E of Penobscot R. which, from its appearance at sea, is called *Blue Hill*. Union R. empties into this bay.

Blue Hills, a range of mountains in New England;

England; whose first ridge in N Hampshire passes through Rochester, Barrington, and Nottingham.

Blue Mountains, in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, extend from S W to N E, and a short way across the Delaware. Also, a range of mountains which run from S E to N W through Surry co. in the island of Jamaica.

Blue Ridge. The first ridge of the *Alleghany Mountains*, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, is called the Blue Ridge; and is about 130 miles from the Atlantic. It is about 4000 feet high, measuring from its base; and between it and the North Mountain is a large fertile vale. The passage of the Potowmack through this ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. See *Alleghany Mountains*, and *Potowmack River*.

Blue Licks, on the main branch of Licking R. in Kentucky, are situated about 8 miles westerly from the Upper Blue Licks. Both are on the N eastern side of the river; the latter is about 15 miles N E of Millers.

Blue Spring, lies between Big Barren and Little Barren rivers, S branches of Green R. in Mercer's co. Kentucky; about 22 miles S westerly from Sulphur Spring, and 13 S of Craig's Fort, on the N side of Green R.

Blue Stone Creek, a small western branch of the Great Kanaway.

Blue Water River, rises among the southern branches of Duck River, and empties into the Tennessee. It is ascended by boats.

Bocca Chica, the strait or entrance into the harbour of Carthagea, in Terra Firma, S. America; defended by several forts and guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

Bocca del Drago, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma, S. America.

Bodwell's Falls, in Merrimack R. lie between Andover and Methuen, about 5 miles below Patucket Falls. Near this is a bridge uniting Methuen and Andover.

Bodet Point, is on the N shore of Lake St. Francis, near the boundary line between U. and L. Canada. *Bodet River*, runs into Lake St. Francis E of Bodet Point.

Smyth.

Boeuf, Le, a place in the N western corner of Pennsylvania, at the head of the N branch of French Creek, and 50 miles from Fort Franklin, where this Creek joins the Alleghany; measuring the distance by water. The French fort of Le Boeuf,

from which the place has its name, lay about 2 miles E from Small Lake, which is on the N branch of French Creek; and from Le Boeuf, there is a portage of 14 miles northerly, to Presque Isle, in Lake Erie; where the French had another fort. From Le Boeuf, to Presque Isle, is a continued chefnut bottom swamp (except for about 1 mile from the former, and 2 from the latter) and the road between these two places, for 9 miles, 20 years ago, was made with logs, laid upon the swamp. N lat. 42 1, W lon 79 53 20.

Boggy Creek, rises among the eastern branches of Poplar Creek, and empties into the Tennessee just above the Muscle Shoals. Below its mouth there is a beautiful bluff 40 feet perpendicular, whence there is an extensive prospect up and down the river. Hurricane Creek is a branch of Boggy Creek.

Bohemia, a broad, navigable river, 10 miles long, which runs W N W into Elk River, in Maryland, 11 miles below Elkton.

Bobio, a river of Chili, in S. America.

Bois Blanc Island, in U. Canada, lies in the strait between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, containing 150 to 200 acres of good land, covered with wood. The common channel, which is narrow, is between it and the E shore, and forms the best harbour in this country. This island commands the Detroit river from Lake Erie. At its upper end are good mill seats. A wider ship channel, though less frequented, is on the W of the island.

Smyth.

Bolabola, one of the *Society Isles*, which see.

Bolimbroke, a town in Talbot co. eastern shore of Maryland, and 5 miles E of Oxford. It lies on the N W point of Choptank River.

Bolton, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, on Onion R. about 104 miles N N E from Bennington.

Bolton, a township in Tolland co. Connecticut, incorporated in 1720; and was settled from Weathersfield, Hartford, and Windsor, 14 miles E from Hartford.

Bolton, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 18 miles N E from Worcester, and 34 W from Boston. It contains 945 inhabitants. There is a fine bed of limestone in this town, from which considerable quantities of good lime are made yearly.

Bolton, a township in Washington co. N. York, between Scroon Lake and Lake George. It has 959 inhabitants; 10 or 12 miles S E of Ticonderoga.

Bombarde,

Bombarde, a fort and village on the N peninsula of St. Domingo Island, about 3 leagues N of La Plate Forme; 6 S E of the Mole, and 22 from Port de Paix, as the road runs. N lat. 19 42.

Bombay Hook, an island at the mouth of Delaware R. about 8 miles long and 2 broad, formed by the Delaware on the eastern side, and Duck Creek and Little Duck Creek on the Maryland side; these are united together by a natural canal. It is proposed to connect Delaware R. with Chesapeake Bay, by a canal from Duck Creek to that bay, through Chester R. See *Chester River*. The N W end of Bombay Hook is about 47 miles from Capes Henlopen and May, from the Hook to Reedy I. is 9 miles.

Bombazine Rapids, on a river in Lincoln co. District of Maine, are navigable for boats with some lading, at a middling pitch of water. They took their name from Bombazine, an Indian warrior, who was slain by the English in attempting to cross them.

Bombazine, a lake, 7 or 8 miles long, in the township of Castleton, Rutland co. Vermont.

Bonaire, an island, almost uninhabited, on the coast of Venizuela, in the kingdom of Terra Firma, about 20 leagues from the continent, and 14 E of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch. It is about 18 leagues in compass, and has a good bay and road on the S W side, near the middle of the island. Here formerly were a few houses, and a fort with a few soldiers. There were also 5 or 6 Indian families who planted maize, yams, potatoes, &c. There are plenty of cattle and goats, which they send salted to Curaçoa annually. There is a salt pond here, where the Dutch come for salt. N lat. 12 16, W lon. 68 18.

Bonamy's Point, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, is at the N W extremity of Eel river cove, and forms the S limit of the mouth of Ristigouche river.

Bonaventure, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, lies about 3 leagues from New Carlisle, which is now called Hamilton. It was a place of considerable commerce, but is now declined.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort, of S. America, in Papayan, 90 miles E of Cali. N lat. 3 20, W lon. 75 18. It is the staple port of Cali, Papayan, Santa Fe, &c.

Bonavista, Cape and Bay of, lie on the E side of Newfoundland I. The cape lies in N lat. 48 15, W lon. 52 32, and was discovered by John Cabot, and his son

Sebastian, in 1497, in the service of Henry VII. king of England. The bay is formed by this cape and that of Cape Freels, 15 leagues apart.

Bonbamtown, in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, lies about 6 miles N E from New Brunswick.

Boone, a county of Kentucky, containing 1534 inhabitants.

Bonnesbury, a post town in Washington co. Maryland, 62 miles from Washington.

Boone Bay, lies on the W side of Newfoundland I. 22 leagues N by E of St. George's Harbour. N lat. 49 35.

Booneton, a small post town in Morris co. N. Jersey, on the post road between Rockaway and Suffex court house; 116 miles from Philadelphia.

Boon Island, on the coast of Maine, between the mouth of York R. and Cape Neddock.

Boonsborough, in Madison co. Kentucky, lies on the S side of Kentucky R. at the mouth of Otter Creek, 15 miles S E. of Lexington, and 35 N E from Danville.

Boon's Creek, a small N branch of Kentucky R.

Booth Bay, a town and bay on the coast of Lincoln co. Maine, in N lat. 43 42, about 2 miles W of Pemaquid Point. The bay stretches within the land about 12 miles, and receives two small streams. On it is a town, having 997 inhabitants. This town and bay were originally called Townsend, which see.

Bouquet R. passes through the town of Willsborough, in Clinton co. N. York, and is navigable for boats about 2 miles; and is there interrupted by falls, on which are mills. At this place are the remains of an intrenchment, thrown up by Gen. Burgoyne.

Bordentown, a pleasant post town in Burlington co. N. Jersey, situated at the mouth of Crosswicks Creek, on the E bank of a great bend of Delaware R. 6 miles below Trenton, 9 N E from Burlington, by water, and 15 by land, and 24 miles N E from Philadelphia. Through this town, which contains about 100 houses, and a Baptist and Quaker meeting house, a line of stages passes from New York to Philadelphia. The second division of Hessians was placed in this town, in December, 1776; and by the road leading to it, 600 men of that nation escaped, when Gen. Washington surprised, and made prisoners of 886 privates, and 23 Hessian officers, at Trenton.

Boriguen, or *Crabs Island*. See *Bicque*.
Borgue,

Borgne, Le, a town on the north side of the northern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 3 leagues W by N of Port Margot, and 8 E by S of Port de Paix. N lat. 19 49.

Borja, a town in Peru, situated on the head waters of Amazon R.

Borja, a town in Brazil, on the S eastern bank of Uruguay R. S lat. 29 15 W lon. 56 30.

Boscawen, a post town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack R. above Concord; 43 miles N W of Exeter, and 38 S E of Dartmouth College; having 1108 inhabitants. Boscawen Hills are in this neighbourhood.

Boston, a post town, and the capital of the state of Massachusetts, the largest town in N. England, and the fourth in size and rank in the United States, lies in 42 23 15 N lat. and 70 52 42 W lon. This town, with the towns of Hingham, Chelsea, and Hull, constitute the county of Suffolk; 176 miles S W of Wicasset, 61 S by W of Portsmouth, 164 N E of New Haven, 252 N E of N. York, 347 N E of Philadelphia, and 500 N E of the city of Washington. Boston is built upon a peninsula of irregular form, at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus on the south end of the town leading to Roxbury. It is two miles long, but is of unequal breadth; the broadest part is 726 yards. The peninsula contains about 700 acres (other accounts say 1000) on which are about 2600 dwelling houses. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 18,038, in 1800, 24,937. The town is intersected by 97 streets, 36 lanes, and 26 alleys, besides 18 courts, &c. most of these are irregular, and not very convenient. State street, Common street, and a few others, are exceptions to this general character; the former is very spacious, and being on a line with Long Wharf, where strangers usually land, exhibits a flattering idea of the town. Here are nineteen edifices for public worship, of which nine are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, and two for Baptists; the Friends, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Sandemanians and Universalists have one each. Most of these are ornamented with beautiful spires, with clocks and bells. The other public buildings are the old State House, now converted into offices, stores, &c. Court House, a Theatre, Concert Hall, Faneuil Hall, Gaol, an Alms House, lately erected at the N W part of the town, spacious,

and commodious, and the most elegant building of the kind in the United States. Franklin Place, adjoining Federal Street Theatre, is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin, from whom it takes its name, and is encompassed on two sides with elegant buildings. Here are kept, in capacious rooms, given and fitted up for the purpose, the Boston Library, and the valuable Collections of the Historical Society. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them are elegant; particularly the new State House, erected on the S side of Beacon Hill, fronting the Mall, the corner stone of which was laid with great formality and parade on the 4th of July, 1795. This building overtops the monument on Beacon Hill, and is one of the most elegant in the United States. It is an oblong building, 173 feet front, and 61 deep, it consists externally of a basement story, 20 feet high, and a principal story, 30 feet. This in the centre of the front is crowned with an Attic 60 feet wide, 20 feet high, which is covered with a pediment: Immediately above this rises a dome 50 feet diameter and 30 high, the whole terminated with an elegant circular lanthorn, supporting a gilt pine cone, an emblem of one of our principal staples. The basement story is finished plain on the wings with square windows. The centre is 94 feet in length, and formed of arches which project 14 feet; they form a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above. The outside walls are of large patent bricks, with white marble fascias, imposts and key stones. The lower story is divided into a large hall or public walk in the centre, 55 feet square and 20 high, supported by Doric columns; two entries, each 16 feet wide, with two flights of stairs in each, and at the ends offices for the Treasurer and Secretary of the commonwealth. The rooms above are, the Representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square, the corners formed into niches for fireplaces: this room is finished with Doric columns on the sides, at 12 feet from the floor, forming a gallery; the Doric entablature surrounds the whole; from this spring four flat arches on the sides, which being united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four large pendants to a bold and well proportioned dome. The pendants are ornamented with trophies of *Commerce, Agriculture, Peace, and War*. The dome is finished

finished in compartments of stucco, in a style of simple elegance. The centre of the dome is 50 feet from the floor. The seats for the members are ranged semicircularly, and the Speaker's chair in face of the whole. North of the centre room is the Senate chamber, 55 feet long, 33 wide, and 30 high; highly finished in the Ionic order; two screens of columns, support with their entablature a rich and elegant arched ceiling. This room is also ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and with the arms of the State, and of the United States, placed in opposite pannels: it is accommodated with a gallery for public use. The Council chamber is on the opposite quarter of the building; it is 27 feet square, and 20 high, with a flat ceiling; the walls are finished with Corinthian pilasters and pannels of stucco; these pannels are enriched with the State Arms, with emblems of Executive Power, the scale and sword of Justice, and the insignia of Arts and Freedom, the Caduceus and Cap of Liberty. The whole decorated with wreaths of oak and laurel. Beside these principal rooms, there are about 20 smaller, plainly finished for the use of committees. The stairs are spacious, and two flights of them lead to the top of the outer dome, 170 steps from the foundation: This flight affords an uninterrupted view of one of the finest scenes in nature. Indeed the beauty and advantages of this situation which induced the Legislature to make choice of it for the present building, are acknowledged by both natives and foreigners. It vies with the most picturesque scenes in Europe, and will bear comparison with the Castle Hill of Edinburgh, the famous bay of Naples, or any other most commanding prospect. The foundation of this building is about 100 feet above the level of the harbour; its elevation and size, make it a very conspicuous object. It is about 60 feet above the level of the Mall, and from this situation appears to most advantage. The Market Place, in which Faneuil Hall is situated, is supplied with all kinds of provisions which the country affords. The fish market in particular, by the bounteous supplies of the ocean and rivers, not only furnishes the rich with the rarest productions, but often provides the poor with a cheap and grateful repast. Boston harbour is formed by Point Alderton on the S. and by Nahant Point on the N. The harbour is capacious enough for 500 vessels to ride at anchor in good depth of

water; whilst the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is variegated with about 40 islands, of which 15 only can be properly called so; the others being small rocks or banks of sand, slightly covered with verdure. These islands afford excellent pasturage, hay and grain, and are agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. Fort Independence, on Castle Island, formerly Castle William, is about 3 miles E of Boston, is a very strong fortress, lately built by the government of the U. States, at a great expense, and defends Boston harbour. This fort is sufficiently manned for a peace establishment. The Light House stands on a small island on the N entrance of the channel, (Point Alderton and Nantasket Heights being on the S) and is about 65 feet high. To steer for it from Cape Cod, the course is W N W when within one league of the Cape; from Cape Cod to the Light House is about 16 leagues; from Cape Ann the course is S W, distant 10 leagues. A cannon is lodged and mounted at the Light House to answer signals. Only seven of the islands in the bay are within the jurisdiction of the town, and taxed with it, viz. Noddle's, Hog, Long, Deer, Spectacle, Governor's, and Apple Islands. The wharves and quays in Boston are about 80 in number, and very convenient for vessels. Long Wharf, or Boston Pier, in particular, extends from the bottom of State street 1743 feet into the harbour in a straight line. The breadth is 104 feet. At the end are 17 feet of water at ebb tide. Adjoining to this wharf on the N is a convenient wharf called Minot's T, from the name of its former proprietor and its form. Vessels are supplied here with fresh water from a well surrounded by salt water, which has been dug at a great expense. Long Wharf is covered on the N side with large and commodious stores, several of which are fire proof, and in every respect exceeds any thing of the kind in the United States. A company, incorporated for the purpose in 1796, have cut a canal, on the E side of Boston neck, connecting the harbour of Boston, with Roxbury. The view of the town, as it is approached from the sea, is truly beautiful and picturesque. It lies in a circular and pleasingly irregular form round the harbour, and is ornamented with spires, above which the monument of Beacon Hill rises, which is now, however, overtopped by the new State House.

On the base of the monument are inscriptions, commemorating some of the most remarkable events of the late war. Beacon Hill is the highest ground on the peninsula, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect. The common below it contains about 45 acres always open to refreshing breezes; on its east side is the Mall, a very pleasant walk above 500 yards in length, adorned with rows of trees, to which an addition of about 100 yards has been lately made. Charles River and West Boston bridges are highly useful and ornamental to Boston; and both are on Charles River, which mingles its waters with those of Mystic River, in Boston harbour. Charles River bridge connects Boston with Charlestown in Middlesex county, and is 1503 feet long, 42 feet broad, stands on 75 piers, and cost the subscribers 50,000 dollars. It was opened June 19, 1787.

	Feet long.
West Boston bridge stands on 180 piers, is	3483
Bridge over the gore, 14 piers,	275
Abutment Boston side,	87½
Causeway,	3344
Distance from the end of the Causeway to Cambridge meeting house,	7810
Width of the Bridge,	40

This bridge exceeds the other as much in elegance as in length, and cost the subscribers 76,700 dollars. Both bridges have draws for the admission of vessels, and lamps for the benefit of evening passengers. Seven Free Schools are supported here at the public expense, in which the children of every class of citizens may freely associate together. The number of scholars is computed at about 900, of which 160 are taught Latin, &c. There are beside these many private schools. The principal societies in the Commonwealth hold their meetings in this town, and are, the Marine Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Massachusetts Charitable Society, Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Society for propagating the Gospel, Massachusetts Congregational Society, Medical Society, Humane Society, Boston Library Society, Boston Mechanic Association, Charitable Fire Society, and Massachusetts Missionary Society. The foreign and domestic trade of Boston is very considerable, to support which there are four Banks, viz. the Branch of the United States Bank, the Union Bank, the Massachusetts Bank, and the Boston Bank. The Massachusetts

Bank consists of 800 shares of 500 dollars, equal to 400,000; the capital of the Union Bank is, 1,200,000 dollars, 400,000 of which is the property of the State. In 1748, 500 vessels cleared out of this port for, and 430 were entered from, foreign parts. In 1784, the entries of foreign and coasting vessels were 372, and the clearances 450. In 1794, the entries from foreign ports were 567. In 1795, these entries amounted to 725, of which the ships were 96, barques 3, snows 9, polacre 1, brigs 185, dogger 1, schooners 362, shallop 1, and sloops 65; the number since has much increased. The principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf sugar, beer, sailcloth, cordage, wool and cotton cards, playing cards, pot and pearl ashes, paper hangings, hats, plate glass, tobacco, and chocolate. There are thirty distilleries, two breweries, eight sugar houses, and eleven ropewalks. In the year 1789, the intercourse with the country barely required two stages and twelve horses, on the great road between this and New Haven. In 1797, there were twenty carriages and one hundred horses employed. The number of the different stages that run through the week from this town, was, at the above period, upwards of 20, eight years before there were only three. The number has since considerably increased. Attempts have been made to change the government of the town from its present form to that of a city; but this measure, not according with the democratic spirit of the people, has as yet failed. At an annual meeting in March, nine Selectmen are chosen for the government of the town; at the same time are chosen a Town Clerk, a Treasurer, 12 Overseers of the Poor, twenty-four Firewards, twelve Clerks of the Market, twelve Scavengers, twelve Constables, beside a number of other officers. If the inhabitants do not reap all the advantages they have a right to expect from their numerous officers, it is not for want of wholesome laws for the regulation of the weights, measures and quality of provisions or other branches of police, but, *because the laws are not put in execution.* Beside those called Trained Bands, there are four other military companies in Boston, viz. the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, the Cadets, Fusiliers, and Artillery. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was incorporated in 1638, and the election of a captain and officers of it for the year is on the first Monday in June annually, which

which is observed here as a day of festivity. Several officers in the American army, who signalized themselves in the late war, received their first knowledge of tactics in this military school. Boston was settled as early as 1631, from Charlestown: it was called Shaumut by the Indians; Trimountain by the settlers in Charlestown, from the view of its three hills; and had its present name in token of respect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a minister of Boston in England, and afterwards minister of the first church here. Boston was greatly damaged by an earthquake in October 29, 1727, and since that time has suffered severely by numerous fires, the houses being mostly built of wood. The last large fire happened July 30, 1794, and consumed 96 houses, ropewalks, &c. and the account of losses given in by the sufferers amounted 209,861 dollars. It was in Boston that the Revolution originated which gave independence to America, and thence flew like an electrical shock throughout the Union. It suffered much at the commencement of the war, by the loss of an extensive trade, and other calamities. Boston feels a pride in having given birth to Benjamin Franklin, and a number of other patriots, who were among the most active and influential characters in effecting the revolution. Great improvements have been made in the streets, buildings, and police of this town, within a few years.

Boston Corner, a tract of land adjoining Mount Washington, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 67 inhabitants.

Boston, New, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, 12 miles S W by W from Amuskeag Falls; 60 miles W of Portsmouth, and a like distance N W of Boston.

Bostwicks, a post town in Stokes co. N. Carolina, 290 miles from Washington.

Botetourt, a co. in Virginia, W of the Blue Ridge. It is 44 miles long and 40 broad. In this co. chalk is found. It contains 8482 free inhabitants, and 1343 slaves. Its chief town is Fincastle, from which the Sweet Springs are 25 miles.

Bottlehill, a village in Somerset co. N. Jersey, 2 miles N W from Chatham, and 15 N W of Elizabethtown.

Boudoir, Le, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, S lat. 17 52, W lon. from Paris, 15 25, discovered April 2, 1768, by Bougainville. This island, the year before had been discovered by Wallis, and named *Osnaburg*. The natives call it *Maitea*, according to the report of Capt. Cook, who visited it in 1769. Quiros discovered this island in

1606, and called it *la Dezana*. See *Osnaburg*. *Bougainville's Straits*, are at the N W end of the isles of Solomon.

Bougie Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina, between Core Sound and Little Inlet.

Boundbrook, a village in Somerset co. N. Jersey, on the N bank of Rariton River, about 10 or 12 miles N of Brunswick.

Bourbon, Fort, in the island of Martinico.

Bourbon Co. in Kentucky, between Licking and Kentucky rivers, contains 12,356 inhabitants, including 1994 slaves. The land produces wheat, 30, or 35 bushels upon an acre, corn about 50. Hemp grows well. Chief town Paris.

Bourbon, a co. laid out and organized in the year 1785, by the State of Georgia, in the S W corner of the State, on the Mississippi, including the Natchez country. The laws of Georgia were never carried into effect in this co. and it was under the jurisdiction of the Spaniards from their conquest of this part of the country in 1780, till it was given up to the United States by the treaty of 1795.

Bow, is a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, on the W bank of Merrimack R. a little S. of Concord.

Bowdoin, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, on the N eastern bank of Androscoggin R. distant from York, N easterly, 36 miles, and from the mouth of Kennebeck R. 6 miles, and 166 N E of Boston. It contains 1260 inhabitants.

Bowdoinham, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, separated from Pownalborough E, and Woolwich S E, by Kennebeck R. It has 792 inhabitants, 15 miles N W from Wiscasset.

Bowling Green, a village in Virginia, on the post road, 22 miles S of Fredericksburg, 48 N of Richmond, and 25 N of Hanover court house. A post office is kept here, 84 miles from Washington, southward. There is another town or village of this name, in Warren co. Kentucky, where is a post office, 808 miles from Washington.

Bowers' Sulphur Springs, are in Bath co. Virginia, 291 miles from Washington. A post office is kept here.

Boxborough, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 387 inhabitants; 30 miles N W from Boston.

Boxford, a small town in Essex co. Massachusetts, having 852 inhabitants. It lies on the S E side of Merrimack R. 14 miles S W of Newburyport. In the southernmost of its two parishes is a bloomery.

Boylston, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts,

Massachusetts, having 1058 inhabitants; 7 miles N E of Worcester, and 42 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1786, having been a parish of Shrewsbury since 1742; and contains by survey, 14,396 acres of land, well watered, and of a rich soil.

Bozrah, a town in New London co. Connecticut, formerly a parish in the town of Norwich, 36 miles E from Hartford.

Bracken, a county of Kentucky, containing 2382 inhabitants.

Braddock's Field, the place where Gen. Braddock, with the first division of his army, consisting of 1400 men, fell into an ambushade of 400 men, chiefly Indians, by whom he was defeated and mortally wounded, July 9, 1755. The American militia, who were disdainfully turned in the rear, continued unbroken, and served as a rear guard, and, under Col. Washington, the late President of the U. S. A. preserved the regulars from being entirely cut off. It is situated on Turtle Creek, on the N E bank of Monongahela R. 6 miles E S E from Pittsburg.

Braddock's Bay, on the S side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Genesee river.

Bradford, East, and West, are townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

Bradford, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, on the S side of Merrimack R. opposite Haverhill, 10 miles W of Newburyport. It has two parishes, and 1420 inhabitants. Quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation; and in the lower parish some vessels are built. Several streams fall into the Merrimack from this town, which support a number of mills of various kinds.

Bradford, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1760; 20 miles E of Charlestown.

Bradford, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut R. about 26 miles above Dartmouth College. There is a remarkable ledge of rocks in this township, as much as 200 feet high. It appears to hang over, and threaten the traveller as he passes. The space between this ledge and Connecticut River is scarcely wide enough for a road.

Braga, Ha, now Fort Dauphin, in the island of Cuba.

Braintree, a township in Orange co. Vermont, lies 30 miles N E of Rutland. It joins Kingston westward, Randolph on the eastward, and contains 531 inhabitants.

Braintree, one of the most ancient townships in Norfolk co. in the state of Massachusetts, was settled in 1625, and then

called *Mount Woolaston*, from the name of its founder. It lies on a bay, 8 miles E of S from Boston, and contains 1285 inhabitants. Great quantities of granite stones are sent to Boston and other places from this town for sale. The bay abounds with fish and sea fowl, and particularly *brants*. This town is noted for having produced, in former and latter times, the first characters both in church and state; and, in distant ages will derive no small degree of fame, for having given birth to JOHN ADAMS, the first Vice-President; and the second President of the *United States of America*; a man highly distinguished for his patriotism, as a citizen; his justice, integrity, and talents, as a lawyer; his profound and extensive erudition, as a writer; and his discernment, firmness, and success, as a foreign minister and statesman.

Braintree, New, a town in the co. of Worcester, between Rutland or Oakham, on the E, and Hardwick on the W, 21 miles N W of Worcester. It has 875 inhabitants.

Braintrem, a post town in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, 303 miles from Washington.

Branco de Malambo, a town in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, S. America. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N of Carthagen, and is a Bishop's see. It has a good harbour. N lat. 11 40, W lon. 75 30.

Brandon, a harbour on the N side of Long Island, N. York, 9 miles W of Smithtown, and the same distance from Hempstead Plain.

Brandon, a post town in Rutland co. Vermont, situated on both sides of Otter Creek, containing 1075 inhabitants, and is about 12 miles northerly from Rutland. Here Brandon Creek empties into Otter Creek from the N E.

Brandy Pots, are isles so called in the river St. Lawrence, 40 leagues below Quebec, a little W of the mouth of Saguenay river.

Brandywine Creek, falls into Christians Creek from the northward, at Wilmington, in Delaware state, about 25 miles from its N and N western sources, which both rise in Chester co. Pennsylvania. This Creek is famous for a bloody battle, fought Sept. 11, 1777, between the British and Americans, which lasted nearly the whole day, and the latter were defeated with considerable loss. It was fought at Chadds Ford, and in the neighbourhood of, and on, the strong grounds at Birmingham church. See *Delaware*, for an account.

count of the celebrated mills on this creek.

Brandywine, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

Branford, a township in N. Haven co. Connecticut, considerable for its iron works. It lies on the S side of a river of the same name, which runs into Long Island Sound, 10 miles E from N. Haven, and 40 S of Hartford.

Brants' Village, on Grand river. See *Mohawk Village*.

Brasi d'Or, called also *Labrador*, a lake which forms into arms and branches, in the island of Cape Breton, or Sidney, and opens an easy communication with all parts of the island. See *Breton, Cape*.

Brasi Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, situated near the N W end of St. Thomas's Island, on which it is dependent.

Brasi Town, in the state of Tennessee, is situated on the head waters of Hiwassee R. about 100 miles southerly from Knoxville. Two miles S from this town is the *Enchanted Mountain*, much famed for the curiosities on its rocks. See *Enchanted Mountain*.

Brattleborough, a post town, in Windham co. Vermont, having 1867 inhabitants; on the W bank of Connecticut R. about 40 miles E of Bennington, 61 N of Springfield, in Massachusetts, and 455 from Washington. N lat. 42 52.

Brazil, or *Brasil*, comprehends all the Portuguese settlements in America, and is situated between the equator and 35 S lat. and between 35 and 60 W lon. and is in length 2500, and in breadth 700 miles. Bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean, on the N, by the same ocean on the E; by the mouth of the river Plata, S; and by morasses, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which separate it from Amazonia and the Spanish possessions on the W. It has three grand divisions. 1. The northern contains 8 provinces or captainships, viz. Para, Marignan, Siara, Petagues, Rio Grande, Payraba, Tamara, and Pernambuco. 2. The middle division; 5 captainships, viz. Seragippe, Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, and Spiritio Sancto. 3. The southern division; 3 captainships, viz. Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, and Del Rey. The number of considerable cities are 16; of these St. Salvadore, in the Bay of All Saints, is the chief, and is the capital of Brazil; the second in rank is Rio de Janeiro. On the coast are three small islands where ships touch for provisions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. Fernando, St. Bar-

baro, and St. Catharines. The bays, harbours, and rivers, are the harbours of Pernambuco, All Saints, Porto Seguro, the port and harbour of Rio de Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the harbour of St. Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvadore, on the N shore of the river La Plata. The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, when compared with that of Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The air is not only cool, but chilly during the night, so that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. The rivers in this country annually overflow their banks, and like the Nile leave a sort of slime upon the lands; and the soil is in many places amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are, Indian corn, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, balsam, ipecacuanha, brazil wood. The last is of a red colour, hard and dry; and is chiefly used in dying, but not the red of the best kind. Here is also the yellow fustic, of use in dying yellow, and a beautiful kind of speckled wood used in cabinet work. Here are five different sorts of palm trees, curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe. There is great plenty of deers, hares, and other game. Beside the beasts common in the neighbouring parts of the continent, are janouveras, and a fierce animal somewhat like a greyhound, the topirassou, a creature between a bull and an ass, but without horns, and entirely harmless, the flesh is very good, and has the flavour of beef. The remarkable birds are the humming bird; the lankima, sometimes called the unicorn bird, from its having a horn, 2 or 3 inches long, growing out of its forehead; the guira, famous for changing its colour often, being first black, then ash coloured, next white, afterwards scarlet, and last of all crimson; which colours grow deeper and richer the longer the bird lives. Of fish, there is one called the globe fish, so called from its form, which is so beset with spikes like a hedgehog, that it bids defiance to all fish of prey. Brazil breeds a variety of serpents and venomous creatures, among which are the Indian salamander, a four legged insect, whose sting is mortal; the ibivaboca, a species of serpent about 7 yards long, and half a yard in circumference, whose poison is instantaneously fatal; the rattle snake attains there an enormous

mons size; the liboyd or roebuck snake, which authors say are capable of swallowing a roebuck whole with his horns, being between 20 and 30 feet in length and 6 feet in circumference. There is a numberless variety of fowl, wild and tame in this country. The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year. They import as many as 40,000 negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, gold, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs and medicines; and they receive in return, woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, silks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheese. They also receive from Madeira, a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £25,000 worth of other liquors. The gold and diamond mines are but a recent discovery; they were first opened in 1681, and have since yielded above 5,000,000 sterling annually, of which a fifth part belongs to the crown. These, with the sugar plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected, and Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread; although before the discovery of these mines, the soil was found very sufficient for subsisting the inhabitants. The diamonds here are neither so hard, nor so clear as those of the E. Indies, neither do they sparkle so much, but they are whiter. The Brazilian diamonds are sold 10 per cent cheaper than the oriental ones, supposing the weights to be equal. The crown revenue arising from this colony, amounts annually to 2,000,000 sterling in gold, if some late writers are to be credited, beside the duties and customs on merchandise imported from that quarter. This indeed, is more than a fifth of the precious metal produced by the mines; but every other consequent advantage considered, it probably does not much exceed the truth. The Portuguese here live in the most effeminate luxury. When people appear abroad they are carried in a kind of cotton hammocks, called serpentes, which are borne on negroes' shoulders: similar to palanquins in India. The portrait drawn of the manners, customs, and morals of that nation, in America, by judicious travellers, is very far from being favourable. The native Brazilians are about the size of the Europeans, but not so stout. They are subject to fewer distempers and are long lived. They wear no clothing; the women wear their hair extremely long, the men cut their's short; the women wear bracelets of bones of a

beautiful white; the men necklaces of the same; the women paint their faces, and the men their bodies. Though the king of Portugal, as grand master of the Order of Christ, be solely in possession of the titles, and though the produce of the crusade belongs entirely to him; yet in this extensive country, six bishopricks have been successively founded, which acknowledge for their superior, the archbishop of Bahia; which see was established in 1552. Only half of the 16 captainships, into which the country is divided, belong to the crown; the others being fiefs made over to some of the nobility, who do little more than acknowledge the sovereignty of the king of Portugal. The Portuguese discovered this country in 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took possession of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvadore. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and subdued the northern provinces; but the Portuguese agreed in 1661, to pay the Dutch 8 tons of gold, to relinquish their interest in this country, which was accepted; and the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of Brazil, till about the end of 1762; when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's siege, the Portuguese frontier fortress, St. Sacramento; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

Breakneck Hill, opposite Butter hill, at the northern entrance of the highlands, in Hudson R. about 60 miles N of N. York. On the S side of this hill, about half the distance as you ascend it, the rocks are so situated as to give the spectator a tolerable idea of a human face, with a nose, mouth and double chin, but without a forehead. On the nose grows a tree of considerable size, which has the appearance only of a shrub.

Breckenridge, a county of Kentucky, containing 758 inhabitants, 38 of them are blacks. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 700 miles from Washington.

Brecknock, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania. It is watered by Muddy and Corabio Creeks, and has 744 inhabitants.

Breme, a cape which forms the S eastern side of the mouth of Oroonoke R. opposite Cape Araya, in S. America.

Brenton's Reef, about 3 miles from Newport, is the southernmost point of Rhode Island, about 2 miles E of Beayer Tail. These two points form the mouth of Newport harbour.

Brentwood,

Brentwood, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, having 899 inhabitants; distant 7 miles W from Exeter, and 22 from Portsmouth. Vitriol is found here, combined in the same stone with sulphur.

Breton, Cape: The island, or rather collection of islands, called by the French *Les Isles de Madame*, which lies so contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Island of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45 28, and 47 N, and between 59 44, and 61 29 W lon. and about 45 leagues to the eastward of Halifax. It is about 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth; and is separated from Nova Scotia, by a narrow strait, called the *Gut of Canso*, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is surrounded with little sharp pointed rocks, separated from each other by the waves, above which some of their tops are visible, and intersected with lakes and rivers. The great Brads d'Or is a very extensive sheet of water which forms into arms and branches, and opens an easy communication with all parts of the island. All its harbours are open to the east, turning towards the south. On the other parts of the coast there are but a few anchoring places for small vessels, in creeks, or between islets. The harbour of St. Peter's, at the W end of the island, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fishery. This island was considered as annexed to Nova Scotia in respect to matters of government till 1784, when it was erected into a separate government by the name of Sydney. There is a great proportion of arable land on this island; and it abounds in timber and hard wood, such as pine, beach, birch, maple, spruce, and fir. Here are about 1000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant governor resident among them, appointed by the king. Isle Madame, which is an appendage to this government, is settled for the most part with French Acadians, about 50 families, whose chief employment is the fishery at Ashmot, the principal harbour in this little island. The principal towns are Sydney, the capital, and Louisburg, which has the best harbour in the island. The present seat of government is at Spanish river, on the N side of the island. This island may be considered as the key to Canada, and the very valuable fishery in its neighbourhood depends for its protection on the

possession of this island; as no nation can carry it on without some convenient harbour of strength to supply and protect it, and Louisburg is the principal one for these purposes. The peltry trade was ever a very inconsiderable object. It consisted only in the skins of a few lynxes, elks, musk rats, wild cats, bears, otters, and foxes, both of a red, silver, and grey colour. Some of these were procured from a colony of Micmac Indians, who had settled on the island with the French, and never could raise more than 60 men able to bear arms. The rest came from St. John's, or the neighbouring continent. Greater advantages are now derived from the coal mines which are situated near the entrance of the harbour, the working of which, and the fishery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. They lie in a horizontal direction; and being no more than 6 or 8 feet below the surface, may be worked without digging deep, or draining off the waters. Notwithstanding the prodigious demand for this coal from N. England, from the year 1745 to 1749, these mines would probably have been forsaken, had not the ships which were sent out to the French islands wanted ballast. In one of these mines, a fire has been kindled, which could never yet be extinguished. These mines yield a revenue of £12,000 yearly to the crown. In 1743, while this island belonged to the French, they caught 1,149,000 quintals of dry fish, and 3,500,000 do. of mud fish, the value of both which, including 3,116½ tons of train oil, drawn from the blubber, amounted to £926,577 10s sterling, according to the prime cost of the fish at Newfoundland. The whole value of this trade, annually, at that period, amounted to a million sterling. No less than 564 ships, beside shallops, and 27,000 seamen, were employed in this trade. At present the inhabitants of this island take about 30,000 quintals of fish, annually, which are shipped for Spain and the Straits, principally by merchants from Jersey (in England) who yearly resort here, and keep stores of supplies for the fishermen. Though some fishermen had long resorted to this island every summer, the French, who took possession of it in August, 1713, were properly the first settled inhabitants. They changed its name into that of *Isle Royale*, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal settlement. In 1720, the fortifications of Louisburg were begun. The other settlements

ments were at Port Touloufe, Neruka, &c. The island remained in the possession of the French till 1745, when it was captured by the N. England militia under the command of William Pepperell, Esq. a colonel of the militia, and a Squadron under commodore Warren. It was afterwards restored to the French, and again taken in 1758, by admiral Boscawen and general Amherst, when the garrison, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners; and 11 men of war in the harbour, were either taken, sunk, burnt or destroyed; and it was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

Brewer, a strait in the Magellanic sea, about the island called Staten Land, which parts it from the straits Le Maire. It was discovered by the Dutch navigator Brewer, about the year 1643.

Brewers Haven, a good harbour, at the N end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, and in the S. Sea. Lat. 42 30, lon. 74 W.

Brewington Fort, N. York, and at the W end of Lake Oneida, about 24 miles S E. from Fort Oswego.

Briar Creek, a water of Savannah R. in Georgia. Its mouth is about 50 miles S E by S from Augusta, and 55 N westerly from Savannah. Here Gen. Prevost defeated a party of 2000 Americans, under Gen. Ash, May 3, 1779; they had above 300 killed and taken, beside a great number drowned in the river and swamps. The whole artillery, baggage and stores were taken.

Bridgeport, a thriving village between Stratford and Fairfield, in Fairfield co. Connecticut, where a post office is kept, 30½ miles from Washington.

Bridgetown, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, 40 miles N W Portland, E of Fryeburg. It contains 646 inhabitants. Bridgetown consists of large hills and vallies: the highland affords red oak, which are often 3 feet, and sometimes four, in diameter; and 60 or 70 feet without any branches. The vallies are covered with rock maple, bass, ash, birch, pine and hemlock. There is a curiosity to be seen in Long Pond, which lies mostly in Bridgetown, which may afford matter of speculation to the natural philosopher. On the easterly side of the pond is a cove which extends about 100 rods farther E than the general course of the shore, the bottom is clay, and so shoal that a man may wade 50 rods into the pond. On the bottom of this cove are stones of various sizes, which,

it is evident from various circumstances, have an annual motion towards the shore; the proof of this is the mark or track left behind them, and the bodies of clay driven up before them. Some of these stones are 2 or 3 tons weight, and have left a track of several rods behind them; having at least a common cart load of clay before them. The shore of the cove is lined with these stones, which, it would seem, have crawled out of the water. See *Sebago Pond*.

Bridgetown, a post town in Kent co. Maryland, 120 miles N E from Washington, and 45 E of Baltimore, on the E line of the State.

Bridgetown, the chief town in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, lies on both sides Cohanzie Creek, 20 miles from its mouth; vessels of 100 tons can come up here. It is 50 miles S S E of Philadelphia, 80 S by E from Trenton.

Bridgetown, W, a post town in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, on Cohanzie Creek, 35 miles S of Philadelphia, and 185 from Washington.

Bridgetown, a post town in Queen Anne co. Maryland, lies on the western side of Tuckahoe Creek, 8 miles E from Centerville, as far S E from Church Hill, and 65 S W from Philadelphia.

Bridgetown, in the island of Antigua; See *Willoughby Bay*.

Bridgetown, the metropolis of the island of Barbadoes, in the W. Indies, lying in the S W part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael. It is situated in the innermost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, being 1½ league long and one broad; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down April 18, 1668. It suffered also greatly by fires on Feb. 8, 1756, May 14, 1766, and Dec. 27, 1767, at which times the greatest part of the town was destroyed; before these fires it had 1500 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Caribbee islands; the town has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, and there is also a Cheapside, where the rents are as high as those in London. It has a college, founded, and liberally endowed by Col. Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it does not appear that its success has answered the designs of the founder. The town has commodious wharves for loading and unloading goods, and is well defended by a
number

number of forts; but it is very subject to hurricanes. As the wind generally blows from the E or N E, the E part of the town is called the windward, and the W part leeward. The number of militia for Bridgetown and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men, who are called the royal regiment of foot guards. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. About a mile from town to the N E the governor has a fine seat built by the assembly, called *Pilgrims*. The church is as large as many cathedrals, has a noble organ, and a ring of bells, with a curious clock. Here are large and elegant taverns, eating houses, &c. and packet boats have lately been established to carry letters to and from Great Britain monthly. N lat. 13 $9\frac{1}{2}$ W lon. 60 $2\frac{1}{2}$. This was the state of the capital of Barbadoes in the summer of 1780. It had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by the dreadful fires already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of Oct. 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished; the force of the wind was then so great, as not only to blow down the strongest walls, but even lifted some pieces of cannon off the ramparts and carry them some yards distance; and the damage to the country in general was estimated at £ 1,320,504-15 sterling, and it is scarcely yet restored to its former splendor.

Bridgewater, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1769, and contains 664 inhabitants.

Bridgewater, a township in Somerset co. N. Jersey, which contained in 1790, 2578 inhabitants.

Bridgewater, a post town in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, containing 5200 inhabitants; 5 miles N E from Raynham; about 30 miles E of S from Boston, in which large quantities of hard ware, nails, &c. are manufactured.

Bridgewater, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, about 55 miles N E of Bennington. It has two religious societies, one baptist, one congregational. It has one gristmill, one fulling mill, and six saw mills. It is watered by Quechy river and its branches. A quarry of marble, and a bed of iron ore have been found here. It has 780 inhabitants, and was incorporated 1785.

Bridport, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on the E shore of Lake Champlain,

opposite Crown Point, and W of Middlebury.

Briery R. a small stream which runs into the Appomatox, in Prince Edward co. Virginia.

Brigantine Inlet, on the coast of N. Jersey, between Great and Little Egg Harbour.

Brimfield, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, having 1384 inhabitants; 34 miles S E of Northampton, and 70 W of Boston.

Brion Isle, one of the Magdalene maritime isles in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bristol, a posttown in Lincoln co. Maine, having 2062 inhabitants; distant 204 miles N E from Boston, and 15 S E of Wiscasset.

Bristol, a county in the southern part of Massachusetts, E of a part of the state of Rhode island. It has 15 townships, of which Taunton is the chief; and 33,830 inhabitants. The great sachem Phillip resided here; [see *Raynham*]; and it was called by the Indians *Parokunnawukutt*; from which the nation derived the name; but were sometimes styled the *Wamponoags*.

Bristol Co. in Rhode Island, contains the townships of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; having 3801 inhabitants. It has Bristol co. in Massachusetts, on the N E, and Mount Hope bay E.

Bristol, a seaport and post town, and chief of the above county. It is about 3 miles from the N end of Rhode I. connected by a ferry about half a mile broad: 13 miles northerly from Newport, 24 S E from Providence, and 63 from Boston. Bristol suffered greatly by the ravages of the late war; but is now in a very flourishing state, having 1678 inhabitants. It is beautiful for situation, healthful climate, rich soil, and a commodious, safe harbour. Onions, in considerable quantities, and a variety of provisions and garden roots and vegetables are raised here for exportation. N lat. 40 40.

Bristol, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, 16 miles W of the city of Hartford.

Bristol, a post town in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 11 miles S S E from Newtown, and 20 N E from Philadelphia. It stands on Delaware R. opposite Burlington, in N. Jersey; and has about 50 or 60 houses. It is a great thoroughfare, and is noted for its mills of several kinds.

Bristol, a township in Philadelphia co.

Bristol, a small town in Charles co. Maryland.

Bristol, a post town in Addison co. Vermont, 10 miles E of Vergennes.

Bristol

Brifol, a town in Schoharie co. N. York, about 20 miles S of Schoharie ; incorporated in 1797.

Brifol Bay, on the N W coast of N. America, is formed by the peninsula of Alaska on the S and S E, and by Cape Newnham on the N ; and is very broad and capacious. A river of the same name runs into it from the E.

Britain, New. The country lying round Hudson bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A superintendant of trade, appointed by the governor general of the four British provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekesko, Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, New Severn, Albany and Moose rivers, all which empty into Hudson and James' bay, from the W and S. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest ships may lie ; but ten miles higher the channel is obstructed by sand banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage ; but their return is a labour of many months. Copper Mine, and Mc Kenzies rivers, fall into the N. Sea. As far inland as the Hudson Bay company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the west of fort Churchill, at a place called Hudson House, lat. 53, lon. 106 27 W from London, is flat country ; nor is it known how far to the eastward, the great chain seen by navigators from the Pacific ocean, branches off. From Moose river, or the bottom of the Bay, to Cape Churchill, the land is flat, marshy and wooded with pines, birch, larch and willows. From Cape Churchill, to Wager's river, the coasts are high and rocky to the very sea, and woodless, except the mouths of Pockerekesko and Seal rivers. The hills on their back are naked, nor are there any trees for a great distance inland. The eastern coast is barren, past the efforts of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven, and covered with masses of stone of an amazing size. It is a country of barren vallies and frightful mountains, some of an astonishing height. The vallies are full of lakes, formed not of springs, but rain and snow, so chilly as to be productive of small trout and a few other fish.

The mountains have here and there a blighted shrub, or a little moss. The vallies are full of crooked, stunted trees, pine, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a species of the juniper. In lat. 60, on the coast, vegetation ceases. The whole shore, like that on the west, is faced with islands, at some distance from land. As dismal and frozen as these regions are, they are becoming still more cold and intolerable. The forests here are surrounded with stumps and old dead trees for 20 miles and more. The sturdy woods bow to the storms ; the winds and snows forbid them to rise. There was an intercourse between Denmark and Greenland from the tenth to the fifteenth century, when the Greenlanders became imprisoned by the increase of arctic ice. Thus while other climes are becoming more mild, the north part of N. America is more inhospitable, and frightful. The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to send missionaries from Greenland to this country. They fixed on Nesbit's harbour for their settlement ; but of the first party, some of them were killed, and the others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the British government, another attempt was made. The missionaries were well received by the Esquimaux, and the mission goes on with success. The knowledge of these northern seas and countries was owing to a project started in England for the discovery of a N W passage to China and the East Indies, as early as the year 1756. Since then it has been frequently dropped and as often revived, but never yet completed. Frobisher, about the year 1576, discovered the Main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis sailed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coasts, but he seems never to have entered the bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and his third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name, coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half, into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardor for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he stayed here until the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the

the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries, but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy seas, in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Though the adventurers failed in the original purpose for which they navigated Hudson bay, yet the project, even in its failure, has been of great advantage to England. The vast countries which surround Hudson bay, abound with animals, whose fur and skins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to the Hudson bay company, which does not consist of above 9 or 10 persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and they have acted under it ever since, with great benefit to the individuals who compose the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Britain. The company employ 4 ships, and 130 seamen. They have several forts, viz. Prince of Wales fort, Churchill river, Nelson, New Severn, Albany, on the W side of the bay, and are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in May, 1782, took and destroyed these forts, and the settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of £.500,000. They export commodities to the value of £.16,000, and carry home returns to the value of £.29,340, which yield to the revenue £.3734. This includes the fishery in Hudson's bay. The only attempt to trade to that part which is called Labrador, has been directed towards the fishery. The annual produce of the fishery amounts to upwards of £.49,000. See *Esquimaux*. The whole of the settlements in New Britain, including such as have been mentioned, are as follow, which see under their respective heads: Abbittibi, Frederick, East Main, and Brunswick houses; Moose fort; Henley, Gloucester, and Osnaburg houses; and a house on Winnipeg lake; Severn, or *New Severn*; York fort, or *Nelson*; Churchills fort, or *Prince of Wales fort*; South Branch, Hudson's, Manchester, and Buckingham houses: the last is the westernmost settlement, and lately erected.

Britain, New, a large island in the Pacific ocean, lying NE of Dampier's straits, between 4 and 7 S lat. and 146 and 149 E lon. from Paris. Its N point is called

Cape Stephen's; its E point Cape Orford; and a bay about the middle of its eastern coast, is called Port Montague. These names were given by Capt. Cartret, who visited this island in 1767, and found it much smaller than was supposed by Dampier, who first discovered it to be an island. There is nothing yet discovered peculiarly different in its productions or its inhabitants, from those of the other islands in its neighbourhood. It has the appearance of a mountainous country, and is covered with large and stately trees. It is surrounded with many fertile islands, most of which are said to yield abundance of plantain and cocoa nut trees.

British America. Under the general name of British America, we comprehend the vast extent of country, bounded S by the United States of America, and the Atlantic ocean; E by the same ocean and Davis's straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending N to the northern limits of Hudson bay charter; and westward indefinitely; lying between 42 30 and 70 N lat. and between 50 and 96 W lon. from Greenwich. British America is divided into four provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which is annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson bay, and the island of Cape Breton; which island, in 1784, was formed into a separate government by the name of Sydney. 3. New Brunswick; 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the island of St. John's. Beside these, there is the island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant governors, who reside at Placentia and St. John's. The troops stationed at Newfoundland, however, are subject to the orders of the governor general of the four British provinces. The number of people in the whole of the northern British colonies is perhaps 160,000 or 180,000. Since the four provinces have been put under a general governor; the governor of each is styled lieutenant governor. The residence of the general governor is at Quebec. The river St. Lawrence remains usually locked up one half of the year; and although, in 1784, it was confidently said, that the British provinces would be able in three years to supply all the West Indies with lumber and provisions, yet it was found necessary to import lumber and provisions into Nova Scotia, from the U. States. Thus, in 1790, there were shipped from the U. S. to Nova Scotia, alone,

345,000 slaves and heading; 924,980 feet of boards; 285,000 shingles, and 16,000 hoops; 40,000 bbls. of bread and flour, and 80,000 bushels of grain, beyond her own consumption. Newfoundland furnished the British W. Indies with 806,459 quintals of fish, on an average of four years, ending with 1786. The only provisions exported to Jamaica, from Canada, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, between 3d of April, 1783, and 26th of October, 1784, were 180 bushels of potatoes, and 751 hhds. and about 500 bbls. of salted fish. Of lumber, the quantity was 510,088 feet; 20 bundles of hoops; and 301,324 shingles; and on an average of 5 years, from 1768 to 1772, the whole exports to Jamaica, from Canada, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, were only 33 bbls of flour, 7 hhds. of fish, 8 bbls. of oil, 3 bbls of tar, pitch and turpentine; 36,000 shingles and staves, and 27,235 feet of lumber. From the custom house returns it appears that of 1208 cargoes of lumber and provisions imported from N. America, to the British sugar colonies, in 1772, only 7 of those cargoes were from Canada and Nova Scotia; and that of 701 topsail vessels and 1681 sloops, which had cleared outwards from N. America, to the British, and foreign, W. Indies, only 2 of the topsail vessels, and 11 of the sloops were from these provinces: and it has been proved, that in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, the scarcity in Canada had been such, as to occasion the export of all bread, wheat, and flour, to be prohibited by authority; and in 1784, when a parliamentary inquiry took place concerning what supplies the W. Indies might expect from Canada and Nova Scotia, a ship in the river Thames was actually loading with flour for Quebec.

Edwards.

Broadalbin, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, about 20 miles W of Balltown Springs.

Broad Bay, in Maine, lies on the line of Lincoln and Hancock counties, bounded by Pemaquid Point on the W, and Pleasant Point on the E. On the shore of this bay was an ancient Dutch settlement.

Broadfield, a post town in Westmoreland co. Virginia, 96 miles from Washington.

Broadkill, a post town in Suffex co. Delaware, 166 miles from Washington, and about 10 N of Lewistown.

Broad River, is an arm of the sea, which extends along the W and N W sides of Beaufort or Port Royal island, on the coast of S. Carolina, and receives Coosa

from the N W. Coosa R. may likewise be called an arm of the sea; its waters extend N westward, and meet those of Broad R. round a small island at the mouth of Coosa Hatchee R. These two arms embrace all the islands between Combahce R. and Dawfuskee found, with which also Broad R. communicates. Channels between Broad R. and Coosa form the islands. The entrance through Broad R. to Beaufort harbour, one of the best in the state, is between Hilton's Head and St. Phillips point.

Broad River, or *Oberakeelaw*, a water of Savannah R. from the Georgia side. It empties into the Savannah at Petersburg. At a trifling expence, it might be made boatable 25 or 30 miles through the best settlements in Wilkes county.

Broad River, in S. Carolina, rises by 3 branches from the N W, viz. the Ennoree, Tiger, and Packolet; which unite about 40 miles above the mouth of Saluda R. which, with Broad R. forms Congaree R. Broad R. may be rendered navigable 30 miles in N. Carolina.

Broken Arrow, or *Clay Catka*, an Indian town in the Creek country, in West Florida, on the W side of Chata Uche R. 12 miles below the Cusitah and Coweta towns, where the river is fordable. See *Coweta*, and *Flint R.*

Broomley, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, about 32 miles N easterly from Bennington. It has 71 inhabitants.

Broomley, a town in Somerset co. N. Jersey, about 20 miles N W of Brunswick.

Brookfield, a post town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, is among the first towns as to age, wealth, and numbers, in the county; containing 3284 inhabitants. The great post road from Boston to N. York runs through it. It is 64 miles W of Boston and 18 W of Worcester. The Indian name of this town was *Quaboag*. The river which still retains the name passes through it; and, like its other streams and ponds, abounds with various kinds of fish. There are several ponds in the town, 3 congregational meeting houses, and one for Baptists. Here is iron ore, and large quantities of stone which yield copperas, and have a strong vitriolic quality. This town was settled by people from Ipswich, in 1660, and was incorporated in 1673.

Brookfield, a township in Orange co. Vermont, 20 miles W S W of Newbury.

Brookfield, a town in Chenango co. N. York; it has 1973 inhabitants, 25 miles S of Whitestown.

Brookfield

Brookfield, a post town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 6 miles N N E from Danbury.

Brookfield, a town in Essex co. N. York, taken from the S part of Willborough, situated N of Elizabethtown, on the W bank of Lake Champlain.

Brookington, a post town in Amelia co. Virginia, 182 miles S S W from Washington.

Brook, a co. in Virginia, 305 miles from Washington. It has 4418 white inhabitants and 288 blacks.

Brookhaven, a post town in Suffolk co. Long I. N. York, containing 122 inhabitants. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houses, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian church. It is 60 miles E of N. York; opposite N. Haven.

Brookline, a post town in Kings co. N. York, on the W end of Long I. having 2378 inhabitants. Here are an Episcopal, a Dutch Reformed and a Methodist church; a ropewalk on a large scale, and the most approved machinery; a powder magazine, and some elegant houses, which lie chiefly on one street. East R. near a mile broad, separates the town from N. York. It is well situated for ship building, having the advantage of very deep water along its shore. Several ships have been built here; others are in forwardness. A bloody battle was fought in this town, Aug. 27, 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss.

Brookline, a post town in Windham co. Connecticut, about 20 miles N of Norwich. In this town is the famous cave in which Gen. Putnam shot the wolf. It is a fertile township, has a congregational meeting house, and a church for Episcopals. Inhabitants 1202.

Brookline, a town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, 65 miles W by S from Portsmouth.

Brookline, or *Brooklyn*, a pleasant town of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, of about 60 or 70 families, between Cambridge and Roxbury, and separated from Boston on the E by a narrow bay, which sets up S from Charles river, and peninsulates Boston. Large quantities of fruits, roots, and other vegetables are produced in this town for the Boston market. It is a place where gentlemen of fortune and information, retiring from public life, may enjoy *otium cum dignitate*. It has 605 inhabitants.

Brookville, a post town in Montgomery co. Maryland, 20 miles N W from Washington.

Brotherton, an Indian village adjoining

New Stockbridge, (N. York) inhabited by about 150 Indians, who migrated from different parts of Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Occum. These Indians receive an annuity of 2160 dollars, which sum is partly appropriated to the purpose of maintaining a school, and partly to compensate a superintendant, to transact their business, and to dispose of the remainder of their money for their benefit.

Broughton Island, lies at the mouth of Altamaha R. in Georgia, and belonged to the late Henry Laurens, Esq. The S channel, after its separation from the N descends gently, winding by McIntosh's and Broughton islands, in its way to the ocean through St. Simon's sound.

Brownfield, a small settlement in York co. Maine, which, together with Suncock, contains 250 inhabitants.

Brownburg, a town in Rockbridge co. Virginia, containing 20 or 30 houses; distant about 15 miles from Lexington N E, and 17 from Staunton S W.

Brown's Sound, is situated on the N W coast of N. America, in N lat. 55 18, W lon. from Greenwich 132 20. It was thus named by Capt. Gray, in 1791, in honour of Samuel Brown, Esq. of Boston. The lands on the E side of this sound are tolerably level; but on the W mountains rise, whose summits out top the clouds, and whose wintry garb gives them a dreary aspect. The land is well timbered with various sorts of pines. The animals in the vicinity are deer, wolves, sea otters and seals. The fish—salmon, halibut, and a species of cod, &c. Ducks, brants, shags, &c. are here in plenty in summer.

Brownsville, a post town in Oneida co. N. York, on Black river, N bank, near its mouth in Lake Ontario, 590 miles from Washington.

Brownsville, or *Redstone Old fort*, is a flourishing post town in Fayette co. Pennsylvania; on the S eastern bank of Monongahela R. between Dunlap and Redstone creeks; and next to Pittsburg is the most considerable town in the western parts of the state. The town is regularly laid out, contains about 100 houses, an Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic church, a brewery and distillery. It is connected with Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of Dunlap creek, by a bridge 260 feet long. Within a few miles of the town are 4 Friend's meeting houses, 24 grist, saw, oil, and fulling mills. The trade and emigration to Kentucky, employ boat builders.

builders here very profitably; above 100 boats of 20 tons each, are built annually. Byrd's Fort formerly stood here, on the S side of the mouth of Redstone Creek, in N lat. 39 58, W lon. 81 12½; 37 miles southerly from Pittsburg; 13 S by E of Washington, and 341 W of Philadelphia.

Boyle, a harbour, cape, and settlement on the E side of Newfoundland I. 15 miles N E from the settlement of Aquafort, and 30 S westerly from St. John's, the capital.

Brunswick, a maritime county in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, containing 4110 inhabitants, of whom 1614 are slaves. It is the most southerly county of the state, having S. Carolina on the S W and bounded by Cape Fear R. on the E. Smithville is the seat of justice. In this county is Wakkamaw Lake, a beautiful piece of water 7 miles long, 5 wide.

Brunswick, the chief town in the above county, situated on the W side of Cape Fear R. It was formerly the best built in the whole state, and carried on the most extensive trade. It lies 30 miles above the capes, about 9 miles N of Fort Johnson, 17 S E. of Wilmington, and was formerly the seat of government. In 1780, it was burnt down by the British, and has now only 3 or 4 houses and an elegant church in ruins.

Brunswick, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut R. opposite Stratford, in N. Hampshire.

Brunswick, a city in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, on the S W bank of Raritan R. in a low situation; the most of the houses being built under a hill which rises W of the town. It has about 300 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants, one half of whom are Dutch. Queen's College was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. There is a considerable inland trade carried on here. One of the most elegant and expensive bridges in America, has been built over the river opposite this city. It contains 3 churches, 1 for Episcopians, 1 for the reformed Low Dutch, 2 for the Presbyterians. Brunswick is 18 miles N E of Princetown, 60 N E from Philadelphia, and 35 S W from N. York. N lat. 40 30, W lon. 74 30.

Brunswick, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, contains 1809 inhabitants, and lies N E of Portland 30 miles, and of Boston 151. It is in N lat. 43 52, on the S side of Merry Meeting Bay, and partly on the S western side of Androscoggin R. A College is in this town in a flourishing

state, under a president and a professor of languages. The college building is 50 feet long, 40 wide, 3 stories high. The funds are increasing with the value of land in this district. The legislature has given 6 townships, and the Hon. J. Bowdoin, lands and money to the amount of 10,000 dolls. It is called after him, *Bowdoin College*.

Brunswick, a post town and capital of Glynn co. Georgia, situated at the mouth of Turtle R. where it empties into St. Simons sound, N lat. 31 20. It has a safe harbour, and sufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet. Although there is a bar at the entrance of the harbour, it has depth of water for the largest ship that swims. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. From its advantageous situation, and from the fertility of the back country, it promises to be one of the most commercial and flourishing places in the state. It lies 19 miles S of Darien, 60 S S W from Savannah, 110 S E from Louisville, 712 from Washington.

Brunswick House, one of the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, situated on Moose R. half way from its mouth; S W from James's Bay, and N E from Lake Superior. N lat. 50 30, W lon. 82 30.

Brunswick New, one of the four British provinces in N. America, is bounded on the S by the N shores of the bay of Fundy, and by the river Missiquash to its source, and from thence by a due E line to Verte Bay; and on the W by a line to run due N from the main source of St. Croix R. in Passamaquoddy, to the high lands which divide the streams which fall into the river St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy; and from thence by the southern boundary of the colony of Quebec until it touches the sea shore at the western extremity of the bay of Chaleur; then following the course of the sea shore to the bay of Verte, (in the straits of Northumberland) until it meets the termination of the eastern line produced from the source of the Missiquash abovementioned, including all the islands within the said limits. The chief towns are *St. John's*, the capital, *Fredericktown*, *St. Andrew's*, and *St. Ann*, the present seat of government. The principal rivers are St. John's, Magadavick, or Eastern R. Dickwasset, St. Croix, Merimichi, Petitcodiac, Memramcook; all, the 3 last excepted, empty into Passamaquoddy Bay. St. John's R. opens a vast extent of fine country, on which are rich intervalles and meadow lands; most

most of which are settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well timbered. The trees are pine and spruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on St. John's R. are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy. The rivers which fall into Passamaquoddy Bay, have intervalles and meadows on their banks, and must formerly have been covered with a large growth of timber; as the remains of large trunks are yet to be seen. A raging fire passed through that country, in a very dry season, according to Indian accounts, 50 years ago, and spread destruction to an immense extent. For other particulars respecting this province, see the articles separately, and *Nova Scotia, British America, &c.*

Brunswick Co. in Virginia, lies between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, and is about 38 miles long, and 35 broad, and contains 6917 free inhabitants, and 9422 slaves.

Brutus, a military township in N. York, through which runs Seneca R. Here the river receives the waters of Owaseo L. from the S E through the towns of Aurelius and Scipio. Brutus lies 11 miles N E from the N end of Cayuga Lake, and 19 S S E from Lake Ontario.

Bryan, a co. in Georgia, adjoining Chatham co. on the W and S W. It contains 2836 inhabitants, 2306 of whom are slaves.

Bryant's Lick, a S E branch of Green R. the mouth of which is about 27 miles E of Craigs Fort, and 10 E of Sulphur Spring in Mercer co. Kentucky.

Buckfield, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, 48 miles N of Portland. It has 1002 inhabitants.

Buck Harbour, in Hancock co. Maine, lies W of Machias.

Buckingham House, in New South Wales, lies N westerly from Hudson House, and stands on the northern side of Saskatchewan R. near its source, and is the westernmost of all the Hudson Bay Company's settlements. N lat. 54, W lon. 110 20.

Buckingham, a co. of Virginia, bounded N by James' R. S E by Cumberland, S W by Campbell, and S by Appamattox R. It is 65 miles long, 30 broad, and contains 7053 free inhabitants, and 6336 slaves. Its court house, where a post office is kept, is 223 miles from Washington.

Buckinghamshire, a county in the district of *Three Rivers* in L. Canada, on the S side of St. Lawrence river.

Buck Island, one of the lesser Virgin Isles, situated on the E of St. Thomas, in St. James's Passage. Lat. 18 15 N, lon. 63 30 W.

Buckland, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 1041 inhabitants; 106 miles westward from Boston, 24 N W of Northampton.

Buckland, a town in Prince William co. Virginia, where a post office is established, 42 miles S W of Washington.

Bucklestown, in Berkley co. Virginia, is a village 8 miles distant from Martinsburg, and 250 from Philadelphia.

Bucks Co. in Pennsylvania, lies N N E from Philadelphia. It is separated from N. Jersey by Delaware R. on the S E and N E and has Northampton co. on the N W. It contains 27,496 inhabitants. Bucks is a well cultivated county, containing 411,900 acres of land, and is divided into 28 townships, the chief of which is Newtown. It abounds with limestone, and in some places are found iron and lead ore. There is a remarkable hill in the N end of the county called Haycock, in the township of the same name. It is 15 miles in circumference, having a gradual ascent, and from its summit is a delightful prospect. The waters of Tohickon Creek wash it on all sides except the west.

Buckstown, a post town in Hancock co. Maine, on the E side of Penobscot R. contains 624 inhabitants; 27 miles N of Castine.

Bucktown, in Dorchester co. Maryland; lies between Blackwater and Transquacking creeks, 12 miles from their mouths at Fishing Bay, and 8½ miles S E from Cambridge.

Budds Valley, a place in Morris co. N. Jersey, on the head waters of Raritan.

Buenaire, one of the Leeward Isles in the W. Indies. It is small; lies eastward of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch.

Buenos Ayres, is one of the most considerable towns in S. America, and the only place of traffic to the southward of Brazil. It is the capital of La Plata, in the S division and province of La Plata. S lat. 34 35, W lon. 57 54. Its situation on the south side of the river La Plata, on a gentle eminence, is healthy and pleasant, and the air temperate. Back of the city, from southwest to southeast, is Pampas Plain, of 300 miles extent, in constant verdure, interspersed with country seats, producing few trees, much grass, on which subsist innumerable horses and cattle. Towards the north, the great river spreads like a spacious sea, the opposite shore being beyond

yond the reach of the eye. It is 7 miles in circumference, and regularly built in squares of about 200 feet. Its streets are 30 or 40 feet wide, and very dirty; the houses one story high, chiefly of brick, with a court in the middle, and each is accommodated with a garden. The number of inhabitants is estimated variously, at 15,000, 30,000, and some late accounts say 100,000; many of them are slaves. One side of the town is defended by a fortress with a garrison. The town stands 180 miles from the sea. The mail comes in once a month from Lima. In ascending the river, it is necessary to anchor every night; and on the most moderate days a pilot must go to found the way for the ship, on account of the shallowness of the water, and the shifting of the channel. After having surmounted these difficulties, the ships are obliged, at the distance of three leagues from the town, to put their goods on board some light vessel, and to go and refit, and to wait for their cargoes at Incunado de Barragan, situated 7 or 8 leagues below. This city was erected into a bishopric in the year 1620. The tribunal of the Royal Audience was founded 1663, extinguished a few years after, and re-established in 1783. The buildings, although of brick, are handsome, commodious, and many truly elegant. There are 16 churches, 11 of which are large and rich; 5 convents, and 2 monasteries, 2 hospitals with rich funds, 1 for men and the other for women, 1 foundling hospital, 1 college, and 1 academy for teaching geography, navigation and drawing. Here we meet with the merchants of Europe and Peru; but no regular fleet comes here as to the other parts of Spanish America; 2, or at most 3, register ships, make the whole of their regular intercourse with Europe. The returns are chiefly gold and silver of Chili and Peru, sugar and hides. Those who have now and then carried on a contraband trade to this city, have found it more advantageous than any other whatever. The contraband traders carry dry goods, and take in return hides, tallow and copper. The benefit of this contraband is now wholly in the hands of the Portuguese, who keep magazines for that purpose, in such parts of Brazil as lie near this country. The most valuable commodities come here to be exchanged for European goods, such as Vigogna wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. From the towns of Co-

rientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth; and from Paraguay, the herb, so called, and so highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over S. America by the better sort; which one branch is computed to amount to a million of pieces of eight, annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to pass here. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. When the English had the advantage of the Asiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards. It was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza, in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544, another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. The air is pure and healthy, particularly in the winter season, which begins in June, with much rain, at which time the thunder and lightning are so violent, that it is necessary to be accustomed to the country before one can live without fear. The heat of the sun in the summer is tempered by refreshing breezes from the river. The country abounds with all kinds of fruit which can satisfy the appetite of man; among which are apples, pears, peaches, apricots, pomegranates, quinces, figs, grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, and all kinds of melons. The vine is cultivated here, and some very delicious wines are made; but in general the wine is disagreeable to those not accustomed to it. See *La Plata R.* and *province*.

Buffaloe Lake, in British America, is near Copper Mine R. N lat. 62 30, W lon. from Greenwich 110. The Copper Mine Indians inhabit this country.

Buffaloe Lick See *Great Ridge*.

Buffaloe Creek, in N. York, is a water of Niagara R. from the E into which it empties; near its mouth in Lake Erie. The Seneca Indians, 800 in number, have a town and reservation of land, 5 miles from its mouth. This Creek is navigable 8 miles. N lat. 42 52.

Buffaloe, a township W of Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania. See *Northumberland County*.

Buffaloe R. in Tennessee, runs S westward into Tennessee R. in N lat. 35 10.

Buffaloe R. a water of the Ohio, which it enters at the S bank, 60 miles above the mouth of the Wabash.

Buffaloe

Buffaloe Low Lands, a tract of land in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, about 88 miles S E from Presque Isle.

Buffaloe Swamp, in Pennsylvania. See *Great Swamp*.

Buckarelli, Point, on the N W coast of N. America, lies in the 54th degree of N lat. and 89th of W lon. and forms the N eastern side of Dixon's Entrance; as Washington or Queen Charlotte's Islands form its S western side.

Bulfinch's Harbour, so named by Capt. Ingraham, on the N W coast of America, lies in N lat. 46 52½, W lon. 123 7½.

Bullits Lick, lies on Salt R. in Kentucky, from which salt springs the river takes its name. It lies 20 miles from the Rapids of the Ohio, near Saltburgh; and is the first that was worked in the country.

Bullits, a co. of Kentucky, containing 3446 inhabitants, 944 are slaves.

Bull Island, one of the 3 islands which form the N part of Charleston harbour, S. Carolina.

Bullock, a co. of Georgia, divided into 4 towns, and contains 1913 inhabitants, of whom 269 are slaves.

Bullock's Point and Neck, on the eastern side of Providence R. Rhode I.

Bulls Bay, or *Baboul Bay*, a noted bay in Newfoundland I. a little to the S of St. John's harbour, on the E side of that island. It has 14 fathom water, and is very safe, being land locked. The only danger is a rock, 20 yards from Bread and Cheese Point, another with 9 feet water off Moggoty Cove. Lat. 50 50 N, lon. 57 10 W.

Bulls Island, a small isle N of Charleston harbour.

Bullskin, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania, has 981 souls.

Buncomb, the largest and most western co. of N. Carolina, being 80 miles long, 40 wide, and perhaps the most mountainous and hilly in the U. States. It is in Morgan district, bounded W by the state of Tennessee, and S by the state of S. Carolina. It abounds with iron ore. The Blue Ridge passes through Buncomb, and gives rise to many large rivers, as Catawaw, Wateree, Broad R. and Pacolet, Black, Bald and Smoaky mountains are in this county. The number of inhabitants is 5774, of whom 334 are slaves.

Burgeo Isles, lie in White Bear Bay, Newfoundland I. Great Burgeo, or Eclipse I. lies in N lat. 47 35, W lon. 57 31.

Burke Co. in Morgan district, N Carolina, has 9799 inhabitants, including 776 slaves. Its capital is Morgantown. It is about 80

miles long, 40 wide. The principal rivers are the Catawaw, John's R. Toe, and Linvel's R. Its mountains are the Blue Ridge, Yellow Mountain, the Grandfather, Table Mountain, South Mountain, and Brushy Mountain. The lands between the mountains and on the rivers are very fertile.

Burke Co. in the Lower district of Georgia, contains 9506 inhabitants, including 2967 slaves. Its chief towns are Louisville, and Waynesborough.

Burke, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, about 15 miles W of the mouth of Upper Amonoosock R.

Burlington, a post town in Chittendon co. Vermont, delightfully situated on a bay of its name, in Lake Champlain, about 20 N of Vergennes. It has 815 inhabitants. In 1786 a large number of frogs were dug up here, 25 feet below the surface, and discovered signs of life, but soon died. In 1791, the legislature of the state established a University in this place, which has very handsome funds, and is flourishing.

Burlington Co. in N. Jersey, extends across from the Atlantic ocean on the S E to Delaware R. and part of Huntingdon co. on the N W in length about 60 miles, in breadth about 28. A great proportion of it is barren; about ¾ths of it, however, is under good cultivation, and is generally level, and is pretty well watered. It has 21,521 inhabitants, including 188 slaves.

Burlington, City, the chief town of the above co. is under the government of a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The extent of the township is 3 miles along the Delaware, and a mile back; being about 18 miles N E of Philadelphia, and 11 S W from Trenton. The island, which is the most populous part, is about a mile in length, and ¾ in breadth. In the year 1789 it contained 160 houses, and 1100 inhabitants; in 1797, 214 houses, and 1714 inhabitants, and now, 1803, there are 282 houses, and 2256 inhabitants. The houses are generally built within half a mile of the Delaware. The societies of Friends, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists have spacious and neat buildings for public worship. There are also 2 academies, a free school, which educates 25 poor children, a city hall, with a town clock, market house, public library incorporated in 1743, a gaol, brewery, and nail manufactory. It has 4 entrances over bridges and causeways, and a quantity of bank meadow adjoining. The main streets are conveniently spacious, and mostly ornamented with rows of trees.

The

The town is opposite Bristol in Pennsylvania, where the river is about a mile wide. Under the shelter of Mittenicunk and Burlington islands, is a safe harbour, commodiously situated for trade; but too near the opulent city of Philadelphia to admit of any considerable increase of foreign commerce. Burlington was first settled in 1677. Mittenicunk I. belongs to the free school, and yields a yearly profit of £180. N lat. 40 8.

Burlington, a township on the eastern side of Unadilla R. in Otsego co. N. York, is 11 miles W of Cooperstown; 438 of its inhabitants were electors in 1796.

Burlington, a new township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, taken from Woburn, about 12 miles N of Boston, incorporated 1799.

Burlington Bay, the western point of Lake Ontario, is perhaps as beautiful and romantic a situation as any in interior America, particularly if we include with it a marshy lake which falls into it, and a noble promontory that divides them. This lake is called Coot's Paradise, and abounds with game. From the head of the lake following the shores of the Ontario, we proceed eastward along the borders of the county of Lincoln, a very fine and populous settlement, consisting of 20 townships, containing about 6000 souls, and furnishing 5 battalions of militia. There are many small rivers which fall into the lake between Burlington bay, and Niagara; the most beautiful of which are those called the Twelve and the Twenty. These rivers previously to their flowing into the lake, spread behind a beach which impedes their course, and the stream finding only a small outlet into the lake, is ponded back, and forms a spacious basin within; the banks are high but not broken, and generally covered with fine pine trees.

Burnt Coat Island. See *Penobscot Bay*.

Bursantown, a post town in Bucks co. Pennsylvania.

Burroville, a post town in Anderson co. Tennessee, 570 miles from Washington.

Burton, a small township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1766, and contains 141 inhabitants.

Burton, a township in the British province of N. Brunswick, situated in Sunbury co. on the river St. John.

Busby Town, in the island of St. Domingo, lies near Port au Prince, and has a fort.

Busb Town. See *Harford, Maryland*.

Busbwick, a small, but pleasant town, in King's co. Long I. N. York. The inhabit-

ants, 540 in number, are chiefly of Dutch extraction; 99 of these are electors.

Busby Run, a N E branch of Sewickly Creek, near the head of which is Gen. Boquet's Field. The creek runs S westerly into Youghiogeny R. 20 miles S E from Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania.

Buslard R. in Upper Canada, falls into St. Lawrence R. S westward of Black R. in a bay of its own name. It runs a great way inland, and has communication with several lakes; and at its mouth lie the Officers Islands. N lat. 49 20, W lon 68 5.

Busleton, a post town in Philadelphia co. Penn. about 10 miles N W of the city.

Butler, a co. of Pennsylvania, containing 3916 inhabitants. It is divided into 4 townships.

Butler's Town, on the W side of the head waters of the Ohio.

Butterhill, a high round hill, on the W bank of Hudson river, at the northern entrance of the Highlands. In passing this hill, ascending the river, the passenger is presented with a charming view of N. Windsor and Newburgh.

Butternuts, a post town in Otsego co. N. York, 25 miles S W of Cooperstown. It has 1388 inhabitants.

Button's Bay, in the W part of Hudson bay, N of, and near to Churchill R. Sir Thomas Button lost his ship here, and came back in a sloop built in the country. *Button's Isles* lie on the southern side of Hudson straits, at the entrance off Cape Chidley.

Buxaloons, an Indian town on the N W bank of Alleghany R. nearly 25 miles from Fort Franklin, at its mouth.

Buxton, a township in York co. Maine, on Saco R. 8 miles N westerly from Pepperelborough, and 118 miles N E of Boston; containing 1938 inhabitants.

Buzzard's Bay, in Massachusetts, together with Barnstable Bay on the N E form the peninsula whose extremity is called Cape Cod. It lies between N lat. 41 25, and 41 42, and between 70 38, and 71 10, W lon. from Greenwich, running into the land about 30 miles N E by N, and its breadth at an average is about 7 miles. Its entrance has Seakonet Point and rocks W, and the Sow and Pigs off the S W end of Cuttahunk, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the East.

Byberry, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, 579 inhabitants.

Byfield, a parish partly in Newbury, partly in Rowley, Massachusetts. It lies at the head of the tide on Parker river, which

which runs through the N part of the parish; Smelt R. being its southern boundary. It is generally level, with a few commanding hills; it is much intersected with brooks and rivulets, and has Crane Pond, which is deep, and well stored with fish, covering 100 acres, at the N W corner. The falls on Parker, or Fresh R. as it is called above the tide, afford excellent mill seats. There are 10 grist mills, where great quantities of grain are purchased from N. Hampshire and Vermont; the meal and flour are sold in Newburyport and the vicinity. There are also 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 saw mill, with a large number of mortars, and one fulling mill, beside a woollen manufactory, which can employ 100 hands. The largest building is 90 feet by 30, three stories high, furnished with carding machines, and all the apparatus for manufacturing woollen cloths. The greater part of the inhabitants are farmers, but large numbers are employed in making shoes for exportation. The place is noted for the variety and excellence of its pears and winter apples; and vast quantities of peat are dug from its meadows. Dummer Academy is in this parish, pleasantly situated on a large road leading from Newburyport to Salem and Boston. It has a library of well chosen books, funds to support 2 instructors, and nothing is required for tuition. When the Newburyport turnpike is completed, it will be 4 miles S W from Newburyport, and 26 N E from Boston.

Byram R. is a small stream, only noticeable as forming part of the western boundary of Connecticut. It falls into Long I. Sound, opposite Captain's Islands.

Byran Town, in Charles co. Maryland, is about 9 miles N E from Port Tobacco; and 24 S E from the Federal City.

Byrd, Ford, lies on the eastern bank of Monongahela R.; on the S side of the mouth of Red Stone Creek; 35 miles S from Pittsburgh, and about 29 N W from Ohiopyle Falls. On or near this spot stands the compact part of the town of Brownville. N lat. 39 58, W lon. 81 12.

Byron's Bay, on the N E coast of Labrador.

C

CABARRAS, a co. in the district of Salisbury, N. Carolina. It contains 5061 people, 695 being in slavery. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 439 miles from Washington.

Cabela, or *Cabella*, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America. N lat. 10 3.

Cabin Point, a small post town in Surry

co. Virginia, situated on Upper Chipok creek, 26 miles E S E of Petersburg, 87 from Portsmouth, and 329 S S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 37.

Cabo de Cruz, a bold point of land on the S side of the island of Cuba. N lat. 19 57.

Cabo de St. Juan, the N eastermost point of the island of Porto Rico. N lat. 18 30.

Cabot, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont. It is situated on the height of land between Lake Champlain and Connecticut R. about 17 miles from the 15 mile falls in the above named R. and contains 349 inhabitants.

Cabot's Head, a promontory extending far into Lake Huron, W of Gloucester, and embays a large part of the lake, at its eastern extremity, stretching towards the Manitou islands. *Smyth.*

Cabellsburg, a post town in Amherst co. Virginia, 215 miles from Washington.

Cabron, Cape, the N E point of Presque Isle de Samana, in the island of St. Domingo, 22 leagues S E by E of old Cape Francois. N lat. 19 23.

Cacapehon, a river of Virginia, which runs about 70 miles N easterly along the western side of North Ridge, and empties into Potowmack R. 30 miles N from Frederickstown.

Cachimayo, a large R. in Peru, S. America, which falls into the ocean within 2 leagues of La Plata.

Cadiz, a town on the N side of the island of Cuba, near 160 miles E of Havannah, and 50 N from Spiritu Santo.

Cuen, the chief city of Cayenne, in French Guiana, in S. America. See *Cayenne*.

Caernarvon, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, has 942 inhabitants.

Casarea R. or *Cobansie Creek*, in N. Jersey, empties into Delaware Bay, after a S westerly course of about 30 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons as far as Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.

Cagnewaga, a tribe of Indians in Lower Canada, some of whom inhabit near Montreal.

Cagnewaga, the name of a small village or parish on the N side of Mohawk R. in the township of Johnstown, about 24 miles W of Schenectady. It is not improbable that the tribe of Indians mentioned in the preceding article formerly inhabited this place. See *Johnstown*.

Cabokia, a post town in the Indiana territory, N of Kaskaskias, 963 miles from Washington.

Ca Ira, a post town in Amelia co. Virginia, 190 miles from Washington.

Ca Ira,

Ca Ira, the chief town of Sumner co. Tennessee. A name that perpetuates the remembrance of political folly.

Caistor, a township in the co. of Lincoln, U. Canada, between Binbrook and Gainfborough, watered by the river Welland.

Smyth.

Calabeza, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, on Oroonoco R.

Calacaylares, a jurisdiction in Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, about 4 leagues W of that city; exuberant in all kinds of grain and fruits, and sugar equal to any of the refined sugars of Europe. Formerly it produced 80,000 arobas; but the quantity is now said to be much less.

Calais, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, 30 miles N W of Newbury. It has 443 inhabitants.

Caldwell, a town in N. Jersey, between Newark and Morristown.

Caledonia, *Nero*, a very large island in the Pacific ocean, S W and not far distant from the New Hebrides, first discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long; its breadth is various, and no where exceeds ten leagues. It is inhabited by a race of stout, tall, well proportioned Indians of a swarthy or dark chestnut brown. A few leagues distant are 2 small islands, called island of *Pines* and *Botany* island.

Caledonia Co. in Vermont, contains 24 townships, and has Connecticut R. SE, Orleans and Chittenden counties N W; Essex co. NE, and Orange co. S W. It contains 9377 inhabitants.

Caledonia, a port on the isthmus of Darien, 25 leagues N W from the river Attrato. It was attempted to be established by the Scotch nation in 1698, and had at first all the promising appearances of success; but the English, influenced by narrow national prejudices, put every impediment in their way; which, joined to the unhealthiness of the climate, destroyed the infant colony. See *Darien*.

Calí, a city of New Granada, S. America, situated on the river Cauca. The staple port for this city, as also for those of Popayan, Santa Fe, and the southern parts of Terra Firma, is Bonaventura in the district of Popayan. The road by land from that port is not passable for beasts of burden; so that travellers with their baggage, are carried on the backs of Indians in a chair, with which weight they cross rivers and mountains, being entirely slaves to the Spaniards, who thus substitute them in the room of horses and mules. N lat. 3 15, W lon. 76 30.

Calibogie R. and Sound, on the coast of S. Carolina, form the outlet of May and New rivers.

California, an extensive peninsula of N. America, lying between the tropic of Cancer and the 38° N lat. washed on the E by a gulf of the same name, and on the W by the Pacific ocean, or great S. Sea; lying within the three capes or limits of Cape St. Lucas, the river Colorado and Cape Blanco de San Sebastian, which is called its western limit. The gulf which washes it on the E called the gulf of California, is an arm of the Pacific ocean, intercepted between Cape Corientes on the one side, and Cape St. Lucas on the other; that is between Mexico or New Spain on the N E and that of California on the W. The length of California is about 300 leagues, in breadth it bears no proportion, not being more than 40 leagues across, from sea to sea. The country is very fruitful, abounds with domestic animals, brought thither originally from Spain, and with some wild animals not known in Old or New Spain. The climate is sultry, the heat in summer being excessively severe. The Roman Catholics have met with considerable success in converting the Californians to Christianity. The chief town is St. Juan. The Missionaries are supported at vast expense for the purpose of extending civilization and christianity through these dreary abodes of savage paganism. They perform the laborious service with alacrity and prudence. They treat their converts as children, furnish them with support and employment. They have made some advance in the arts of civil life, are happy, denying themselves their former licentious practices. They appear devout, chaste and honest: theft is unknown among them. Let Protestants go and do likewise. Cortes discovered this country in 1536; but Sir Francis Drake was the first who took possession of it, in 1578; and his right was confirmed by the principal king or chief in the whole country.

Callao, a sea port town in the empire of Peru, being the port or harbour of Lima, and is situated 2 leagues from that city. On the N side runs the river which waters Lima, on which side is a small suburb built only of reeds. There is another on the S side; they are both called Pitipisti, and inhabited by Indians. To the E are extensive plains, adorned with beautiful orchards watered by canals cut from the river. The town, which is built on a low flat point of land, was strongly fortified

in the reign of Philip IV. and numerous batteries command the port and road, which is the greatest, finest, and safest in all the S. Sea. There is anchorage every where in very deep water, without danger of rocks or shoals, except one, which is 3 cables length from the shore, about the middle of the island of St. Lawrence, opposite La Galatea. The little island of Callao lies just before the town. In the opening between these two islands, there are two small islets, or rather rocks; there is also a third very low, but half a league out at sea, S S E from the N W point of the island of St. Lawrence. Near the sea side is the governor's house, which, with the viceroy's palace, take up 2 sides of a square; the parish church makes a third; and a battery of 3 pieces of cannon forms the 4th. The churches are built of canes interwoven, and covered with clay, or painted white. Here are 5 monasteries, and an hospital. The houses are in general built of slight materials; the singular circumstance of its never raining in this country renders stone houses unnecessary; and beside these are more apt to suffer from earthquakes, which are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in the year 1746, which laid $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of Lima level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao; where the destruction was so entire that only one man, of 3000 inhabitants, was left to record this dreadful calamity. S lat. 12 1, W lon. 77.

Callacalles, a river of Chili which falls into the S sea at Baldivia.

Calliaqua, a town and harbour at the S W end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee islands. The harbour is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the island.

Calm Point, on the N W coast of N. America, lies within Bristol Bay, on the northern side.

Caln, East and West, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

Calos, a bay on the W coast of the peninsula of E. Florida, where are excellent fishing banks and grounds. Not far from this is a considerable town of the Seminole Indians. The Spaniards from Cuba take great quantities of fish here, and barter with the Indians and traders for skins, furs, &c. and return with their cargoes to Cuba.

Calpotalpan, a mountain in N. Mexico, which abounds with quarries of jasper and marble of different colours.

Calvert Co. in Maryland, on the W shore of the Chesapeake; it is about 33 miles long, and 19 and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is agreeably varied by hills and vales, the land is generally sandy, and produces good corn. It contains 8297 people, 4101 being slaves to the rest. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

Calumet, Point, on the N shore of Lake Superior, W of the river Du Chene, between which places, the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

Smyth.

Camana, a jurisdiction in Peru, under the bishop of Arequipa, very extensive, but full of deserts, some distance from the S. Sea coast. Eastward it extends to the borders of the Andes; abounds in grain, fruits, and some silver mines.

Cambletown, in W. Florida, on the W side of Escambia R. near its mouth, 10 miles from Pensacola. A number of French Protestants planted themselves here in 1766, and for some time were supported by government, for the purpose of cultivating silk. The town was situated on high ground, on a light soil, but near marshy ground, which rendered it unhealthy. It has long since been abandoned, and the town destroyed.

Hutchins.

Cambridge, an uninhabited township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, E of Androscoggin, and S of Umbagog Lake.

Cambridge, a post town in Washington co. N. York, 12 by 13 miles in extent, containing 6187 inhabitants, 10 miles N W. of Bennington.

Cambridge, a post and half shire town of Middlesex co. Massachusetts, is one of the largest and most respectable townships of the county. Its 3 parishes, Cambridge, Little Cambridge, and Menotomy, contain 3 Congregational meeting houses, one for Baptists, and another for Episcopalians; a number of very pleasant seats, and 2453 inhabitants. A bridge connects this town with Boston. The compact part of Cambridge is pleasantly situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward of Boston, on the N bank of Charles R. over which is a bridge leading to Little Cambridge. It contains about 100 dwelling houses. Its public buildings, beside the edifices which belong to Harvard University, are the Episcopal and Congregational meeting houses, and a handsome court house. The college buildings are 4 in number, and are of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, and Massachusetts Halls, and Holden Chapel. Preparations are making for erecting another Hall for the use of the students.

They

They stand on a beautiful green which spreads to the N W, and exhibit a pleasing view. This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary institution on this continent. It takes its date from the year 1638, 7 years after the first settlement in the township, then called *Newtown*. Since its establishment, to July, 1794, 3399 students have received honorary degrees from its successive officers. It has generally from 150 to 220 students. The library contains upwards of 13,000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals, in the museum, contains the more useful productions of nature; and excepting what are called the *precious stones*, there are very few substances yet discovered in the mineral kingdom, but what may be found here. The university owes this noble collection of minerals, and several other natural curiosities, to the munificence of Dr. Letfom, of London, and to that of the republic of France. In the north parish of this town, called *Menotomy*, is a card manufactory, belonging to Mr. Whittemore, of very ingeniously contrived machinery, and on an extensive scale. Fifty dozen pairs of cards are made here in a day, besides carding machines. In the eastern part of this town, at the head of W. Boston bridge, is a thriving commercial settlement. N. lat. 42 23 28, W lon. from Greenwich 71 7 30.

Cambridge, a post town in the upper country of S. Carolina, where the circuit courts are held. Formerly it was called Ninety Six. It contains about 60 houses, a court house, and a brick gaol. The college by law instituted here is no better than a grammar school. It is 80 miles N N W of Columbia; 50 N by W of Augusta, in Georgia, 140 N W of Charleston. N. lat. 34 9. In May, 1781, this town was closely besieged by General Greene, and bravely defended by the British commanded by Col. Cruger.

Cambridge, a post town of Dorchester co. Maryland, is situated on the S side of Choptank R. about 13 miles E S E from Cook's point at its mouth; 9 W S W from Newmarket, and 57 S E from Baltimore. Its situation is healthy, and it contains about 50 houses and a church. N lat. 38 34.

Cambridge, a post town in Franklin co. Vermont, is situated on both sides of La Moille R. about 25 miles N E of Burlington.

Cambridge, a township in U. Canada, Stormont co. S of Clarence.

Camden, East and West, two townships in U. Canada; the latter in Kent co. on the N of river Thames, opposite Howard Smyth.

Camden Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, is in the N E corner of the state. It has 4191 inhabitants, including 1179 slaves. Jonesborough is the chief town.

Camden, formerly a district, in the upper country of S. Carolina, has Cheraws district on the N E, Georgetown district on the S E, and the state of N. Carolina on the N; and was divided into the following counties, Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster; the four first are erected into districts of the same name; the three last form Sumpter district. This district is watered by the Wateree, or Catahaw R. and its branches; the upper part is variegated with hills, generally fertile and well watered. It produces Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, and cotton. The Catabaw Indians, the only tribe which reside in the state, live in the N part of this district. See *Catabaw*.

Camden, a post town, and chief of Sumpter district, in Kershaw co. stands on the E side of Wateree R. 35 miles N E of Columbia; 55 S W of Cheraw; 120 N by W of Charleston, and 643 S W of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 200 houses, an Episcopal church, a court house and gaol. The navigable river on which the town stands, enables the inhabitants to carry on a lively trade with the back country. N lat. 34 12, W lon. 80 54. This town, or near it, was the scene of two battles in the late war. On the 16th of August, 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis, in which the American general was defeated. The other was a brisk action between Lord Rawdon and Gen. Greene, on the 25th of April, 1781. Lord Rawdon sallied out of the town with 800 men, and attacked the American camp, which was within a mile of the town. The Americans had 126 men killed, and 100 taken prisoners, and the British had about 100 killed. The town was evacuated the 9th of May, in the same year, after Lord Rawdon had burned the gaol, mills, many private houses, and part of his own baggage.

Camden Co. in the lower district of Georgia, at the S E corner of the state, on St. Mary's R. contains 1681 inhabitants, including 735 slaves. Chief town St. Patrick.

Camden, a small post town on the western side of Penobscot bay, Maine, and the S easternmost township of Lincoln co. having Thomastown on the S W; 35 miles N N E from Pownalborough.

Camden, a village in Kent co. state of Delaware, about 4 miles S W from Dover.

Camillus, a township in N. York, on the S side of Seneca river, 18 miles S W from fort Brewington.

Cam Island, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies; situated near St. John's in the King's Channel. N lat. 18 20, W lon. 63 25.

Campbell Co. in Virginia, lies E of Bedford co. on Staunton R. It is 30 miles long, and 27 broad, and contains 6195 free inhabitants, and 3671 slaves. It contains large quantities of iron ore; iron works are erected. Chief town New London.

Campbelltown, a village in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, 13 miles E of Harrisburgh, and 96 N W of Philadelphia.

Campbelltown, in N. Carolina, is a large and flourishing town on a branch of Cape Fear R. 100 miles above Wilmington; having "above 100 houses, many wealthy merchants, respectable public buildings, a vast resort of inhabitants and travellers, and continual brisk commerce by waggon, from the back settlements, with large trading boats." *Bartram.*

Campbell's Fort, in Tennessee, near the junction of Holston R. with the Tennessee; distant 135 miles from Abingdon, Virginia, and 445 W of Richmond.

Campbell, a co. of Kentucky, containing 1797 free people, and 258 slaves. The court house, where there is a post office, is 525 miles from Washington.

Campbelltown, a post town of S. Carolina, in Edgefield co. 576 miles from Washington.

Campbell's, or *Preston's Salines*, in North Holston, in the state of Tennessee, are the only ones that have yet been discovered on the upper branches of the Tennessee. Large bones, like those found at Big Bone Lick, have been dug up here; and other circumstances render the tract which contains the salines a great natural curiosity. Capt. Charles Campbell, one of the first explorers of the western country, made the discovery of this tract in 1745. In 1753, he obtained a patent for it from the governor of Virginia. His son, the late Gen. William Campbell, the same who behaved so gallantly in the years 1780, and 1781, became owner of it on his death. But it was not till the time of

his death, when salt was very scarce and dear, that salt water was discovered, and salt made by a poor man. Since that time it has been improved to a considerable extent, and many thousands of people are now supplied from it, with salt of a superior quality, and at a low price. The tract consists of about 300 acres of salt marsh land, of as rich a soil as can be imagined. In this flat, pits are sunk, in order to obtain the salt water. The best is found from 30 to 40 feet deep; after passing through the rich soil or mud, from 6 to 10 feet, you come to a very brittle limestone rock, with cracks or chasms, through which the salt water issues into the pits, whence it is drawn by buckets and put into the boilers, which are placed in furnaces adjoining the pits. The hills that surround this flat are covered with fine timber; and a coal mine has been discovered not far from it. Here is a post office, 567 miles W from Washington.

Campeachy, a town in the audience of Old Mexico, or New Spain, and province of Yucatan, situated on the bay of Campeachy, near the W shore. Its houses are well built of stone; when taken by the Spaniards it was a large town of 3000 houses, and had considerable monuments of Indian art and industry. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garrison, which commands both the town and harbour. It has been often stormed and taken, both by the English and French buccaniers, in 1659, 1678, and last in 1685, when these freebooters united and plundered every place within 15 leagues round it, for the space of two months; they afterwards set fire to the fort and town, which the governor, who kept the field with his men, would not ransom; and to complete the pillage by a singular piece of folly, the French buccaniers celebrated the feast of their king, the day of St. Louis, by burning to the value of £.50,000 sterling, of Campeachy wood, which was a part of their share of the plunder. The port is large, but shallow. It was a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighbourhood, before the English landed there, and cut it at the isthmus, which they entered at Triesta Island, near the bottom of the bay, 40 leagues S W from Campeachy. The chief manufacture here is cotton cloth. Lat. 15 40, lon. 91 30.

Campo Bello, a long and narrow island, on the E coast of Washington co. Maine, and

and the N easternmost of all the islands. It lies at the mouth of a large bay into which Cobscook river empties, and has communication with Passamaquoddy bay on the N by two channels; the one between the W side of Deer I. and the continent; the other into the mouth of Passamaquoddy bay, between Deer I. and the N end of Campo Bello I. which lies in about N lat. 44 48. The S end is 5 miles N westerly from Grand Mannan I. See *Eastport*.

Campton, a small township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Pemigewasset, the N head water of Merrimack R. 35 miles N E of Dartmouth College, and 67 N W of Portsmouth.

Canaan, a thriving post town in Lincoln co. Maine, on Kennebeck R. 35 miles N by W of Hallowell, and 233 N by E of Boston; incorporated in 1788. The head of Sawhegan falls is the boundary between Canaan and Noridgewock. The falls are 20 feet perpendicular. The river is here divided by an island, on each side, the channel is about 120 feet wide. In the town is a decent Congregational meeting house.

Canaan, a post town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, 10 miles E of Dartmouth College; incorporated in 1761.

Canaan, a post town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, E of Housatonic R. having Massachusetts on the N. At this place the water of the whole river, which is about 75 yards wide, falls about 60 feet nearly perpendicularly, in a perfect white sheet, exhibiting, when the river is full, a scene exceedingly grand and beautiful. On these falls are 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, a bloomery with two fires, a carding machine, and 2 fulling mills. A paper mill and gun shop were burnt in 1800, and have not been rebuilt. The ore which supplies the bloomery is brought 6 miles, from Salisbury, and is of a superior kind. Just below the falls, a bridge connects Canaan with Salisbury. Between the falls and bridge is a fine spring of water, of some celebrity. Canaan is 18 miles N W of Litchfield.

Canaan, a township in Essex co. Vermont, is the N easternmost town in the state. It stands at the foot of the Upper Great Monadnock.

Canaan, a township in Columbia co. N. York, having Kinderhook on the W, and Massachusetts E. It has 5195 inhabitants, including 31 slaves; 663 of the free inhabitants are electors.

Canada, or the Province of Quebec. By the Royal Proclamation of the 7th of Oct. 1763, this province was bounded on the E by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through Lake St. John, to the S end of the Lake Nepissing; from whence the line crossing the river St. Lawrence and lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of N latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the N coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers; and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the W end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the river St. John. An act of Parliament passed in 1774, has removed the northern and western limits of Quebec, adding to its jurisdiction all the lands comprised between the northern bounds of N. York, the western line of Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay Company.

Canada, Upper, commences at a stone boundary on the N bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove W of Pointe au Bodet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the Seignior of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of N 34° W, to the westernmost angle of the Seignior of New Longueuil; thence along the N western boundary of the Seignior of Vaudreuil, running N 25° E, until it strikes the Ottawa river, and ascends by it into lake Tomiscanning; and from the head of that lake, by a line drawn due N, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, which is the parallel of 49° N latitude, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada. This province was divided into 19 counties by Proclamation the 16th of July, 1792, *viz. Addington, Dundas, Durham, Essex, Frontenac, Glengary, Grenville, Hastings, Kent, Leeds, Lenox, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ontario, Prince Edward, Stormont, Suffolk, York. They send 16 representatives to the provincial parliament. These counties are divided into townships, which, ordinarily

* In consequence of the increase of population, and for other reasons, an act of the provincial parliament has lately passed for the further division of the province, by which the districts are divided into twice their former number.

are a parallelogram of 9 by 12 miles. From the lake St. Francis, up the St. Lawrence to lake Ontario, the northern bank of the river, is laid out in regular counties and townships; the land is for the most part fertile, and under as high a state of cultivation as can be expected from the time it has been settled; the first improvements being made since the peace in 1783, when all was in a state of nature, and heavily timbered. There are now between 30 and 40 mills in the extent mentioned on this river, the most remarkable of which are on the Gananoque. Good roads have been opened and bridges well constructed; some of them over wet lands, and the mouths of creeks and rivers of very considerable extent; and the first settlers have been able, by their very great industry, to erect comfortable houses. In the rear of these townships on the St. Lawrence are upwards of twenty others, in which settlements have commenced, to the southward of the Ottawa or Grand river, which many of them front; others are well supplied by the waters of the Radeau, and river Petite Nation, with the Gananoque lakes and streams, all of which afford abundance of situations for mills. These rivers, like most others in Canada, abound in carpe, sturgeon, perch, and cat fish; the ponds affording green and other turtle, with fish of various sorts. The lands in their vicinity are differently timbered according to their quality and situation. The dry lands, which are generally high, bear oak and hickory; the low grounds produce walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, sycamore, beach, maple, elm, &c. and in some places there are swamps full of cedar and cypress. The banks of most of the creeks abound in fine pine timber, and the creeks themselves afford in general good seats for saw mills; materials for building are readily procured. The heads of the rivers Radeau, and Petite Nation, communicate by short portages, or carrying places, with the waters that fall into the St. Lawrence, and promise to afford great advantages to all kinds of inland communication. The forks of the Radeau, about which are the townships of Oxford, Marlborough, and Gower, promise to be at some future period, an emporium for interior commerce. All the townships on the N side of lake Ontario are well watered by small streams, at the mouths of which are ponds and low land, capable of being drained and converted into meadows. *Smyth.*

Canada, Lower, is divided into 6 districts, (which are subdivided into counties and townships) viz. *Montreal*, next to U. Canada; *Three Rivers*, adjoining it on the E; *Quebec*, next eastward. These three districts extend across L. Canada, from N to S, and are intersected by the St. Lawrence. E of Quebec District, extending along the N bank of the St. Lawrence to its mouth, is *Northumberland*, and on the S side opposite is *Cornwallis*; E of which is the district and county of *Gaspée*, on the point of land, surrounded on the N, E, S, and S W, by the St. Lawrence river and gulf, and the Bay of Chaleurs. Of Canada in general, embracing both provinces, it may be said, that winter continues with such severity, from December to April, as that the largest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from four to six feet deep during the winter. But the air is so serene and clear, and the inhabitants so well defended against the cold, that this season is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. The spring opens suddenly, and vegetation is surprisingly rapid. The summer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot. Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the soil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other sorts of grain, fruits and vegetables; tobacco; in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The isle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence, and other rivers, are remarkable for the richness of the soil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and feed great numbers of great and small cattle. From Quebec, to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in sailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landscapes, the banks being in many places very bold and steep, and shaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty close all the way, several gentlemen's houses, neatly built, shew themselves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flourishing colony. Many beautiful islands are interspersed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye. By the Quebec act, passed by the Parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, it is enacted, that there shall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legislative council, and an assembly, who,

who, with the consent of the governor, appointed by the king, shall have power to make laws. The legislative council is to consist of not fewer than 7 members for Upper, and 15 for Lower Canada; to be summoned by the governor, who must be authorized by the king. Such members are to hold their seats for life; unless forfeited by 4 years continual absence, or by swearing allegiance to some foreign power. The house of assembly is to consist of not less than 16 members from Upper, and not less than 50 from Lower Canada; chosen by the freeholders in the several towns and districts. The council and assembly are to be called together at least once in every year, and every assembly is to continue 4 years, unless sooner dissolved by the governor. British America is superintended by an officer, styled Governor General of the 4 British provinces in N. America, who, beside other powers, is commander in chief of all the British troops in the 4 provinces and the governments attached to them, and Newfoundland. Each of the provinces has a lieutenant governor, who, in the absence of the governor general, has all the powers requisite to a chief magistrate. Lower Canada, in 1784, contained 113,012. Both provinces contain upwards of 150,000 souls, which number is multiplying both by natural increase and by immigration. As many as about 9 10ths of the inhabitants of these provinces are Roman Catholics, who enjoy, under the present government, the same provision, rights, and privileges, as were granted them in 1774, by the act of the 14th of George III. The rest of the people are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and a few of almost all the different sects of christians. The amount of the exports from the province of Quebec, in the year 1786, was £343,262 : 19 : 6. The amount of imports in the same year was £325,116. The exports consisted of wheat, flour, biscuit, flaxseed, lumber of various kinds, fish, potash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of 285,977. The imports consisted of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods. This country was discovered by the English as early as about 1497; and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1760, when it was taken by the British arms, and at the treaty of Paris, in 1763, was ceded by France to the crown of England, to whom it has

ever since belonged. One of the most remarkable accidents which history records of this country, is the earthquake in the year 1663, which overwhelmed a chain of mountains of freestone more than 300 miles long, and changed the immense tract into a plain. See *British America*, and *Britain, New*, for further particulars concerning this country.

Canada, a bay on the E side of Newfoundland I. between White and Hare bays, which last lies N of it.

Canada Creeks. There are 3 creeks which bear this name; one a water of Wood creek, which it meets 4 or 5 miles NNW of Fort Stanwix or New Fort Schuyler. The other two are northern branches of Mohawk R. the upper one mingles its waters with the Mohawk in the township of Herkemer, on the German flats, 16 miles below Old Fort Schuyler; over the mouth of it is a bridge. The other empties into the Mohawk 13 miles below. Both these are long, rapid and unnavigable streams, and bring a considerable accession of water to the Mohawk. The lands on these creeks are exceedingly rich and valuable, and fast settling.

Canandaque, a lake and creek, in Ontario co. N. York. The lake is about 20 miles long and 3 broad, and sends its waters in a N eastward and eastward course 35 miles to Seneca R.

Canandaque, a post and county town in Ontario co. N. York. It stands at the N end of the above lake, on the site of an ancient town of the Indians, is built on one street about a mile in length, has a number of elegant buildings, and is a flourishing place. It is 8 miles W of Geneva. Inhabitants 1153. From Washington 446 miles. A turnpike road is completed to this place, and a public stage runs to it from Albany.

Canada Saga, or *Seneca lake*. See the latter.

Canajohary, a post town in Montgomery co. N. York, on the S side of Mohawk R. a fine township of land, 40 miles W of Schenectady, and 56 miles from Albany. It has 2265 inhabitants. A creek named Canajohary enters the Mohawk in this town. In this township, on the bank of the Mohawk, about 50 miles from Schenectady, is *Indian Castle*, so called, the seat of old king Hendrick, who was killed in Sept. 1755, at Lake George, fighting for the British and Americans against the French. Here are now the remains of a British fort, built during that war, about 60 paces square. A gold coin of the value

of about 7 dollars was found in these ruins in 1793. About a mile and half W of this fort stands a church, which is called Brandt's church, which the noted chief of that name is said to have left with great reluctance. This was the principal feat of the Mohawk nation of Indians, and abounds with apple trees of their planting, from the fruit of which is made cider of an excellent quality.

Cananea, a small oblong island in the captainship of Brazil, S. America, belonging to the Portuguese, opposite the mouth of Ararapiza R. on the S side of which stands the town of Cananea to guard the entrance of the bay. This island lies about 37 leagues from St. Vincent. S lat. 25 10, W lon. 47 12.

Canar Atan, or *Great Canar*, a village dependent on the city of Cuenca, under the jurisdiction of the province of Quito, in Peru. It is remarkable for the riches contained in the adjacent mountains.

Canard's R. in U. Canada, empties itself into the Detroit R. at the Huron cornfields, somewhat below Fighting Island. About 4 miles up this river are excellent mill seats, to which loaded boats can go. There is a fine limestone quarry in the rear of the cornfields, nearly in the centre of the Huron reserve.

Smyth.

Canas, or *Tinta*, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 18 leagues from that city. The Cordillera divides it into two parts, Canas, and Canches; the former abounding in corn and fruits, the latter in cattle. In the meadows are fed no less than 30,000 mules, brought hither from Tucuma to pasture; and a great fair is held here for these creatures. In Canas is the famous silver mine called *Condonomas*.

Canaseraga Creek runs N westward into Genesee R. at Williamsburgh in N. York state.

Canarvisque, a W branch of Tioga R. rises in Pennsylvania.

Candia, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, N of Chester, and S of Deerfield, about 26 miles westward of Portsmouth.

Candlemas Shoals, are about 2 degrees of lat. due N of Port Prastin, discovered, named, and passed by Mendana, in 1569.

Canette, a city in Peru, S. America, and capital of the jurisdiction of its name, which produces vast quantities of wheat, maize, and sugar canes. It is subject to the archbishop of Lima, and is 6 leagues from that city. S lat. 12 14, W lon. 75 38.

Caney Fork, a branch of Cumberland R. joining it 50 miles easterly of Nashville, or 120 by its meanders. At the mouth it is 100 yards wide.

Canfield, a post town of Trumbull state, Ohio, New Connecticut, 321 miles from Washington.

Caniederago, a lake in Otsego co. N. York, nearly as large as Otsego lake, and 6 miles W of it. A stream called Oaks Creek issues from it, and falls into Susquehanna R. about 5 miles below Otsego.

Canicoeco Creek, a S W head water of Tioga R. in N. York, which interlocks with the head waters of Genesee R. and joins Conestego creek 26 miles W N W from the Painted Post.

Cannares, Indians of the province of Quito, in Peru. They are very well made, and very active; they wear their hair long, which they weave and bind about their heads in form of a crown. Their clothes are made of wool or cotton, and they wear fine fashioned boots. Their women are handsome, and fond of the Spaniards; they generally till and manure the ground, whilst their husbands at home, card, spin, and weave wool and cotton. Their country had many rich gold mines, now drained by the Spaniards. The land bears good wheat and barley, and has fine vineyards. The magnificent palace of *Theomabamba* was in the country of the Cannares.

Cannaveral, Cape, the extreme point of rocks on the E side of the peninsula of E. Florida. It has Mosquitos Inlet N by W, and a large shoal S by E. This was the boundary of Carolina by charter from Charles II. N lat. 28 35, W lon. 81 9.

Cannayab, a village on the N side of Washington I. on the N W coast of N. America.

Cannette, a town of Louisiana, on the N bank of Red R. a branch of the Mississippi.

Canoe Ridge, a rugged mountain about 200 miles W of Philadelphia, forming the E boundary of Bald Eagle Valley.

Canonicut Island, in Newport co. R. Island, lies about 3 miles W of Newport, the S end of which, (called Beaver Tail, on which stands the light house) extends about as far S as the S end of Rhode I. It extends N about 7 miles, its average breadth being about one mile; the E shore forming the W part of Newport harbour, and the W shore being about 3 miles from the Narraganset shore. On this point is Jamestown. It was purchased of the Indians in 1657, and in 1678, was incorporated

ated by the name of Jamestown. The soil is luxuriant, producing grain and grass in abundance. Jamestown contains 501 inhabitants.

Canonburg, a post town in Washington co. Pennsylvania, on the N side of the W branch of Chartiers Creek, which runs N by E into Ohio R. about 5 miles below Pittsburg. In its environs are several valuable mills. Here are about 50 houses and an academy. The trustees have obtained a College charter for this institution, as also some pecuniary aid from the legislature. It has already produced a considerable number of valuable public characters. The name of the college is Jefferson, and it has near 100 students. In the vicinity of this place is a coal mine. 7 miles N E by E of Washington, and 15 S W of Pittsburg.

Canfo, or *Canceau*, an island, cape, and small fishing bank on the S E coast of Nova Scotia, about 40 leagues E by N of Halifax; N lat. 45 20. The isle is small, near the continent; N E from Cape Canfo, which is the S easternmost land of Nova Scotia. Canfo has a good harbour 3 leagues deep. Here are two bays of safe anchorage. Near these on the continent is a river called Salmon R. on account of the great quantity of salmon taken and cured there. It is believed to be the best fishery in the world of that sort. Limestone and plaister of Paris are found on the Gut of Canfo. This gut or channel is very narrow, and forms the passage from the Atlantic into the gulf of St. Lawrence between Cape Breton island and Nova Scotia.

Canfo, a township in the neighbourhood of the above named place, in Halifax co.

Cania, a town and jurisdiction under the archbishop of Lima, in Peru. It is celebrated for excellent papas, which meet with a good market at Lima, 5 leagues distant S S W. Here are innumerable flocks of sheep, the pastures being very rich and extensive. S lat. 11 48, W lon. 75 43.

Canterbury, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, situated on the eastern bank of Merrimack R. 14 miles N by W of Concord, 45 N W of Exeter, and 48 from Portsmouth. It contains 1114 inhabitants.

Canterbury, a post town in Windham co. Connecticut, on the W side of Quinnabaug R. which separates it from Plainfield. It is 7 miles E by S of Windham, and about 14 N of Norwich. It has 3 congregational meeting houses, and one for the Bap-

tists, and a flourishing academy. The W part of the town on Quinnabaug is excellent land, highly cultivated, the houses handsome, the people in easy circumstances. Inhabitants, 1812. It is 412 miles N E of Washington.

Cantwell's Bridge, a post town, in New Castle co. Delaware, 141 miles from Washington.

Canton, a post town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797, it being formerly the northerly part of Stoughton, inhabitants 1110.

Cany Fork, in the state of Tennessee, is a short navigable river, and runs N W into Cumberland R. W of the Salt Lick, and opposite Salt Lick Creek, 50 miles in a straight line from Nashville.

Capaita, a large town in the province of Guaxaca. The country round abounds with sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

Cape St. Andrews, on the coast of Paraguay, or La Plata, S. America. S lat 38 50, W lon. 59 46.

Cape St. Antonio, is the point of land on the southern side of La Plata R. in S. America, which, with Cape St. Mary on the northward, forms the mouth of that river. S lat. 36 32, W lon. 56 34.

Cape St. Augustine, on the coast of Brazil, S. America, lies southward of Pernambuco. S lat. 10 15, W lon. 35 13.

Cape Blow me down, which is the southern side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy into the Basin of Minas, is the easternmost termination of a range of mountains, extending about 80 or 90 miles to the gut of Annapolis; bounded N by the shores of the bay of Fundy, and S by the shores of Annapolis R.

Cape Cod, anciently called *Mallebarre*, by the French, is the S eastward point of the bay of Massachusetts, opposite Cape Ann. N lat. 42 4, W lon. from Greenwich, 70 14. See *Barnstable Co.* and *Province Town*.

Cape Elizabeth, a head land and township in Cumberland co. Maine. The cape lies in N lat. 43 33, E by S from the centre of the town 9 miles; about 20 S westerly of Cape Small Point, and 12 N E from the mouth of Saco R. The town has Portland on the N E, and Scarborough S W, and contains 1355 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1765, and lies 126 miles N E of Boston.

Cape Fear, is the southern point of Smith's I. which divides the mouth of Cape Fear R. into two channels, on the coast of N. Carolina; S W of Cape Look Out, and remarkable for a dangerous shoal called
the

the Frying Pan, from its form. A light house stands at the mouth of the river. It bears W N W from the point of the Cape, 4 miles distant. Near this cape is Johnson's Fort, in Brunswick co. and district of Wilmington. N lat. 33 32, W lon. 78 25.

Cape Fear R. more properly Clarendon, affords the best navigation in N. Carolina. It opens to the Atlantic ocean by 2 channels. The S western and largest channel between the S W end of Smith's I. at Bald Head, where the light house stands, and the E end of Oakes I. S W from Fort Johnston. The new inlet is between the sea coast and the N E end of Smith's I. It will admit vessels drawing 10 or 11 feet, and is about 3 miles wide at its entrance, having 18 feet water at full tides over the bar. It continues its breadth to the flats, and is navigable for large vessels 21 miles from its mouth, and 14 from Wilmington; to which town vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet can reach without any risk. As you ascend this river you leave Brunswick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. A little above Wilmington, the river divides into N E and N W branches. The former is broader than the latter, but is neither so deep nor so long. The N W branch rises within a few miles of the Virginia line and is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers. Its general course is S easterly. Sea vessels can go 25 miles above Wilmington, and large boats 90 miles, to Fayetteville. The N E branch joins the N W branch a little above Wilmington, and is navigable by sea vessels 20 miles above that town, and by large boats to South Washington, 40 miles further, and by rafts to Sarecto, which is nearly 70 miles. The whole length of Cape Fear R. is about 200 miles.

Cape Hector, a cape of the N W coast of N. America, in lat. 51 57 20 N, lon. 133 37 W. Near it are 4 or 5 small isles, called Kerowart isles.

Cape Hope, on the N westerly part of Martha's Vineyard, on which a light house is to be erected by order of Congress.

Cape Look Out, on the W coast of N. America, lat. 45 32 N, lon. 236 11 E.

Cape Orford, on the W coast of N. America, lat. 42 38 N, lon. 235 44 E. The complexion of the natives in the vicinity is a light olive, their disposition is more mild, and their conduct more honest than is common among American savages.

Cape May, is the S westernmost point of the state of N. Jersey, and of the county

to which it gives name. N lat. 39, W lon. 75 2. It lies 20 miles N E from Cape Henlopen, which forms the S W point of the mouth of Delaware bay, as Cape May does the N E.

Cape May Co. spreads northward around the cape of its name, is a healthy, sandy tract of country, 34 miles long, 19 broad. The county is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower precincts. The number of inhabitants is 3066, of whom 98 are in slavery. At the court house is a post office, 231 miles from Washington.

Caperivaca, a large river in Guiana, S. America.

Capiapo, a harbour in Chili, S. America.

Caracas, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the southern coast of the Caribbean Sea. This coast is bordered in its greatest length by a chain of mountains, running E and W, and divided into many fruitful vallies, whose direction and opening are towards the N. It has maritime fortified towns, Puerto Cabelo, and La Guayra. The Dutch carry thither to the Spaniards all sorts of European goods, especially linen, making vast returns of silver and cocoa. [See Robertson's Hist. Amer. Vol. III. p. 335 and 425.] The cocoa tree grows here in abundance. There are from 500 to 2000 trees in a walk, or plantation. These nuts are passed for money, and are used as such in the bay of Campeachy. N lat. 10 12, W lon. 67 10. See *St. John de Leon*.

Caramanta, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the river Cauca, bounded N by the district of Cartagena; E by New Granada; and S and W by Popayan, in the audience of Panama. It is a valley, surrounded by high mountains; and there are waters from which the natives extract very good salt. The capital of the same name lies in N lat. 5 18, W lon. 75 15.

Carangas, a province and jurisdiction under the bishop of Plata, and 70 leagues W of that city, in Peru, very barren in corn and grain, &c. but abounding in cattle. Here are a great number of silver mines constantly worked, among which that called Tureo, and by the miners Machacado, is very remarkable. The fibres of the silver forming an admirable intermixture with the stone; such mines are generally the richest. There are other masses of silver in this province equally remarkable, being found in the barren sandy deserts, where they find, by digging only, detached lumps of silver, unmixed with
any

any ore or stone. These lumps are called *papas*, because taken out of the ground as that root is, and have the appearance of melted silver; which proves that they are thus formed by fusion. Some of these *papas* have weighed from 50 to 150 marks, being a Paris foot in length.

Caravaga, a river in Peru, S. America, famed for its golden sands.

Cardigan, N. Hampshire. See *Orange*.

Caricao, a large gulf in the province of Comana, Terra Firma, S. America. On the northern side at its mouth is Fort St. Yago, in N lat. 10 7, W lon. 63 30, and on the southern side Cape Bordones.

Caricacou, is the chief of the small isles dependent on Grenada I. in the W. Indies; which is 4 leagues from Isle Rhonde, which is a like distance from the N end of Grenada. It contains 6913 acres of fertile and well cultivated land, producing about a million lbs. of cotton, beside corn, yams, potatoes and plantains for the negroes. It has two sugar plantations, and a town called *Hillsborough*.

Caribbeana, now called *Paria*, or *New Andalusia*, which see.

Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, extend in a semicircular form from the island of Porto Rico, the easternmost of the Antilles, to the coast of S. America. The sea thus inclosed, by the main land and the isles, is called the Caribbean Sea; and its great channel leads N westward to the head of the gulf of Mexico, through the Sea of Honduras. The chief of these islands are Santa Cruz, Sombuca, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Saba, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Desfada, Mariagalante, Dominico, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada. These are again classed into Windward and Leeward isles by seamen, with regard to the usual courses of ships from Old Spain or to the Canaries, to Carthage or New Spain and Porto Bello. The geographical tables and maps class them into great and little Antilles; and authors vary much concerning this last distinction. See *Antilles*. The *Charaibes* or *Caribbees* were the ancient natives of the Windward islands, hence many geographers confine the term to these isles only. Most of these were anciently possessed by a nation of cannibals, the terror of the mild and inoffensive inhabitants of Hispaniola; who frequently exprest to Columbus their dread of these fierce invaders. Thus when these islands were afterwards discovered by that

great man, they were denominated *Charibbean isles*. The insular *Charaibes* are supposed to be immediately descended from the Galibis Indians, or *Charaibes* of S. America.

Caribou, an island towards the E end of Lake Superior.

Caripous, a nation of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N of the river Amazon; who are at perpetual war with the Caribbees.

Carleton Island, Upper Canada, lies near to Grand Island, opposite to Kingston, and nearest the S shore, where Lake Ontario descends into the St. Lawrence: Kingston garrison furnishes a detachment to this place.

Smvib.

Carlisle, a town of Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 634 people, 20 miles from Boston.

Carlisle, a post and chief town of Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the post road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; is 125 miles W by N from the former, and 178 E from the latter, and 18 S W from Harrisburgh. Its situation is pleasant and healthy, on a plain near the southern bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Susquehanna. The town contains above 400 houses, chiefly of stone and brick, and 2032 inhabitants. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and the public buildings are a college, court house and gaol, and 4 edifices for public worship. Of these the Presbyterians, Germans, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, have each one. Dickinson College, named after the celebrated John Dickinson, Esq. author of several valuable tracts, has a principal, 3 professors, a philosophical apparatus, and a library containing near 3000 volumes. Its revenue arises from £4000 in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land. In 1787 there were 80 students, and its reputation is increasing. This town has had a rapid growth.

Carlisle, a bay on the W side of the island of Barbadoes, in the W. Indies, between James and Charles Forts, on which stands Bridgetown, the capital of the island, in N lat. 13 9, W lon. 60 3.

Carlos, a fort on the N coast of Terra Firma, on an island which commands the channel between the gulf of Venezuela, and that of Maracaybo, about 20 miles N from the town of Maracaybo.

Carlos, or *Juan Ponce*. See *Calos*.

Carlos a town of Veragua, in N. Spain, 45 miles S W of Santa Fe. It stands on a large bay, N lat. 7 40, W lon. 82 10.

Carlosa,

Carlosa, a town in the interior of Brazil, in the 15th degree of S lat. on the S E side of St. Francis R. and N by W from Villa Nova.

Carmel, a township in Dutchess co. N. York, 12 miles N E of Peekkill, having 1979 inhabitants.

Carmelo, a river on the coast of New Albion, S eastward of Francisco Bay, N lat. 36 55. A little northward from it is Sir Francis Drake's harbour, where that navigator spent 5 weeks.

Carnero, a cape in the S. Sea, near Santa Maria, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 1 35 S, lon. 77 20 W.

Carnesville, the chief town of Franklin co. Georgia, 100 miles N W of Augusta. It contains a court house, and gaol. An academy is established here.

Carolina. See *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*.

Caroline Co. in Virginia, is on the S side of Rappahannock R. which separates it from King George's co. It is about 40 miles square, and contains 6857 free inhabitants, and 10,581 slaves.

Caroline Co. on the eastern shore in Maryland, borders on Delaware state to the E, and contains 9226 inhabitants, including 1865 slaves. It is 34½ miles long, 16 broad. It is well watered by Choptank R. Tuckahoe and Marshy Hope Creeks. Its chief town Danton.

Carora, a town of Terra Firma, N. America, about 110 miles N E from Gibraltar on Maracaybo Lake.

Carouge, Point, the northernmost extremity of the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies; 25 miles N from the town of St. Jago.

Carr, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine.

Carrantesca Lagoon, is a large gulf on the S side of the bay of Honduras, about 70 miles N W of Cape Gracias a Dios, and nearly as far S E from Brewers Lagoon.

Carter, a co. in the state of Tennessee, formed of a part of the co. of Washington. It is bounded on the N by Sullivan co. E by N. Carolina, S and W by Washington co. It is watered by the Watuga and its branches, and contains 4813 people, of whom 208 are slaves.

Carteret Cape. See *Roman*.

Carteret, a maritime co. of Newbern district, N. Carolina, on Core and Pamlico Sounds. It contains 3982 inhabitants, including 796 slaves. Beaufort is the chief town.

Carter's Valley, a pleasant and fertile valley on the waters of Holston R. several

miles wide, and about 40 miles long, running from the edge of Virginia, in a S west-erly direction so as to include Rogersville, in Tennessee. It crosses the N fork of Holston and several creeks.

Carterville, a post town in Powhatan co. Virginia, on the S side of James R. 40 miles above Richmond.

Carthage. See *Moore Court House*.

Carthage, a bay, harbour, and town, and the chief sea port in Terra Firma, S. America. The city of Carthage is large, rich, and strongly fortified, and the chief of the province of the same name, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance into this is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by 3 forts. All the revenues of the king of Spain from N. Grenada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. Sir Francis Drake took this city, and carried off immense plunder in 1585. The French plundered it in 1697; but Adm. Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege, for want of skill in the commanders of the land forces, and the sickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and the general. The streets of the town are straight, broad and well paved. The houses are built of stone or brick, and are one story high, and contains 25,000 souls. Here is also a court of inquisition. N lat. 10 27, W lon. 75 22.

Carthago, formerly a considerable town of New Spain in N. America, in the province of Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, and the seat of a Spanish governor; at present mean and inconsiderable; and is 360 miles W of Panama. N lat. 9 5, W lon. 83.

Carvel of St. Thomas, a rock between the Virgin isles E and Porto Rico on the W. At a small distance it appears like a sail, as it is white and has two points. Between it, and St. Thomas, passes Sir Francis Drake's channel.

Carver, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts. Here is a pond with such plenty of iron ore, that 500 tons have been dragged out of the clear water in a year. They have a furnace upon a stream which runs from the pond; and the iron made of this ore is better than that made out of bog ore, and some is almost as good as refined iron. It is 50 miles S E from Boston, and contains 863 souls.

Carver's River, a branch of St. Peter's R. which empties into the Mississippi. See *St. Pierre*, or *Peter's River*.

Casucoros, a lake in Paraguay or La Plata in S. America, about 100 miles long.

Casco Bay, in Maine, spreads N W between Cape Elizabeth on the S W, and Cape Small Point on the N E. Within these points, which are about 40 miles apart, are about 300 small islands, some of which are inhabited, and nearly all more or less cultivated. The land on these islands, and on the opposite coast on the main, is the best for agriculture of any on the sea coast of this country. Casco includes several bays. *Maquoit Bay* lies about 20 miles N of Cape Elizabeth. The waters of Casco extend several arms or creeks of salt water into the country. The waters go up *Meadows R.* where vessels of a considerable size are carried by the tide, and where it flows within 1 mile of the waters of Kennebeck. On the E side of Cape Elizabeth is the arm of the sea called *Stroudwater*. Farther E is *Presumpscot R.* formerly called *Presumpkeag*, which rises in Sebago Pond. This river opens to the waters of Casco Bay on the E of Portland; its extent is not great, but it has several valuable mills upon it. *Royal's R.* called by the natives *Westecutego*, falls into the bay 6 miles from *Presumpscot R.* It has a good harbour at its mouth for small vessels; and has several mills upon it; 2 miles higher a fall obstructs the navigation. Between it and Kennebeck there are no rivers; some creeks and harbours of Casco Bay project into the main land, affording harbours for small vessels, and intersecting the country in various forms.

Cesquipibiac, a river on the N side of Chaleur Bay, at the mouth of which is a small cod and salmon fishery.

Caspean, or *Beautiful*, a small lake in Greenborough, Vermont. It has Hazen block house on its western side. It is a head water of La Moille river.

Cassitab, or *Cusitab*, an Indian town, in the western part of Georgia, which, as well as the Coweta town, is 60 miles below the Horse Ford, on Chattahoochee river, and 12 above the Broken Arrow.

Cassile del Oro. See *Terra Firma*.

Cassine, a post and shire town of Hancock co. Maine, is situated on Penobscot bay. It was taken from the town of Penobscot, and incorporated in Feb. 1796. It is named after a French gentleman who resided here 140 years ago. It is a flourishing place, and has 665 inhabitants.

Cassine River, is about 14 miles long, is

navigable for 6 miles, and has several mills at the head of it. It empties into Penobscot bay.

Cassletown, a township in Richmond co. Staten I. N. York, which contains 1055 inhabitants, including 100 slaves.

Cassleton, a township and river in Rutland co. Vermont, 20 miles S E of Mt. Independence at Ticonderoga. Lake Bombazon is chiefly in this town, and sends its waters into Cassleton R. which, rising in Pittsford, passes through this town in a S westerly course, and falls into Pultney R. in the town of Fairhaven, a little below Col. Lyon's iron works. Fort Warner stands in this town. Inhabitants 1038.

Casslor's R. in Newfoundland, I. empties in the harbour of St. John's. Its size is considerable for 15 miles from the sea.

Castro, a strong town in S. America, in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S of Baldivia; subject to Spain.

Castro Virreyña, or *Viregna*, a town and jurisdiction, in S. America, in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, remarkable for its valuable wool, grain, fruits, silver mines, tobacco, and wholesome air. The town is 125 miles S E of Lima. S lat. 12 50, W lon. 74 45.

Castwell Co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, borders on Virginia N. It contains 8701 inhabitants, of whom 2788 are slaves. Leesburg is the chief town. At the court house is a post office, 326 miles from Washington.

Cat Island, or *Guanabani*, one of the Bahama Islands. It was the first land discovered by Columbus, to which he gave the name of St. Salvadore, Oct. 11, 1492. It lies on a particular bank to the E of the Great Bahama Bank, from which it is parted by a narrow channel, called *Exuma Sound*. N lat. 24 30, W lon. 74 30.

Catabaw River. See *Wateres*.

Catabaw Indians, a small tribe who have one town called Catabaw, situated on the river of that name, N lat. 34 49, on the boundary line between N. and S. Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men. They are the only tribe which resides in the state: 144,000 acres of land were granted them by the proprietary government. These are the remains of a formidable nation, the bravest and most generous enemy the six nations had; but they have degenerated

generated since they have been surrounded by the whites.

Catabaro Springs, Lincoln co. N. Carolina. Here is a post office, 495 miles from Washington.

Cataragua, or *Cateraqui*, appear in old maps, thus varied, as the name of Lake Ontario, and its outlet Iroquois R. but these names are now obsolete.

Catawessy, a post town in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the S E bank of the E branch of Susquehanna R. opposite the mouth of Fishing Creek, and about 20 miles N E of Sunbury.

Cathance, a small river in Lincoln co. Maine, which rises in Topsham, and empties into Merry Meeting Bay, and has several mills upon it.

Catherine Isle, St. is on the coast of Brazil, two leagues in breadth from E to W, and more than 10 leagues long from N to S. The narrowest part of the channel, which separates it from the main, is not more than 200 toises wide. On this point, extending into the channel, is the city *Nostra Señora del Destero*, containing 400 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. It is the residence of the Governor, and capital of the Island. The settlements are near the shore. A great part of the island is covered by impervious forests of lofty evergreens, where snakes of mortal poison lurk. Vegetables, fruits and corn spontaneously rise from this fertile soil. Plants, orange trees, and shrubs of delightful fragrance cover the plantations. Whales abound in the surrounding waters. Lat. 27 10 S, lon. 49 49 W. Also a pleasant island in the harbour of Sunbury, Georgia. Also, a small, productive island on the south coast of St. Domingo, 20 leagues eastward of the town of St. Domingo.

Catherine's Town, in Tioga co. N. York, at the S end of Seneca lake. Here is a post office, 390 miles from Washington. It has 216 inhabitants.

Catkill, a post town, Green co. N. York, 383 miles from Washington.

Catabunk, one of the Elizabeth isles, in the state of Massachusetts. See *Buzzard's Bay*.

Catheraugus Creek, a considerable stream which runs into Lake Erie. Six miles from its mouth is a village of Seneca Indians.

Cauca, a river in the isthmus of Darien, whose source is in common with that of La Magdalena, in the lake Papos, near the 8th deg. of S lat. and which falls into this last river.

Cavalle, a sea port town in the prov-

ince of Venezuela or isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N E of St. Jago de Leon. It is well fortified, and in a former war was unsuccessfully attacked by Commodore Knowles. Lat. 10 15, lon. 68 12.

Cavaillon, a town on the S side of the S peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, about three leagues N E of Les Cayes, and 5 W by S of St. Louis. N lat. 18 16.

Cavendish, a post town in Windsor co. Vermont, W of Weathersfield, on Black river, having 1016 inhabitants. Upon this river, and within this township, the channel has been worn down 100 feet, and rocks of very large dimensions have been undermined and thrown down one upon another. Holes are wrought in the rocks of various dimensions, and forms; some cylindrical, from 1 to 8 feet in diameter, and from 1 to 15 feet in depth; others are of a spherical form, from 6 to 20 feet diameter, worn almost perfectly smooth, into the solid body of a rock.

Cavogliero, a bay on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, at the mouth of the river Romaine, 24 leagues E of St. Domingo.

Caxamarqua, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, under the bishop of Truxillo, lying between the two Cordilleras of the Andes; it produces plenty of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables; also cattle, and especially hogs. They have here a considerable trade with Chinca, Lima, Truxillo, &c. Here the Indians weave cotton for ships' sails, bed curtains, quilts, hammocks, &c. There are some silver mines, but of little consequence. The town of the same name is situated N E from the city of Truxillo.

Caxamarquilla, a small jurisdiction likewise in Peru, under the bishop of Truxillo.

Cayabaga, or *Cayuga*, sometimes called the Great river, in Ohio State, Trumbull co. empties in at the S bank of Lake Erie, 40 miles eastward of the mouth of Huron; having an Indian town of the same name on its banks. It is navigable for boats; and its mouth is wide, and deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake. Near this are the celebrated rocks which project over the lake. They are several miles in length, and rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water. Some parts of them consist of several strata of different colours, lying in a horizontal direction; and so exactly parallel, that they resemble the work of art. The view from the land is grand, but the water presents the most magnificent

Magnificent prospect of this sublime work of nature; it is attended, however, with great danger; for if the least storm arises, the force of the surf is such that no vessel can escape being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Col. Broadhead suffered shipwreck here in the late war, and lost a number of his men, when a strong wind arose, so that the last canoe narrowly escaped. The heathen Indians, when they pals this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. Part of the boundary line between the U. S. A. and the Indians, begins at the mouth of Cayahoga, and runs up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum. The Cayuga nation, consisting of 500 Indians, 40 of whom reside in the United States, the rest in Canada, receive of the state of N. York an annuity of 2300 dollars, beside 50 dollars granted to one of their chiefs, as a consideration for lands sold by them to the state, and 500 dols. from the United States, agreeably to the treaty of 1794. See *Six Nations*.

Cayenne, a province in S. America, belonging to the French, and the only part of the continent which they possess; bounded N and E by the Atlantic ocean; S by Amazonia; and W by Guiana, or Surinam. It extends 240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the 5th degree of N lat. The coast is low and marshy, and subject to inundations, from the multitude of rivers which rush down the mountains with great impetuosity. The soil is in many places fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, &c. The French have taken possession of an island upon the coast called also Cayenne, which, as likewise the whole country, takes its name from the river that is northward of it.

Cayenne R. rises in the mountains near the lake of Paime, runs through the country of the Galibis, a nation of Charibbee Indians, and is 100 leagues long; the island which it environs, is 18 leagues in circuit, is good and fertile, but unhealthy. In 1752, the exports of the colony were 260,541 lbs. of arnotto, 80,363 lbs. sugar, 17,919 lbs. cotton, 26,881 lbs. coffee, 91,916 lbs. cocoa, beside timber and planks. The French first settled here in 1625, and built the fort of Ceperou, but were often forced to quit it, yet returned thither again, as in 1640, 1652, and 1654, and were forced to leave it for want of reinforcements.

The Dutch settled here in 1656, but were driven out by M. de la Barre. The Dutch had their revenge in 1676, and drove out the French; but were themselves beat out, the year after, by D'Estrees.

Cayes, Les, a seaport town on the S side of the S peninsula of the isl. of St. Domingo, 13 leagues W by S of St. Louis. Nlat. 18 12.

Cayloma, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 32 leagues E of that city, in S. America, in Peru, famous for the silver mines in the mountains of the same name; which are very rich, though they have been worked for a long time. The country round it is cold and barren. There is an office here for receiving the king's fifts, and vending quicksilver.

Caymans, 3 small islands, 55 leagues N N W of the island of Jamaica, W. I. the most southerly of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited by 160 people, who are descendants of the old buccaniers. It has no harbour for ships of burden, only a tolerable anchoring place on the S W. The climate and soil are singularly salubrious, and the people are vigorous and commonly live to a great age. They raise all kinds of produce for their own use and to spare. Their chief employment is to pilot vessels to the adjacent islands, and to fish for turtle; with which last they supply Port Royal and other places in great quantities. Great Caymans lies in N lat. 15 48, W lon. 80 50.

Caymite, Grande, an island on the N side of the S peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues long and 1 broad.

Cayuga, a co. of N. York, containing 21,636 inhabitants. It is watered by Cayuga Lake, and the branches of Oswego R. The lands are fertile. The principal town of the same name, has a post office 439 miles from Washington.

Cayuga, a beautiful lake in Cayuga co. N. York, from 35 to 40 miles long, about 2 miles wide, in some places 3, and abounds with salmon, bass, catfish, eels, &c. It lies between Seneca and Owasco lake, and at the N end empties into Scayace R. which is the S eastern part of Seneca R. whose waters run to lake Ontario. A bridge is erected over this lake on the turnpike road from Albany to Niagara. It is laid on 210 trestles, each consists of 3 posts, connected by 4 girts and 4 braces. The posts are sunk to hard gravel, which is generally about 30 feet from the surface of the water. They are 25 feet apart. Its length is one mile, the expense was 20,000 dollars. The reservation lands of the Cayuga Indians

dians lie on both sides of the lake, at its northern end.

Cazares, a town of Mexico. See *Angelo*.

Cazenovia, a thriving post town in Chenango co. N. York, 40 miles westward of Whitestown. It has 3080 inhabitants.

Cecil, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

Cecil, a co. of Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, containing 9018 inhabitants, 2103 of these are slaves.

Cedar Lake in U. Canada, through which passes the Saskatchewan, which runs into Winnipeg lake. It is from 4 to 12 miles wide, exclusive of its bays. Its banks are covered with wood, which abound in game; its waters are stored with fish.

Cedar Point, a port of entry in Charles co. Maryland, on the E side of Patowmac R. about 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 96 S by W of Baltimore. Its exports are chiefly tobacco and Indian corn, and in 1794, amounted in value to 18,593 dollars.

Cedar Point, a cape on the W side of Delaware Bay in St. Mary's co. Maryland.

Cedar Lick, a salt spring in Tennessee, 19 miles from Nashville.

Centre, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Lycoming, and E by Northumberland, containing 93,824 acres. Chief town, Bellefont.

Centreville, the chief town of Queen Anne's co. and on the E side of Chesapeake bay in Maryland. It is a post town, and lies between the forks of Corfca creek, which runs into Chester R. 18 miles S of Chester; 34 S E by E. of Baltimore, and 95 S W by S of Philadelphia. N lat. 39 6.

Centreville, a post town of Fairfax co. Virginia, 26 miles from Washington.

Ceſſares, a territory northward of Patagonia in S. America, in the 48th degree of S lat. inhabited by a mixt tribe of that name, descended from the Spaniards; being the descendants of 3 ships that were wrecked on this coast in 1540.

Chabaquidlick Isle, belongs to Duke's co. Massachusetts. It lies near to, and extends across the E end of Martha's Vineyard island.

Chacapoyas, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Truxillo, in Peru, S. America. The Indians make a great variety of cottons and tapestry here, which for the liveliness of the colours and neatness of the work deserve attention. They also make cotton sail cloth. It lies within the Cordilleras.

Chactaws, or flat heads, are a powerful, hardy, subtle and intrepid race of Indians,

who inhabit a very fine and extensive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening between the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, and in the western part of the state of Georgia. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in 3 divisions, containing 6000 souls. They are called by the traders Flatheads, all the males having the fore and hind part of their skulls artificially flattened when young. These men, unlike the Muscogulges, are slovenly and negligent in every part of their dress, but otherwise are said to be ingenious, sensible, and virtuous men, bold and intrepid, yet quiet and peaceable. Some late travellers, however, have observed that they pay little attention to the most necessary rules of moral conduct, at least that unnatural crimes were too frequent among them. Different from most of the Indian nations bordering on the U. States, they have large plantations or country farms, where they employ much of their time in agricultural improvements, after the manner of the white people. Although their territories are not $\frac{1}{4}$ th so large as those of the Muscogulge confederacy, the number of inhabitants is greater. The Chactaws and Creeks are inveterate enemies to each other. If any of their people are killed, they seek satisfaction by killing one of the nation to which the murderer belonged, unmindful of personal guilt. Their dead are laid on scaffolds, till the flesh separates from the bones, which are washed, put in a coffin, and carried to the bone house. When the house is full there is a general interment, a solemn procession, great lamentations, and a festival, called the feast of the dead. The white inhabitants have settled to the line of the Chactaw nation.

Chadbourne's R. Maine, called by some Great Works R. about 30 miles from the mouth of the Bonnebeag Pond, from which it issues. It is said to have taken its latter name from a mill with 18 saws, moved by one wheel, erected by one Lodors. But the project was soon laid aside. The former name is derived from Mr. Chadbourne, one of the first settlers, who purchased the land on the mouth of it, of the natives, and whose posterity possess it at this day.

Chafalaya, 3 miles below the river Rouge, is the westernmost branch of the Mississippi, and after running many miles through one of the most fertile countries in the world, falls into the Bay of St. Barnard, a considerable distance westward of the other mouths of the Mississippi. *Hutchins.*

Chagre,

Chagre, a river and town in Terra Firma, S. America. The river opens to the N. Sea, and was formerly called Lagortas, from the number of alligators in it; has its source in the mountains near Cruces, and its mouth is in N lat. 9, where there is a strong fort, built on a steep rock, on the E side near the sea shore. This fort has a commandant, and lieutenant, and the garrison is draughted from Panama, to which you go by this river, landing at Cruces, about 5 leagues from Panama, and thence one travels by land to that city. Opposite to fort Chagre is the royal custom house. Here the river is broadest, being 120 toises over; whereas, at Cruces, where it begins to be navigable, it is only 20 toises wide; from the town of Chagre, to the mouth of the river, is 21 miles N W by W, but measuring by water is 43 miles. There is at Cruces an alcalde, who lives at the custom house, and takes an account of all goods on the river. Chagre fort was taken by Adm. Vernon, in 1740.

Chalco Lake. See Mexico.

Chaleur Bay, in L. Canada, projects W and N W from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has the British province of N. Brunswick on the S and the district and co. of Gaspee on the N. On its N shore are the townships of Hopetown, Cox, Hamilton, N. Richmond, Maria, and Carleton. The river Ristigonche empties into the W end of this fine bay.

Chambersburg, a post town, in Pennsylvania, and the chief of Franklin co. It is situated on the eastern branch of Conogochegue creek, a water of Potowmac R. in a rich and highly cultivated country, and healthy situation. Here are about 200 houses, 2 Presbyterian churches, a stone gaol, a handsome court house, built of brick, a paper and merchant mill. A supreme court is held here once a year, and a court of common pleas, and general quarter sessions of the peace the first Monday in Feb. May, Sept, and Dec. It is 58 miles E by S of Bedford, 11 N W of Shippensburg, and 157 W of Philadelphia. N lat. 39 53, W lon. 77 30.

Chamblee R. or Sorell, a water of the St. Lawrence, issuing from lake Champlain, 300 yards wide when lowest. It is shoal in dry seasons; but of sufficient breadth for rafting lumber, &c. spring and fall. It was called both Sorell and Richlieu when the French held Canada.

Chamblee Fort, is handsome and well built, on the margin of the river of the same name, about 12 or 15 miles S W from

Montreal, and N of St. John's fort. It was taken by the Americans, Oct. 20, 1775, and retaken by the British, Jan. 18, 1776. N lat. 45 45.

Champlain, a lake next in size to lake Ontario, and lies E N E from it, forming a part of the dividing line between the states of N. York and Vermont. It took its name from a French governor, of this name. It was before called Corlaer's lake. Reckoning its length from Fairhaven to St. John's, a course nearly N, it is about 200 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 18 miles, the mean width is about 5 miles; and it occupies about 500,000 acres. Its depth is sufficient for the largest vessels. There are in it above 60 islands of different sizes; the most considerable are N. and S. Hero, and Motte island. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of Lake George from the S S W, which are said to be 100 feet higher than the waters of this lake. Half the rivers and streams which rise in Vermont fall into it. There are several which come to it from N. York and some from Canada; to which last it sends its own waters, 2 N course, through Sorell or Chamblee R. into the St. Lawrence. This lake is well stored with fish; particularly salmon, salmon trout, sturgeon and pickerel; and the lands on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers are good. The waters generally rise from about the 20th of April to the 20th of June, from 4 to 6 feet; the greatest variation is not more than 8 feet. It is seldom entirely shut up with ice, until the middle of Jan. Between the 6th and 15th of April the ice generally goes off; and it is not uncommon for many square miles of it to disappear in one day.

Champlain, a post town in the most northerly part of Clinton co. N. York, which takes its name from the lake on which it lies. It was granted to some Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who were either in the service of the U. States, during the war, or fled to them for protection. The indigence or ill habits of these people occasioned the breaking up of the settlement; and a better set of inhabitants have now taken their place. The lands are fertile; and two rivers run through it, well stored with fish. It has 1169 inhabitants. Muscle shells and other marine productions are found from the surface to 40 feet deep in the ground. This has led some to suppose that the waters of the ocean once flowed here; it is also evident that formerly the waters of the lake were
many

many feet higher than it has been since its discovery in 1608.

Chanceford, a township in York co. Pennsylvania, on the W side of Susquehanna R. opposite Conestoga Creek.

Candlerville, a post town of Washington co. Maine, 845 miles N E from Washington.

Chapallan, one of the largest lakes in Mexico, or New Spain.

Chapel Hill, a post town in Orange co. N. Carolina, situated on a branch of Newhope creek, which empties into the N W branch of Cape Fear R. This is the spot chosen for the seat of the University of N. Carolina. Few houses are as yet erected; but a part of the public buildings were in such forwardness, that students were admitted, and education commenced in Jan. 1796. The beautiful and elevated site of this town commands a pleasing and extensive view of the surrounding country; 12 miles S by E of Hillsborough, 472 S W of Philadelphia, and 319 from Washington. N lat. 35 40, W lon. 79 6.

Chaptico, a post town of St. Mary's co. Maryland, 56 miles from Washington.

Charlemont, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 16 miles W. of Deerfield, and 107 N W of Boston, having 875 inhabitants.

Charlesburg, a post town, Montgomery co. Maryland, 26 miles from Washington.

Charles R. in Massachusetts, called anciently *Quinobequin*, is a considerable stream, the principal branch of which rises from a pond bordering on Hopkinton. It passes through Holliston and Bellingham, and divides Medway from Medfield, Wrentham, and Franklin, and thence into Dedham, where, by a curious bend, it forms a peninsula of 900 acres of land. A stream called Mother Brook, runs out of this river in this town, and falls into Neponset R. forming a natural canal, uniting the two rivers, and affording a number of excellent mill seats. From Dedham the course of the river is northerly, dividing Newton from Needham, Weston, and Waltham, passing over romantic falls; it then bends to the N E and E through Watertown and Cambridge, and passing into Boston harbour, mingles with the waters of Mystic R. at the point of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles. The most remarkable bridges on this river are those which connect Boston with Charlestown and Cambridge. See *Boston*. There are 7 pa-

per mills on this river, beside other mills.

Charles Co. on the western shore of Maryland, lies between Potowmack and Patuxent rivers. Its chief town is Port Tobacco, on the river of that name. Its extreme length is 28 miles, its breadth 24, and it contains 19,172 inhabitants, including 9,558 slaves. The country has few hills, is generally low and sandy, and produces tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c.

Charles City Co. in Virginia, lies between Chickahominy and James rivers. It has 2352 free inhabitants, and 3013 slaves. A post town of the same name in this co. is 167 miles from Washington.

Charles, a cape of Virginia, in about N lat. 37 15. It is on the N side of the mouth of Chesapeake bay, having Cape Henry opposite to it.

Charles, a cape on the S W part of the strait entering into Hudson Bay. N lat. 62 40, W lon. 75 15.

Charlestown, a post town in Cecil co. Maryland, near the head of Chesapeake bay; 6 miles E N E from the mouth of Susquehanna R. 10 W S W from Elkton, and 50 S W by W from Philadelphia. Here are about 20 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen employed in the herring fishery. N lat. 39 34.

Charleston, a district in the Lower country of S. Carolina, subdivided into 14 parishes. This large district, of which the city of Charleston is the chief town, lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. It pays £21,473-14-6 ster. taxes. It sends to the state legislature 48 representatives and 13 senators, and 1 member to Congress. It contains 57,480 inhabitants, of whom 41,941 are slaves.

Charleston, the metropolis of S. Carolina, is the most considerable town in the state; situated in the district of the same name, and on the tongue of land formed by the confluent streams of Ashley and Cooper, which are short rivers, but large and navigable. These waters unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbour; which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's I. which it leaves on the N 7 miles S E of Charleston. In these rivers the tide rises, in common, about 6½ feet; but uniformly 10 or 12 inches more during a night tide. The fact is certain; the cause unknown. The continual agitation which the tides occasion in the waters which almost surround Charleston; the refreshing sea breezes which are regularly felt, and the smoke arising

arising from so many chimnies, render this city more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the W. India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the sickly months, as they are called, in quest of health and of the social enjoyments which the city affords. And in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than here. Unaffected hospitality, affability, ease of manners and address, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of the respectable people of Charleston. In speaking of the capital, it ought to be observed, for the honour of the people of Carolina in general, that when in common with the other colonies, in the contest with Britain, they resolved against the use of certain luxuries, and even necessities of life; those articles, which improve the mind, enlarge the understanding, and correct the taste, were excepted; the importation of books was permitted as formerly. The land on which the town is built, is flat and low, and the water brackish and unwholesome. The city is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and a mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ in length. The ground on which it stands is level, and but a few feet above the height of spring tides; in 1699, 1728 and 1752, the tide raised by a hurricane, covered the town, the people retiring to the higher stories of their dwellings. The streets are pretty regularly cut, and open beautiful prospects, and have subterranean drains to carry off filth and keep the city clean and healthy; but are too narrow for so large a place and so warm a climate. Their general breadth is from 35 to 66 feet. The houses which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. The buildings in general are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy and well furnished. The city is divided into 13 wards, which choose 13 wardens, from whom the Intendant is chosen. The public buildings are, an exchange, a state house, an armoury, a poor house, and an orphan's house. From 1790 to 1796, 126 boys and 70 girls were admitted into the orphan house. Here are several respectable academies. Part of the old barracks has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of students; but it can only be called as yet a respectable academy. Here are three

banks, a branch of the national bank, the S. Carolina bank, established in 1792, and the State Bank, incorporated Dec. 1802. The state owns $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the capital. The houses for public worship are 2 Episcopal churches, 2 for Independents, 1 for Scotch Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodists, 1 for French Protestants, a meeting house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. Little attention is paid to the public markets; a great proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants having plantations from which they receive supplies of almost every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton and veal are not generally of the best kind; and few fish are found in the market. In 1787, it was computed that there were 1600 houses in this city, and 15,000 inhabitants, including 5,400 slaves; and what evinces the healthiness of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age. In 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7684 were slaves. This city has often suffered much by fire, the last and most destructive happened as late as June, 1796. Charleston was incorporated in 1783, and divided into 3 wards, which chose as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the city council, who have power to make and enforce bye laws for the regulation of the city. The value of exports from this port, in the year ending Nov. 1787, amounted to £505,279-19-5 ster. The number of vessels cleared from the custom house the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons; 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to G. Britain, Ireland, Spain, France, and the United Netherlands. In the year 1794, the value of exports amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. It is 60 miles S W by S of Georgetown; 150 E by S of Augusta; 406 S by W of Richmond; 538 S W by S of Washington city; 684 S W by S of Philadelphia; and 1019 S W of Boston. The light house lies in N lat. 32 41 52. White Point at the S end of the town, N lat. 32 44 30, W lon. 80 39 45. Knoxville, the capital of Tennessee, is much nearer to this than to any seaport town on the Atlantic Ocean. A waggon road of only 15 miles is wanted to open the communication; and the plan is about to be executed by the state.

Charleston, a township in Montgomery co.

co. N. York, on the S side of Mohawk R. about 32 miles W of Schenectady. It has 2001 inhabitants.

Charlestown, a township in Mason co. Kentucky ; situated on the Ohio at the mouth of Lauren's creek. It is 6 miles N of Washington, and 60 N E of Lexington. N lat. 38 43.

Charlestown, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, on the W side of Schuylkill, 7 miles above Norristown.

Charlestown, a post town in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut R. 30 miles S of Dartmouth College ; upwards of 70 N of Northampton, 116 N of W of Boston, 80 W by N of Portsmouth, and 341 N N E of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 90 or 100 houses, a congregational church, a court house, an academy, and 1364 inhabitants. The road from Boston to Quebec passes through this town. N lat. 43 16, W lon. 72 19. A small internal trade is carried on here.

Charlestown, the principal town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, called *Misbacon* by the aboriginal inhabitants, lies N of Boston, with which it is connected by Charles R. Bridge. The town, properly so called, is built on a peninsula, formed by Mystic R. on the E, and a bay, setting up from Charles R. on the W. It is very advantageously situated for health, navigation, trade, and manufactures of almost all the various kinds. A dam across the mouth of the bay, which sets up from Charles R. would afford a great number of mill seats for manufactures. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble, (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the history of the American Revolution. The second hill has upon its summit a monument erected to the memory of Major Gen. Warren, near the spot where he fell, one of the first sacrifices to American liberty. The brow of the hill is ornamented with a number of elegant houses. All these hills afford elegant and delightful prospects of Boston, and its charmingly variegated harbour, of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country. It contains within the neck or parish about 350 houses, and about 2500 inhabitants. Its public buildings are a handsome congregational church, with a steeple, and a clock presented by the late Hon. Thomas Russell ; a neat Baptist church, pleasantly situated on an eminence, erected in 1800, an alms house, a marine hospital erected by the government of the United States

in 1803, on Mystic river, by Chelsea bridge, and a *penitentiary house*, building by the state on Lynde's point, on the W side of the town. One of the Navy Yards of the United States is established in the S E part of this town, on which a number of works are already erected, and preparations making for others. A bridge built in 1803, over Mystic river, connects this town with Chelsea, from which is an excellent turnpike road to Salem, completed in Oct. 1803. The Middlesex canal crosses Charlestown neck, and terminates in the bay which sets up W of the town: These public works and improvements, ensure the future growth of this pleasant town. Several branches of manufactures are here carried on to advantage, particularly the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, ship building, rum, leather in all its branches, particularly morocco, silver, tin, brass, and pewter. Here is a printing office, and three rope walks, and the increase of its houses, population, trade, and navigation, have been very great within a few years past. This town is a port of entry in conjunction with Boston. At the head of the neck there is a bridge over Mystic river, which connects Charlestown with Malden.

Charlestown, a thriving town in Jefferson co. Virginia, situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Winchester ; 8 miles S from Shepherdstown, and 20 N E from Winchester. Here is a post office, 73 miles from Washington, a presbyterian meeting house, and an academy lately incorporated.

Charlestown, a township in Washington co. Rhode Island, having the Atlantic ocean on the southward, and separated from Richmond on the northward by Charles river, a water of Pawcatuck river, others into the sea. It is 19 miles N W of Newport, and contains 1454 inhabitants, including 12 slaves. A few years ago there were about 500 Indians in the state ; the greater part of them resided in this township. They are peaceable and well disposed to government, and speak the English language.

Charlestown, in Kanhawa co. Virginia, consisting of a few scattered houses along the bank of the river, near to the mouth of the Elk. The plot of land on which it stands is delightful.

Charlestown, the chief town of Brooke co. Virginia, on the E side of the Ohio, at the mouth of Buffalo creek. It is 24 miles

miles from Washington in Pennsylvania.

Charlestown, the only town in the island of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, belonging to Great Britain. In it are large houses and well furnished shops, and it is defended by Charles fort. In the parish of St. John, on the S side of the town, is a large spot of sulphureous ground, at the upper end of a deep chasm in the earth, commonly called Sulphur Gut, which is so hot as to be felt through the soles of one's shoes. A small hot river, called the Bath, is thought to proceed from the said gut; and after running half a mile, loses itself in the sands of the sea. Black Rock pond, about a quarter of a mile N from the town, is milk warm, owing to the mixture of hot and cold springs, yet it yields excellent fish; particularly fine eels, silver fish, and slimguts. A prodigious piece of Nevis mountain falling down in an earthquake, several years ago, left a large vacancy, which is still to be seen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charlestown bay, is said to be a mile and a half perpendicular; and from the said bay to the top, four miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very steep half way, but afterwards easy of ascent. N lat. 16 55, W lon 62 42.

Charlestown, or *Ostfines*, one of the four principal towns in the island of Barbadoes.

Charleton Island, or *Charles Island*, is situated at the bottom of James's bay, in New South Wales, on the coast of Labrador, and yields a beautiful prospect, in spring, to those who are near it, after a voyage of 3 or 4 months in the most uncomfortable seas on the globe, and that by the vast mountains of ice in Hudson bay and straits. The whole island, spread with trees and branches, exhibits, as it were, a beautiful green tuft. The air, even at the bottom of the bay, though in 51 degrees, a latitude nearer the sun than London, is excessively cold for nine months, and very hot the other three, except on the blowing of a N W wind. The soil on the E side, as well as the W, bears all kinds of grain; and some fruits, gooseberries, strawberries, and dewberries, grow about Rupert's bay. N lat. 52 30, W lon. 82.

Charleton, a post town in Saratoga co. N. York, N of Schenectady, and W of Balltown.

Charleton, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, W of Oxford, 60 miles S S W of Boston, 15 S W of Worcester, and

contains 2120 inhabitants. Quinebaugh R. forms some of its rich intervalle lands, and furnishes excellent mill seats for this, and many adjacent towns.

Charlotte Fort, in S. Carolina, is on the point of land where Tugeloo and Broad rivers, uniting their waters, form Savannah R. According to Bartram, it is 1 mile below Fort James, Dartmouth. N lat. 34 W lon. 82 35.

Charlotte Haven, lies at the mouth of Charlotte R. in E. Florida; having Carlos bay on the S, and Rock Point on the northward. N lat. 27, W lon. 82 40. Charlotte R. is fed by Spiritu Santo Lagoon, which communicates, by Delaware R. with Chatham or Punjo bay, which is 90 miles S E from Charlotte Haven.

Charlotte, a post town on the E side of Lake Champlain, and the S westernmost in Chittenden co. Vermont. Shelburne on the N separates this town from Burlington. Inhabitants 1231. Split Rock, in Lake Champlain, lies off this town.

Charlotte, a fertile and populous co. in Virginia, lies S W of Richmond, on the head waters of Staunton R. and contains 5629 free inhabitants, and 6283 slaves. The court house is 21 miles S S W of Prince Edward court house, and 379, about the same course, from Philadelphia. A post office is kept here, 233 miles from Washington.

Charlotteburg, a town in Brunswick co. N. Carolina. It stands on an island, and has an inlet and sound of the same name, a little S of it.

Charlottenburgh, in Upper Canada, the township of, is on the river St. Lawrence, and in the county of Glengary, being the second township in ascending.

Charlotte, or *Charlottesville*, a post town in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, and chief town of Mecklenburg co. situated on Steel creek, which joins the Sugaw, and falls into Catawaw R. about 10 miles N of the S. Carolina boundary, and 44 S of Salisbury. Here are about 40 houses, a court house and gaol.

Charlottesville Township, in the co. of Norfolk, U. Canada, lies W of Woodhouse, and fronts Long Point bay. The land is thinly timbered, and without underwood, which greatly facilitates cultivation; it is well calculated for roads, and is sufficiently open for carriages, looking more like a royal forest, than the uncultivated lands of nature. "The loyal peasant, fighting after the government he lost by the late revolution, travels from Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania, in search of his former laws and protection; and having his expectations fulfilled by new marks of favour from the crown, in a grant of lands, he turns his plough at once into these fertile plains, and an abundant crop reminds him of his gratitude to his God and king." Above Turkey Point on the heights, is the townplot of Charlotteville, and at the extremity of the point, is the site of the projected wharves and docks, with a good channel leading to it. *Smyth.*

Charlotte hall, St. Mary's co. Maryland. A post office is kept here, 55 miles from Washington.

Charlotteville, a post town, the capital of Albemarle co. in Virginia, lies on the post road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 86 miles W N W of the former, and 557 eastward of the latter, and 40 S E by E of Staunton. It contains about 45 houses, a court house and a gaol, situated about half a mile N from a water of Rivanna river.

Charlotte Town, the capital of the island of St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Also, the name of a town on the S W side of the island of Dominica, in the W. Indies; and situated on the S side of a deep bay.

Charlotia, a town on the E shore of St. John's R. E. Florida, where that river is about half a mile wide. It was founded by Don Rolle, Esq. and is situated on a high bluff, 15 or 20 feet perpendicular from the river; and is in length half a mile, or more. The aborigines of America had a very great town in this place, as appears from the great tumuli and conical mounds of earth and shells, and other traces of a settlement which yet remain. The river, for near 12 miles above Charlotia, is divided into many channels by a number of islands.

Chartier, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

Chartier's Creek. See *Canonsburg* and *Morganza*.

Chartres, a fort which was built by the French, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, 3 miles northerly of *La Prairie du Rocher*, or the Rock Meadows, and 12 miles northerly of St. Genevieve, on the western side of that river. It was abandoned in 1772, being untenable by the constant washings of the Mississippi in high floods. The village southward of the fort was very inconsiderable in 1778. A mile above this is a village settled by 170 warriors of the Florias and Mitchigamias

tribes of Illinois Indians, who are idle and debauched.

Chat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite to the town of Osnabruck, in U. Canada, contains from 100 to 150 acres. The soil is good.

Chatbam, a maritime post town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, situated on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod, bounded E by the ocean, S by Vineyard sound, W by Harwich, and N by Pleasant bay. Its situation is convenient for the fishery; in which they have usually about 40 vessels employed. Its harbour contains 20 feet water at low tide. The place is remarkable for many shipwrecks on its shores. It has 1351 inhabitants, lies 93 miles S E of Boston, and 20 from Barnstable. Lat. 41 42 N, lon. 69 50 from Greenwich.

Chatbam, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1767, and in 1790 contained 58 inhabitants.

Chatbam, a flourishing township in Middlesex co. Connecticut, on the eastern bank of Connecticut R. and opposite Middletown city. On the banks of the Connecticut, half a mile above the city of Middletown, are inexhaustible quarries of that species of stone known by the name of *Connecticut stone*, excellent for foundations of buildings, fire places, door steps, and various other purposes. Here also have been discovered, coal mines which promise to be valuable. It was a part of the township of Middletown till 1767.

Chatbam, a township in Essex co. N. Jersey, is situated on Passaic R. 13 miles W of Elizabethtown, and nearly the same from Newark.

Chatbam, a township in Columbia co. N. York. By the state census of 1796, 380 of its inhabitants were electors.

Chatbam, a post town, Chester co. Pennsylvania, 131 miles from Washington.

Chatbam Co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, about the center of the state. It contains 11,645 inhabitants, of whom 2708 are slaves. Chief town, Pittsburg. The court house is a few miles W of Raleigh, on a branch of Cape Fear river, where is a post office.

Chatbam, a post town of S. Carolina, in Chesterfield district, on the W side of Great Pedee R. Its situation, in a highly cultivated and rich country, and at the head of a navigable river, bids fair to render it a place of great importance. In 1796, it had only about 30 houses, lately built.

Chatbam,

Chatham Co. in the lower district of Georgia, lies in the N E corner of the state, having the Atlantic ocean E, and Savannah river N E. It contains 12,946 inhabitants, including 9049 slaves. It is about 35 miles long, and 24 broad. The chief town is Savannah, the former capital of the state.

Chatham, or *Punjo bay*, a large bay on the W side of the S end of the promontory of E. Florida. It receives North and Delaware rivers.

Chatham, a township in Kent co. U. Canada, lying on the Sinclair and Thames opposite Harwich. It is 15 miles up the river Sinclair, situated on a fork of it, in a very desirable spot, so well protected, and so central, that as the population increases, it will doubtless become a large and flourishing place. A block house was erected here by governor Simcoe, and it was made a depot for the fine whale boats which were built by his direction. Indeed it possesses many advantages; the point is well suited for the launching of vessels, and the river is sufficiently deep for those of any size; so that a secure arsenal and building place, and an excellent dock might be made in the lesser branch of the forks, upon which there is now a mill. Firs are easily floated down from the pinery above, and other kinds of timber, necessary for ship building may be procured by water carriage. Its greatest disadvantage is the bar across its *embouchure* into lake St. Clair; but that is of sufficient depth for small craft rigged, and for large vessels when lightened, and it would answer as a good winter harbour for any vessel which navigates the lakes, if she made herself light enough to pass over the bar and go into the river; and this might easily be effected for all vessels, by having a flat bottomed lighter stationed at the mouth of the river for that especial purpose. Smyth.

Chatham House, in the territory of the Hudson bay company, N lat. 55 23 40, W lon. from Greenwich 98.

Chata Hatchi, or *Hatchi*, is the largest river which falls into St. Rose's bay in W. Florida. It is also called Pea R. and runs from N E entering the bottom of the bay through several mouths; but so shoal that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended this river about 25 leagues, where there was a small settlement of Couffac Indians. The soil and timber on the banks of the river resemble very much those of Escambia.

Chatauche, or *Gatabuche*, a river in Georgia. The northern part of Apalachicola river bears this name. It is about 30 rods wide, very rapid, and full of shoals. The lands on its banks are light and sandy, and the clay of a bright red. The lower creeks are settled in scattering clans and villages from the head to the mouth of this river. Their huts and cabins, from the high colour of the clay, resemble clusters of new burned brick kilns. The distance from this river to the Talapoosie R. is about 70 miles, by the war path, which crosses at the falls, just above the town of the Tuckabatches.

Chataughque Lake, in Genessee co. N. York, is about 18 miles long, and 3 broad. Conewango R. which runs a S S E course, connects it with Alleghany R. This lake is conveniently situated for a communication between lake Erie and the Ohio; there being water enough for boats from fort Franklin on the Alleghany to the N W corner of this lake; from thence there is a portage of 9 miles to Chataughque harbour on lake Erie, over ground capable of being made a good waggon road. This communication was once used by the French.

Chaudiere, River, a southern branch of the St. Lawrence. It rises in lake Megantic, in the High Lands, on the division line between Canada and the United States. From the same lake issue the head waters of Kennebeck river. The Chaudiere falls into the St. Lawrence a few miles above Quebec.

Chaudiere, one of the finest rivers in the N W part of N. America, which after an eastern course of 80 miles, falls into the Lake of the Woods, in lat. 49 N. Its banks are a rich soil, covered with groves of oak, pine, maple, and cedar. Its waters are stored with fish.

Chaudiere Lake, in U. Canada, is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chat. Smyth.

Chaudiere Falls, on the Ottawa river, in U. Canada, 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chaudiere. Smyth.

Chayanta, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, under the archbishop of Plata, 50 leagues from the city of La Plata. This country is famous for its gold and silver mines. The latter are still worked to advantage.

Cheat R. rises in Randolph co. Virginia, and after pursuing a N N W course, joins Monongahela

Monongahela R. 3 or 4 miles within the Pennsylvania line. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and 100 yards at the Dunkards settlement, 50 miles higher, and is navigable for boats except in dry seasons. There is a portage of 37 miles from this R. to the Potowmac at the mouth of Savage river.

Chebucto, a bay and harbour on the S E coast of Nova Scotia, distinguished by the loss of a French fleet in a former war between France and Great Britain. Near the head of this bay, on the W side, stands the city of Halifax, the capital of the province.

Chebsucto, or *Milford Haven*, a large and deep bay on the easternmost part of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the gut of Canso. Opposite to its mouth stands Isle Madame. Salmon R. falls into this bay from the W, and is remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

Chegomagan, a point of land about 60 miles in length, on the S side of lake Superior. About 100 miles W of this cape, a considerable river falls into the lake; upon its banks abundance of virgin copper is found.

Chekoutmies, a nation or tribe of Indians, who inhabit near the S bank of Saguenai R. in U. Canada.

Chelmsford, a post town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on the S side of Merrimack R. 26 miles N westerly from Boston, and contains 1290 inhabitants. There is an ingeniously constructed bridge over the river, at Pawtucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. The route of the Middlesex canal, which connects the waters of Merrimack with those of Boston harbour, is through the E part of Chelmsford.

Chelsea, called by the ancient natives *Winnifmet*, a town in Suffolk co. Massachusetts, with its islands, containing 849 inhabitants. Before its incorporation, in 1738, it was a ward of the town of Boston. It is situated N easterly of the metropolis, and separated from it by the ferry across the harbour, called Winnifmet. The Salem turnpike passes through the center of this town, which is now connected with Charlestown by Chelsea Bridge.

Chelsea, a township in Orange co. Vermont, having a court house, and several handsome buildings, 12 miles N W of Fairlee. It has 897 inhabitants.

Chelsea, the name of a parish in the city of Norwich, Conn. called the Landing, situated at the head of the river Thames,

14 miles N of New London, on a point of land formed by the junction of Shetucket and Norwich, or Little Rivers, whose united waters constitute the Thames. It is a busy, commercial, thriving, romantic, and agreeable place, of about 150 houses ascending one above another in tiers, on artificial foundations, on the south point of a high, rocky hill. Here is a post office.

Chemung. The western branch of Susquehanna R. is sometimes so called. See *Tioga River*.

Chemung, a post town in Tioga co. N. York. It has 515 inhabitants. It is on the NE side of Tioga R. and has Newton W, and Owego E, about 160 miles N W from N. York city, measuring in a straight line. Between this place and Newton, Gen. Sullivan, in his victorious expedition against the Indians, in 1779, had a desperate engagement with the Six Nations, whom he defeated. The Indians were strongly intrenched, and it required the utmost exertions of the American army, with field pieces, to dislodge them; although the former, including 250 Tories, amounted only to 800 men, while the Americans were 5000 in number, and well appointed in every respect.

Chenal Ecarte, Isle, near the entrance of the river St. Clair, in U. Canada, into lake St. Clair, east of Harlan's island; it contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

Chenal Ecarte, Isle de, in the river St. Lawrence, in U. Canada, opposite the township of Cornwall, contains from seven to eight hundred acres, the soil is good.

Chenango, a county of N. York, having Montgomery N E, Tioga W, Pennsylvania S. containing 15,666 inhabitants.

Chenango, is a northern branch of Susquehanna R. Many of the military townships are watered by the N W branch of this river. The towns of Fayette, Jerico, Greene, Clinton, and Chenengo, in Tioga co. lie between this river and the E waters of Susquehanna.

Chenengo, a post town, and one of the chief in Tioga co. N. York. The settled part of the town lies about 40 miles N E from Tioga point, between Chenengo R. and Susquehanna; has the town of Jerico on the northward. It has 1149 inhabitants.

Chenessee. See *Genessee*.

Cheparwas, or *Chipeways*, an Indian nation inhabiting the coast of lake Superior and the islands in the lake. They could, according to Mr. Hutchins, furnish 1000 warriors 30 years ago. Other tribes of this

this nation inhabit the country round Saguinam or Sagana Bay and lake Huron, bay Puan, and a part of lake Michigan. They were lately hostile to the United States, but, by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, they yielded to them the island de Bois Blanc. See *Six Nations*.

Cheparuyan Fort, is situated on a peninsula at the S western end of Athapescow lake, N lat. 58 45, W lon. 110 18; in the territory of the Hudson bay company.

Chepelio, an island in the bay of Panama, S. America, and in the province of Darien, 3 miles from the town of Panama, and supplies it with provisions and fruits. N lat. 8 46, E lon. 80 15.

Cheparuyans, a numerous tribe of American Indians, who live between lat. 60 and 65 N, and lon. 100 and 110 W. Their language is copious; dialects of it are spoken by various other tribes. The amusements of these people are few, their music is harsh, their dances awkward; they seldom practise either. Their country is cold and barren, producing little wood, and few vegetables beside moss, which in times of scarcity furnishes their food. Boiled in water, it dissolves into a clammy, nourishing substance. The fish in their waters, and deer on their mountains, are their principal support. To gain a scanty subsistence is a serious business; in a mournful temper they are constantly saying, "it is hard," in a whining voice. Like all savages ignorant of revelation, they are extremely superstitious. They mourn long for their deceased friends, never use their property, and sometimes sacrifice their own as a token of regret and sorrow. They are social and frank, seldom roused to great activity. They are sober, timorous, and selfish. They have a tradition that their fathers came from a very wicked country; that in traversing a great lake, narrow, shallow, and full of islands, they suffered great misery by the ice, snow, and perpetual winter. Their notions of religion are worthy notice. They believe the globe was once an entire ocean, no creature living then, except one great bird, whose eyes were fire, whose glances were lightning, the clapping of whose wings were thunder. This bird descended to the ocean, the earth rose to the surface. He called all the animals into existence. He then made the Cheparuyans from a dog, formed an arrow, which he gave them to preserve, but they carried it away, which so provoked the Omnipotent that he has

not appeared since. They have a strong impression of the longevity of mankind in the early ages of the world. They say that in ancient times their ancestors lived till their feet were worn out by walking, and their throats with eating. They also, like other nations in every quarter of the earth, give in their testimony to support the Mosaic history. They describe a deluge, which covered the whole earth, except the highest mountains, on which they were preserved. They believe that immediately after death they pass into another world, where they, in a *stone canoe*, embark on a large river, which bears them into a great lake, in view of a delightful island. Here they are judged according to the deeds done in the body, and receive a sentence of everlasting reward or misery. If their good actions predominate, they are landed on the island where they riot in endless pleasures. If their wicked actions weigh down the balance, their canoe sinks, they are buried to their chins in water, where they for ever remain, gazing with envy and anguish at the happy island, for ever struggling, but never able to reach the blissful shore.

Mc Kenzie.

Chepoor, a small Spanish town on the isthmus of Darien and Terra Firma, in S. America, seated on a river of the same name, 6 leagues from the sea. Lat. 10 42, lon. 77 50.

Cheputnatehook, the name of a portion of the river in some maps called Schoodook, and in others Passamaquoddy, or otherwise the existing boundary between the United States and New Brunswick.

Chequetan, or *Seguatancio*, on the coast of Mexico, or New Spain, lies 7 miles westward of the rocks of Seguatancio. Between this and Acapulco, to the eastward, is a beach of sand of 18 leagues extent, against which the sea breaks so violently, that it is impossible for boats to land on any part of it; but there is a good anchorage for shipping at a mile or two from the shore, during the fair season. The harbour of Chequetan is very hard to be traced, and of great importance to such vessels as cruise in these seas, being the most secure harbour to be met with in a vast extent of coast, yielding plenty of wood and water; and the ground near it is able to be defended by a few men. When Lord Anson touched here, the place was uninhabited.

Cibera, a river near Colan, in the province of Quito, in Peru, running to Am-

tage; from whence Paita has its fresh water.

Cheraws, formerly a district in the upper country of S. Carolina, now divided into Chesterfield, Marlborough, and Darlington districts. This part of Carolina is watered by Great Pedee R. and a number of smaller streams, on the banks of which the land is thickly settled and well cultivated. The chief towns are Greenville and Chatham. The court house in Cheraws district is 52 miles from Camden, as far from Lumberton; and 90 from Georgetown. The mail stops at this place.

Cherippe, an inconsiderable village on Terra Firma, from which the market of Panama is furnished with provisions weekly.

Cherokee, the ancient name of Tennessee R. The name of Tennessee was formerly confined to the southern branch which empties 15 miles above the mouth of Clinch R. and 18 below Knoxville.

Cherokees, a celebrated Indian nation, now on the decline. They reside in the northern parts of Georgia; and the southern parts of the state of Tennessee; having the Apalachian or Cherokee mountains on the E, which separate them from N. and S. Carolina, and Tennessee R. on the N and W, and the Creek Indians on the S. The country of the Cherokees, extending westward to the Mississippi and northward to the Six Nations, was surrendered, by treaty at Westminster, 1729, to the crown of Great Britain. The present line between them and the state of Tennessee is not yet settled. A line of experiment was drawn in 1792, from Clinch R. across Holston to Chilhowee mountain; but the Cherokee commissioners not appearing, it is called a line of experiment. The complexion of the Cherokees is brighter than that of the neighbouring Indians. They are robust and well made, and taller than many of their neighbours; being generally 6 feet high, a few are more, and some less. Their women are tall, slender, and delicate. The talents and morals of the Cherokees are held in great esteem. They were formerly a powerful nation; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, and with the whites, they are now reduced to about 1500 warriors; and they are becoming weak and pusillanimous. They have 43 towns now inhabited, and are making considerable advances towards civilization. Their fields are enclosed

with fences, and they have plenty of provisions. They spin and weave, and have knives, forks, plates, tea cups, and other furniture in a comfortable style. They raise large droves of cattle for market.

Cherry Valley, a post town in Otsego co. N. York, at the head of the creek of the same name, about 12 miles N E of Cooperstown, and 18 southerly of Conajohary, 61 W of Albany, and 336 from Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, and an academy, which generally has 60 or 70 scholars. It is a spacious building, 60 feet by 40. The township is very large, and lies along the E side of Otsego lake, and its outlet to Adiquatangie creek. It has 1552 inhabitants. This settlement suffered severely from the Indians in the revolutionary war.

Chefapeak, is one of the largest and safest bays in the United States. Its entrance is nearly E N E and S S W, between Cape Charles, lat. 37 12, and Cape Henry, lat. 37 in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It has many fertile islands, and these are generally along the E side of the bay, except a few solitary ones near the western shore. A number of navigable rivers and other streams empty into it, the chief of which are Susquehanna, Patapsco, Patuxent, Potowmac, Rappahannock, and York, from the N, all large and navigable. On the E side it receives Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Saint Michael's, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico, Manokin, and Pocomoke, beside many smaller streams. Chefapeak bay affords many excellent fisheries of herring and shad. There are also excellent crabs and oysters. It is the resort of swans, but is more particularly remarkable for a species of wild duck, called *canvashock*, whose flesh is entirely free from any fishy taste, and is admired by epicures, for its richness and delicacy. In a commercial point of view, this bay is of immense advantage to the neighbouring states, particularly to Virginia. Of that state it has been observed, with some little exaggeration, however, that "every planter has a river at his door."

Chefaunkook Lake, the source of the great W branch of Penobscot river.

Chefsadard Lake, about 210 miles N E by E of the Canadian house, on the E end of

of Slave lake, in the Hudson bay company's territory; is about 35 miles in length and the same in breadth. Its western shore is mountainous and rocky.

Chefsire Co. in N. Hampshire, lies in the S W part of the state, on the E bank of Connecticut river. It has the state of Massachusetts on the S, Grafton co. on the N, and Hillsborough co. E. It has 35 townships, of which Charlestown and Keene are the chief, and 38,825 inhabitants.

Chefsire, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts; celebrated for its good cheese. The famous *Mammoth cheese*, which was presented to the President of the United States, was made in this town; 140 miles N westerly from Boston. It has 1325 inhabitants.

Chefsire, a township in New Haven co. Connecticut, 15 miles N of New Haven city, and 26 S W of Hartford. It contains an Episcopal church and academy, and 3 congregational churches.

Chefnut Hill, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania. It has 916 inhabitants.

Chefnut Creek, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, in Virginia, where it crosses the Carolina line. Here, it is said, are iron mines.

Chefnut Ridge. Part of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania, is thus called, S eastward of Greensborough.

Chefter, a township in Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, settled originally by a few families from New England. From hence to Windsor is a road, the distance of 25 miles.

Chester, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, adjoining Westfield on the E, and about 20 miles N W of Springfield. It contains 1542 inhabitants.

Chester, a large, pleasant, and elevated township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire. It is 21 miles in length; and on the W side is a lake or pond, called Masabesie pond, 30 miles in circumference, which sends its waters to Merrimack R. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 2046 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is situated on the E side of Merrimack R. 14 miles N W of Haverhill, as far W of Exeter, 30 W by S of Portsmouth, 6 northerly of Londonderry, and 306 from Philadelphia. From the compact part of this town there is a gentle descent to the sea, which, in a clear day, may be seen. It is a post town, and contains above 200 houses, and a Congregational and a Presbyterian meeting house. Rattlesnake hill,

in this township, is a great curiosity; it's half a mile in diameter, of a circular form, and 400 feet high. On the S side, 10 yards from its base, is the entrance of a cave, called the Devil's Den, which is a room 15 or 20 feet square, and 4 high, floored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences, nearly in the form and size of a pear, which, when approached by a torch, throw out a sparkling lustre of almost every hue. It is a cold, dreary place, of which many frightful stories are told by those who delight in the marvellous.

Chester, a post town in Windsor co. Vermont, W of Springfield, and 11 miles W by S of Charlestown, in N. Hampshire, and contains 1878 inhabitants.

Chester, a borough and post town in Pennsylvania, and the capital of Delaware co. pleasantly situated on the W side of Delaware R. near Marcus Hook, and 13 miles N E of Wilmington. It contains about 100 houses, built on a regular plan, a court house, a gaol, a church, a Quaker meeting house, a market and brick school house. From Chester to Philadelphia is 20 miles by water, and 15 N E by land; here the river is narrowed by islands of marsh, which are generally banked, and turned into rich and immensely valuable meadows. The first colonial assembly was convened here, the 4th of Dec. 1682. The place affords genteel inns and good entertainment, and is the resort of much company from the metropolis, during the summer season. It was incorporated in Dec. 1795, and is governed by 2 burgesses, a constable, a town clerk, and 3 assistants; whose power is limited to preserve the peace and order of the place. Asbestos is found in the vicinity.

Chester Co. in Pennsylvania, W of Delaware co. and S W of Philadelphia; about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains 39 townships, of which W. Chester is the shire town, and 32,093 inhabitants. Iron ore is found in the northern parts, which employs 6 forges. These manufacture about 1000 tons of bar iron annually. In the co. are 106 merchant and grist mills, 115 saw mills, 18 fulling mills, 4 slitting mills, 6 oil mills, 1 snuff mill, 6 paper mills, 2 furnaces, 8 forges, and 12 tilhammers. Chief town West Chester.

Chester, a post town of S. Carolina; 22 miles S of Pinckney court house, and 38 N W of Columbia. A post office is kept here.

here. The town is watered by Sandy R. It stands on an eminence, on the great road from Virginia to Georgia.

Chester R. a navigable water of the eastern shore of Maryland, which rises two miles within the line of Delaware state, by two sources, Cyprus and Andover creeks, which unite at Bridgetown; runs nearly S westward; after passing Chester it runs S nearly 3 miles, when it receives S E creek, and 15 miles farther, in a S W direction, it empties into Chesapeake bay, at Love point. It forms an island at its mouth, and by a channel on the E side of Kent I. communicates with Eastern bay. It is proposed to cut a canal, about 11 miles long, from Andover creek, a mile and an half from Bridgetown, to Salisbury, on Upper Duck creek, which falls into Delaware at Hook island.

Chester, a post town and capital of Kent co. Maryland, on the W side of Chester river, 14 miles from its confluence with the Chesapeake. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, court house, and gaol. The college has a fund of £.1250. A county court is held here twice a year, and an orphans court five times. It is 77 miles S W of Philadelphia.

Chester, a small town in Shannandoah co. Virginia, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of Allen's or North R. and South R. which form the Shannandoah; 16 miles S by W of Winchester. N lat. 39 2, W lon. 78 22.

Chester, a district of S. Carolina, on Wateree R. It is 40 miles long, and 23 broad. It is well watered by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy rivers. The low grounds are often overflowed. It has 8185 inhabitants, of whom 1164 are slaves.

Chester, a town in Cumberland co. Virginia, situated on the S W bank of James R. 15 miles N of Blandford, and 6 S of Richmond.

Chester, a post town 12 miles square, in Orange co. N. York, on the W of Scroon Lake, about 25 miles S W of Ticonderoga, and has 500 inhabitants.

Chester, a post town of Kennebeck co. Maine, 693 miles N E of Washington.

Chesterfield, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 14 miles W of Northampton. It contains 180 houses, and 1323 inhabitants.

Chesterfield, a post town in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut R. having Westmoreland N, and Hinsdale S. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 2161 inhabitants. It lies

about 25 miles S by W of Charlestown, and about 90 or 100 W of Portsmouth. About the year 1730, the garrison of fort Dummer was alarmed with frequent explosions, and with columns of fire and smoke emitted from West river mountain, in this township, and 4 miles distant from that fort. The like appearances have been observed at various times since; particularly one in 1752, was the most severe of any. There are two places, where the rocks bear marks of having been heated and calcined.

Chesterfield, a district in S. Carolina, on the N. Carolina line. It is about 30 miles long, and 29 broad.

Chesterfield Co. in Virginia, is between James and Appamatox rivers. It is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad; and contains 6636 free inhabitants, and 7852 slaves.

Chesterfield Inlet, on the W side of Hudson bay, in New South Wales, upwards of 200 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth; full of islands.

Chesterfield, a town in Essex co. N. York, N of Willborough, on the W bank of L. Champlain.

Chesterfield, a post town, of Caroline co. Virginia, 102 miles from Washington.

Chesterstown, a post town and the capital of Kent co. Maryland, on the W side of Chester R. 16 miles S W of Georgetown, 38 E by S from Baltimore, and 81 S W of Philadelphia. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, court house, and gaol. The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of *Washington*. It is under the direction of 24 Trustees, who are empowered to supply vacancies and hold estates, whose yearly value shall not exceed £.6000 currency. In 1787, it had a permanent fund of £.1250 a year settled upon it by law. N lat. 39 12, W lon. 75 57.

Chetimachas. The Chetimachas fork is an outlet of Mississippi R. in Louisiana, about 30 leagues above New Orleans, and after running in a southerly direction about 8 leagues from that river, divides into two branches, one of which runs S westerly, and the other S easterly, to the distance of 7 leagues, when they both empty their waters into the Mexican gulf. On the Chetimachas, 6 leagues from the Mississippi, there is a settlement of Indians of the same name; and thus far it is uniformly 100 yards broad, and from 2 to 4 fathoms deep, when the water is lowest. Some drifted logs have formed a shoal at its mouth on the Mississippi; but as the water is deep under them, they could be easily

asily removed; and the Indians say there is nothing to impede navigation from their village to the gulf. The banks are more elevated than those of the Mississippi, and in some places are so high as never to be overflowed. The natural productions are the same as on the Mississippi, but the soil, from the extraordinary size and compactness of the canes, is superior. If measures were adopted and pursued with a view to improve this communication, there would soon be, on its banks, the most prosperous and important settlements in that colony.

Chetimachas, *Grand Lake of*, in Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is 24 miles long, and 9 broad. Lake de Portage, which is 13 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, communicates with this lake at the northern end, by a strait $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide. The country bordering on these lakes, is low and flat, timbered with cypress, live, and other kinds of oak; and on the eastern side, the land between it and the Chafalaya R. is divided by innumerable streams, which occasion as many islands. Some of these streams are navigable. A little distance from the S eastern shore of the lake Chetimachas, is an Island where persons passing that way generally halt as a resting place. Nearly opposite this island, there is an opening which leads to the sea. It is about 150 yards wide, and has 16 or 17 fathom water.

Chettenbam, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, has 680 inhabitants.

Chiameatlan, a maritime province of Mexico, in N America, with a town of the same name, said to be 37 leagues either way, from N to S, or from E to W. It is very fertile, contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The native Indians are well made and warlike. The river St. Jago empties into the sea here, N W from the point of St. Blas. The chief town is St. Sebastian.

Chiapa, a river and inland province of Mexico or New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. This province is bounded by Tabasco on the N, by Yucatan N E, by Soconusco S E, and by Vera Paz on the E. It is 85 leagues from E to W, and about 30 where narrowest, but some parts are near 100. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnut, wood vines, aromatic gums, balsams, liquid amber, tacamahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and sovereign balsams; also with corn, cocoa, cotton and wild cochineal, pears, apples, quinces, &c. Here

they have achiotte, which the natives mix with their chocolate to give it a bright colour. Chiapa abounds with cattle of all sorts; it is famous for a fine breed of horses, so valuable, that they send their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off. Beasts of prey are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province there is variety of snakes, particularly in the hilly parts, some of which are said to be 20 feet long, others of a curious red colour, and streaked with white and black, which the Indians tame, and even put them about their necks. Here are two principal towns called Chiapa. The Chiapese are of a fair complexion, courteous, great masters of music, painting and mechanics, and obedient to their superiors. The principal river is that of Chiapa, which, running from the N, through the country of the Quelenes, at last falls into the sea at Tabasco. It is well watered; and by means of Chiapa R. they carry on a pretty brisk trade with the neighbouring provinces, which chiefly consists in cochineal and silk; in which last commodity the Indians employ their wives for making handkerchiefs of all colours, which are bought up by the Spaniards and sent to Europe. Though the Spaniards reckon this one of their poorest provinces in America, as having no mines or sand of gold, nor any harbour on the S Sea, yet in size it is inferior to none but Guatemala. Beside, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards, because the strength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an easy entrance by the river Tabasco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Yucatan.

Chiapa, the name of two towns in the above province; the one is sometimes called *Ciudad Real*, or the Royal city, and the other *Chiapa de los Indos*, inhabited by Spaniards. *Ciudad Real* is a bishop's see, and the seat of the judicial courts. It is delightfully situated on a plain, surrounded with mountains, and almost equally distant from the North and South Seas, and 100 leagues N W from Guatemala. The bishop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year. The place is neither populous nor rich; and the Spanish gentry here are become a proverb on account of their pride, ignorance, and poverty. It has several monasteries; and the cathedral is an elegant structure. This city is governed by magistrates chosen amongst the burghesses of the town, by a particular privilege granted them by the king of Spain. N lat. 17, W lon.

lon. 96 40. The other town, called *Chiapa de los Indos*, that is, as belonging to the Indians, is the largest they have in this country, and lies in a valley near the river *Tabasco*, which abounds with fish, and is about 12 leagues N W of *Chiapa*, or *Ciudad Real*. The celebrated *Bartholomew de las Casas*, the friend of mankind, was the first bishop of *Chiapa*; and having complained to the court of Madrid of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges, and exemption from slavery. This is a very large and rich place, with many cloisters and churches in it, and no town has so many *Dons* of Indian blood as this *Chiapa*. On the river they have several boats, in which they often exhibit sea fights and sieges. In the environs are several farms well stocked with cattle, and some sugar plantations. Wheat is brought here from the Spanish *Chiapa*, and of it they make hard biscuit, which the poorer Spaniards and Indians carry about and exchange for cotton wool, or such little things as they want. There are about 20,000 Indians in this town.

Chicapee, or *Chickabee*, a small river in Massachusetts. The principal branches of which rise in Rutland and Leicester, uniting in the E part of Brookfield, the stream runs into Quaboag pond, issuing thence it unites with Ware river, and 6 miles after empties into the Connecticut at Springfield.

Chickamogga, a large creek which runs N westerly into Tennessee river. Its mouth is 6 miles above the Whirl, and about 27 S W from the mouth of the Hiwassee. N lat. 35 18. The Chickamogga Indian towns lie on this creek and on the bank of the Tennessee. See *Chickamages*.

Chichester, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townships in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, the first containing 385, the other 522 inhabitants.

Chichester, a small township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, about 35 miles N W of Exeter, and 45 from Portsmouth. It lies on Suncook R. was incorporated in 1727, and contains 775 inhabitants.

Chickahominy, a small navigable river in Virginia. At its mouth in James river, 37 miles from Point Comfort, in Chesapeake bay, is a bar, on which is only 12 feet water at common flood tide. Vessels passing that, may go 8 miles up the river; those of 10 feet draught 12 miles; and vessels of 6 tons burden may go 32 miles up the river.

Chickamacomico Creek, in Dorchester co. Maryland, runs southerly between the

towns of Middletown and Vienna, and empties into Fishing bay.

Chickamages, a part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, known by this name, inhabit 5 villages on Tennessee river. See *Chickamogga*.

Chickasaw Bluff, is on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, within the territory of the United States, in N lat. 35. The Spaniards erected here a strong, stockaded fort, with cannon, and furnished it with troops, all in the space of 24 hours, in the month of June, 1795. It has since been given up according to the treaty of 1796.

Chickasaw, a creek which falls into the Wabash from the E, a little below Post St. Vincent.

Chickasaw, a river which empties into the Mississippi, on the E side, 104 miles N from the mouth of Margot, and 67 S W of Mine au fer. The lands here are of an excellent quality, and covered with a variety of useful timber, canes, &c. This river may be ascended during high floods upwards of 30 miles with boats of several tons burden.

Chickasaws, a famous nation of Indians, who inhabit the country on the E side of the Mississippi, on the head branches of the Tombigbee, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the N W corner of the state of Georgia, and N of the country of the Choctaws. Their country is an extensive plain, tolerably well watered from springs, and of a pretty good soil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in N lat. 34 23, W lon. 89 30. The number of souls in this nation has been formerly reckoned at 1725, of which 575 were fighting men. There are some negroes among the Chickasaws, who either were taken captive in war, or ran away from their masters, and sought safety among the Indians. Their origin as given to a late Missionary, Mr. Bullen, is this: "We are only a family from a great, rich nation, towards the setting sun, as far as Indians travel in two moons; our fathers dreamed that towards the rising sun was the land of life; these people know more than Indians, and are above want; from them our posterity will learn good things. Our fathers then travelled, came here; this is the land of life. Our great Father's white children, know more than Indians; Chickasaws not hurt any of them. Bye and bye we learn of them things make us glad." This agrees with the history of their conduct; other accounts say they glory in having never shed the blood of an English American; that they have

have merited more from the United States than all the other Indian tribes. Like other savages they believe in witchcraft; every man has as many wives as he pleases; their connection is only during the pleasure of the parties; the children when the parents separate belong to the mother. A Chickasaw beau is loaded with ornaments, and covered with various paintings, with a looking glass in his pocket, or suspended by his side. They have lately given a kind reception to a Christian Missionary from N. York, and it may be hoped that soon morals and the state of society will be improved among them. They have fields well cultivated, plenty of cows, horses, hogs, and corn. Numbers of white people have settled in their neighbourhood, over whom our agent with the Indians acts as magistrate. In one of their towns is a post office. In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, with 900 men, beside seamen, sailed from Cuba with a design to conquer Florida. He travelled northward to the Chickasaw country, about lat. 35 or 36; and 3 years after died, and was buried on the bank of Mississippi river.

Chicomuzelo, a town in the province of Chiapa, in New Spain, having a cave very narrow at the entry, but spacious within, with a stagnant lake, which is, however, clear, and is 2 fathoms deep towards the banks.

Chibemecomet Island, or *Chickminockcumneck*, on the coast of N. Carolina, lies between Roanoke island and the northern entrance into Pamlico sound.

Chibobocki, an Indian nation who were confederates of the Lenopi or Delawares, and inhabited the western bank of Delaware R. which was anciently called by their name. Their southern boundary was Duck creek, in Newcastle co.

Chikago R. empties into the S W end of lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. Here the Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land 6 miles square.

Chignecto Channel, the N western arm of the bay of Fundy, into which Petitcodiac R. falls. The spring tides rise here 60 feet.

Chilapan, a town in N. Spain, in the country of the Coahuixas. Between this and Tcoiltylan is an entire mountain of loadstone.

Chileca, a town in the jurisdiction of Canette in Peru, S. America, celebrated for its excellent saltpetre, of which gun powder is made in the metropolis. It abounds with plenty of fish, fruits, pulse, and poultry. I. N

try, in which it carries on a very considerable trade with Lima, 10 leagues distant. S lat. 12 31, W lon. 76 5.

Chilebury, a post town in Caroline co. Virginia, 90 miles from Washington.

Chili, in S. America, is bounded by Peru, on the N; by Paraguay or La Plata, on the E; by Patagonia, on the S; and by the Pacific Ocean on the W. It is in length about 1260 miles, in breadth 580; between 25 and 44 S lat. and between 65 and 85 W lon. It lies on both sides of the Andes. Chili proper, lies on the W; and Cuyo or Cutio, on the E. The principal towns in the former, are St. Jago and Baldivia; in the latter, St. John de Frontiera. The climate of Chili, is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the intense heats of the torrid, and the piercing colds of the frigid zones. Along the coast of the Pacific ocean, they enjoy a fine temperate air, and a clear serene sky, most part of the year; but sometimes the winds that blow from the mountains, in winter, are exceedingly sharp. There are few places in this extensive country, where the soil is not exuberantly rich; and were its natural advantages seconded by the industry of the inhabitants, Chili would be the most opulent kingdom in America. The horses and mules of Chili, are in great esteem, particularly the former. Prodigious numbers of oxen, goats and sheep, are fattened in the luxuriant pastures of Chili, and indeed this is the only part of husbandry to which the inhabitants pay any considerable attention. An ox well fattened may be purchased, for four dollars. Turkeys, geese, and all kinds of poultry, are found here in the same profusion. The coasts abound with many excellent fish; there are also vast numbers of whales and sea wolves. The soil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped to enable them to sustain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom and bear fruit throughout the year. Olives also, and almond trees, thrive exceedingly well; and the inhabitants press a kind of muscadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any of the kind made in Spain. Mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead, abound in this country. Vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which when manufactured, is estimated at no less than 800,000 dollars. Chili has always had commercial

cial connections with the neighbouring Indians on its frontiers, with Peru and Paragua. The Indians, in their transactions, are found to be perfectly honest. Chili supplies Peru with hides, dried fruit, copper, salt meat, horses, hemp, and corn; and receives in exchange, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, earthen ware, some manufactures made at Quito, and some articles of luxury brought from Europe. To Paragua she sends wine, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in payment, mules, wax, cotton, the herb of Paragua, negroes, &c. The commerce between the two colonies is not carried on by sea; it hath been found more expeditious, safer, and even less expensive, to go by land, though it is 354 leagues from St. Jago to Buenos Ayres, and more than 40 leagues of the way are amidst the snows and precipices of the Cordilleras. The Indians in this country are still in a great measure unconquered; they live scattered in the deserts and forests, and it is impossible to ascertain their numbers. Those Indians, which are not subject to the Spanish yoke, are very honest in their commercial transactions; but like almost all other Indians, they are very fond of spirituous liquors. They live in small huts, which they build in the course of a day or two at farthest; and which they abandon when hard pushed by an enemy. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to subdue them have proved ineffectual. It is almost equally difficult to ascertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbe Raynal says, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago; if this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili must be more considerable than has been generally supposed. St. Jago is the capital of this country, and the seat of government. The commandant there is subordinate to the Viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war; but he is independent of him as chief administrator of justice, and president of the royal audience. Eleven inferior officers, distributed in the province, are charged, under his orders, with the details of administration. This country was first discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro, in 1525.

Chilhowee Mountain, in the southeastern part of the state of Tennessee, and between it and the Cherokee country.

Chilisqueague, a township on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania.

Chillakotbe, an Indian town on the Great

Miami, which was destroyed in 1782 by a body of militia from Kentucky. Gen. Harmar supposes this to be the "English Tawixtwi," in Hutchins's map. Here are the ruins of an old fort; and on both sides of the river are extensive meadows. This name is applied to many different places, in honour of an influential chief, who formerly headed the Shawanoes. See *Tawixtwi*.

Chillakotbe, Old, is an Indian town destroyed by the forces of the U. S. in 1780. It lies about 3 miles S of Little Miami R. The country in its vicinity is of a rich soil, and is beautifully chequered with meadows.

Chilmark, a township on Martha's Vineyard I. Duke's co. Massachusetts, containing 800 inhabitants. It lies 90 miles S by E of Boston. See *Martha's Vineyard*.

Chiloe, a considerable island of Chili, S. America, the S part of which is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, and the continent there forms a bay; it is situated between 42 and 44, of S lat. being about 150 miles in length and 21 in breadth. The island produces all necessary provisions, excepting wine, and quantities of ambergris are found on the coast. It has an indifferent fort called Chacao. Castro, the chief town, stands between two brooks, with a small castle which commands the harbour. It has no other defence, and the houses are few and scattered.

Chilloas, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of Truxillo, in S. America.

Chilques, a jurisdiction of S. America, in Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 8 leagues S E from that city. Its commerce consists in woollen manufactures, grain of all kinds, cows, sheep, &c.

Chimbo, a jurisdiction in the province of Zinto, in S. America, in the torrid zone. The capital is also called by the same name.

Chimborazo, in the province of Quito, is the highest point of the Andes, and the highest mountain as yet known in the world; being, according to Condamine, 19,200 feet; according to others, 20,608 feet, above the level of the sea. It lies nearly under the line, being in 1 41 40, S lat. yet its tops are covered with ice and snow, and by the winds which blow from it, the country adjacent is often pierced with intolerable cold.

Chinca, a large and pleasant valley in the diocese of Lima, in Peru. Pizarro desired

desired the king of Spain that this might be the limits of his government on the S, and that the river St. Jago should bound it on the N. The valley bears good wheat, and Spanish vines thrive well in it.

Chincacoca, a lake in Peru, in the town of Cuanuca.

Chiparwas. See *Cheparwas*.

Chipparwa, an inconsiderable place near the falls of Niagara, 10 miles from Queenstown.

Chipparwa Creek, a stream which empties itself into Niagara R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the falls, it is a fine canal without falls 40 miles in length. It has its name from the Indians, who once inhabited its banks. Here is a garrison, a few stores, and several houses.

Chippewa R. runs S westward into Mississippi R. in that part where the confluent waters form lake Pepin, in N lat. 44, W lon. 93 54.

Chiragow. See *Plein river*.

Chissel, a fort in the state of Tennessee, 24 miles from English ferry, on New river; 43 from Abingdon, and 107 from Long island, on Holston.

Chittenden Co. in Vermont, lies on lake Champlain, between Franklin co. on the N, and Addison S; La Moille river passes through its N W corner, and Onion river divides it nearly in the center. Its chief town is Burlington. It contains 12,778 inhabitants.

Chittenden, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, contains 327 inhabitants. The road over the mountain passes through this township. It lies 7 miles E from the fort on Otter creek, in Pittsford, and about 60 N by E from Bennington.

Chittenengo, or *Canaseraga*, a considerable stream which runs northerly into Lake Oneida.

Chocolate Creek, a head water of Tioga R. in N. York, whose mouth is 10 miles S W of the Painted Post.

Chocolococa, which the Spaniards call Castro Virreyna, a town of Peru, 60 leagues S eastward of Lima, is very famous for its silver mines, which are at the top of a great mountain, always covered with snow, and but 2 leagues from the town. The stones of the mine are of a dark blue colour; these being calcined and powdered, then steeped in water and quicksilver, the filth is separated and the silver melted and formed into bars. These veins are not very rich, but the metal is very fine. They make plenty of wine here, where it attains a greater degree of per-

fection, owing to the pureness of the air, than it is observed to have elsewhere.

Chocope, a town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in S. America, in Peru; 14 leagues southward of St. Pedro. Here are about 90 or 100 houses, and about 60 or 70 families, chiefly Spaniards, with some of the other casts, but not above 25 Indian families. It has a church built of brick, both large and decent. The people here mention a rain that fell in 1726, which lasted 40 nights, beginning constantly at 4 or 5 in the evening, and ceasing at the same hour next morning, which laid most of the houses in ruins. S lat. 7 46.

Chocornua, a mountain in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the N line of Strafford co. N of Tamworth.

Chocuito, or rather *Chucuito*, or *Titi Caca*, a large lake near Paria, in S. America, and in Peru, into which a great number of rivers empty themselves. It is 240 miles in circumference, and in some parts 80 fathoms deep; yet the water cannot be drank, it is so very turbid. It abounds in fish, which they dry and salt, and exchange with the neighbouring provinces for brandy, wines, meal, or money. It is said the ancient Yncas, on the conquest of Peru, by the Spaniards, threw into this lake, all their riches of gold and silver. It was this lake into which the Ynca Huana Capac, threw the famous chain of gold, the value of which was immense. It abounds with flags and rushes, of which Capac Vupanchi, the fifth Ynca, built a bridge, for transporting his army to the other side.

Choisul Bay, on the N W coast of the islands of the Arfacides, W of Port Praslin. The inhabitants on this bay, like those at Port Praslin, have a custom of powdering their hair with lime, which burns it and gives it a red appearance.

Chops, *The*, in Kennebeck river, 3 miles above Swan Island.

Choptank, a large navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, emptying into Chesapeake bay

Chowan Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, on the N side of Albemarle sound. It contains 3730 inhabitants, of whom 1760 are slaves. Chief town, Edenton.

Chowan R. in N. Carolina, falls into the N W corner of Albemarle sound. It is 3 miles wide at the mouth, but narrows fast as you ascend it. It is formed 5 miles from the Virginia line, by the confluence of Meherrin, Nottaway, and Black rivers, which all rise in Virginia.

Christ Church, a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 4034 inhabitants, of whom 449 are whites, 3585 slaves.

Christian, a co. of Kentucky, containing 2318 inhabitants. At the court house is a post office, 816 miles from Washington.

Christiana Bridge, a post town in New-castle co. Delaware, is situated on a navigable creek of its name, 12 miles from Elkton, 9 S W of Wilmington, and 37 S W of Philadelphia. The town, consisting of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church, stands on a declivity which commands a pleasant prospect of the country towards the Delaware. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia in flour. It is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake; which are 13 miles asunder at this place. It was built by the Swedes, in 1640, and thus called after their queen.

Christiana Creek, on which the above town is situated, falls into Delaware R. from the S W, a little below Wilmington. It is proposed to cut a canal of about 9 miles in length, in a S western direction from this creek, at the town of Christiana (6 miles W S W of New Castle) to Elk R. in Maryland, about a mile below Elkton. See *Delaware*, and *Wilmington*.

Christiana, St. one of the Marquesas isles, called by the natives Waitahū, lies under the same parallel with St. Pedro, 3 or 4 leagues more to the west. Resolution bay, near the middle of the W side of the island, is in lat. 9 55 30 S, lon. 139 8 40 W, from Greenwich; and the W end of Dominica N 15 W. Capt. Cook gave this bay the name of his ship. It was called Port Madre de Dios by the Spaniards. This island produces cotton of a superior kind. A specimen of it is deposited in the museum of the Mass. Hist. Society.

Christiansburg, the chief town of Montgomery co. Virginia. It contains very few houses; has a court house and goal, situated near a branch of Little R. a water of the Kanhaway. It is 478 miles from Philadelphia. N lat. 37 5.

Christianssted, the principal town in the island of Santa Cruz, situated on the N side of the island, on a fine harbour. It is the residence of the Danish governor, and is defended by a stone fortrefs.

Christianstoville, a post town of Mecklenburg co. Virginia, 243 miles from Washington.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific ocean, lies entirely solitary, nearly equally distant

from the Sandwich islands on the N, and the Marquesas on the S. It was so named by Capt. Cook, on account of his first landing there, on Christmas day. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. A ship touching at this desolate isle must expect nothing but turtle, fish, and a few birds. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, and bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W side of which there is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. N lat. 1 59, W lon. 157 30.

Christmas Sound, in Terra del Fuego, S. America, S lat. 55 21, W lon. 69 57.

Christophers, St. an island in the W. Indies, belonging to G. Britain, commonly called, by the sailors, St. Kitts; by the ancient Indians, Ay-ay; and by the Charaibes, Lianniga, or the fertile island, is situated in N lat. 17, W lon. 62; and is 20 miles long and 7 broad, containing about 80 square miles. It was discovered in November, 1493, by Columbus himself, who was so pleased with its appearance, that he honoured it with his own christian name; but it was neither planted nor possessed by the Spaniards. It is however the oldest of all the British territories in the W. Indies. In 1626, it was settled by the French and English conjointly; but entirely ceded to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Great quantities of indigo were formerly raised here. In 1770, the exports amounted to above £.419,000 sterling, in sugar, molasses, and rum; and near £.8000 for cotton. Beside cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397 cwt. of sugar, and in 1790, but about 113,000 cwt. It is computed that this island contains 6000 whites, and 36,000 negroes. In February, 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored to Britain by the treaty of 1783.

Chumbi Vilcas, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, in Peru, about 40 leagues from that city; it produces corn, fruits, large pastures for cattle, and mines of gold and silver.

Church Creek Town, in Dorchester co. Maryland, lies at the head of Church creek, a branch of Hudson R. 7 miles S westerly from Cambridge.

Church Hill, a village, where is a post office, in Queen Anne's co. Maryland; N W of Bridgetown, and N E of Centreville 8 miles, and 85 S W from Philadelphia. N lat. 40 9, W lon. 75 53.

Church Hill Fort, in New N. Wales, stands at the mouth of Seal R. on the E side

side of Hudson bay; 120 miles N N E of York Fort. N lat. 48 58, W lon. 94 13.

Churchill R. in New S. Wales, runs N easterly into the W side of Hudson bay, at Church Hill Fort, in lat. 58 57 32 N, lon. 94 12 30 W. See *New Britain, Sheebary, &c.*

Churchtown, a village in the N E part of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E N E of Lancaster, and 50 W N W of Philadelphia. It has 12 houses, and an Episcopal church; and in the environs are two forges, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar iron annually.

Ciaca, a jurisdiction in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Plata, and 90 leagues distant from that city; abounding in cocoa, cattle, and some silver mines.

Cibola, or *Civola*, the name of a town in, and also the ancient name of, New Granada, in Terra Firma, S. America. The country here, though not mountainous, is very cool; and the Indians are said to be the whitest, wittiest, most sincere and orderly of all the aboriginal Americans. When the country was discovered, they had each but one wife, and were excessively jealous. They worshipped water, and an old woman that was a magician; and believed she lay hid under one of their lakes.

Cicero, in Lyfander township, N. York, on the S W side of Oneida lake; and between it, the Salt lake, and the Salt springs. See *Lyfander*.

Cinloa, called by some *Cinoleo*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New Spain. It has the gulf of California on the W, the province of Culiacan on the S, and the kingdom of New Mexico on the N and E. From S E to N E it is about 100 leagues; and not above 40 where broadest. On the E side it is bounded by the high, craggy mountains, called Tepecuan, 30 or 40 leagues from the sea. It is well watered, its rivers abound with fish, and the air is serene and healthful. It abounds with all sorts of fruit, and grain, and cotton. The natives are hardy and industrious, and manufacture cotton cloth, with which they clothe themselves.

Cincinnati, a flourishing port town in the state of Ohio. It stands on the N bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking R. 2½ miles S W of Fort Washington, and about 8 miles westerly of Columbia. Both these towns lie between Great and Little Miami rivers. Cincinnati contains about 300 houses; and is 82 miles N by E of Frankfort; 90 N W of Lexington, and

779 W by S of Philadelphia. Some persons a short time since, in digging a well, on the hill, in this town, at the depth of 90 feet came to a stump of a tree, the roots of which were so found that they had to be cut away with an axe; at 94 feet they came to another, which still bore evident marks of the axe, and on its top there appeared as if some iron tool had been consumed by rust. N lat. 39 22, W lon. 85 44.

Cincinnati, is the S easternmost of the military townships of N. York state. It has Virgil W, and Salem E, and lies on two branches of Tioughnioga R. a N western branch of the Chenango. The center of the town lies 53 miles S W by W of Cooperstown, and 39 S E by S of the S E end of Salt Lake. N lat. 42 30.

Cirencester. See *Marcus Hook*.

City Point, in Prince George co. Virginia, a post office is kept here, 169 miles from Washington. See *Bermuda Hundred*.

Ciudad Real, the capital city of Chiapa, in New Spain. In 1570, it contained about 100 Spanish inhabitants. See *Chiapa*.

Ciudad Real, is the capital of the province of Guaira, in the Edifision of Paraguay.

Claies, *Lake aux*, now Lake Simcoe, is situated between York and Gloucester bay on Lake Huron, in U. Canada; it has a few small islands, and several good harbours; a vessel has been built for the purpose of facilitating the communication by that rout. *Smyth*.

Clair, St. a county in the Indiana territory, was laid off 27th April, 1790. Its boundaries are thus officially described: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack river; running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the Little river above fort Massac, upon the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river; and up the Illinois to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of the said rivers Illinois and Mississippi." It contains 1255 inhabitants.

Clair, St. a fort in the Indiana territory, 25 miles N of fort Hamilton, on a small creek which falls into the Great Miami; 21 miles S of fort Jefferson.

Clair, St. Lake, lies about half way between lake Huron and lake Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the three great lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them through the river or strait, called D'E-troit, or the Strait, into lake Erie. Its channel, as also that of the lake, is sufficiently

cently deep for vessels of very considerable burden. See *D'Etoit*.

Clam Town, See *Egg harbour*.

Clare, a township on St. Mary's bay, in Annapolis co. Nova Scotia. It has about 50 families, and is composed of woodland and salt marsh.

Claremont, a post town in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, opposite Ascutney mountain, in Vermont, and on the N side of Sugar R. 24 miles S of Dartmouth college, and 82 S W by W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 1889 inhabitants.

Claremont, Co. in Sumpter district, S. Carolina. Statesburg is the county town.

Clarence Township, in the county of Stormont, U. Canada, is the 5th township as you ascend the Ottawa river.

Clarendon. See *Cape Fear river*.

Clarendon Co. in Sumpter district, S. Carolina, about 30 miles long, and 30 broad.

Clarendon, a township near the center of Rutland co. Vermont, watered by Otter Creek and its tributary streams; 14 or 15 miles E of Fairhaven, and 44 N E of Bennington. It contains 1789 inhabitants. On the S E side of a mountain in the westerly part of Clarendon, or in the edge of Timmouth, is a curious cave, the mouth of which is not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. In its descent, the passage makes an angle with the horizon of 35 or 40 degrees; but continues of nearly the same diameter through its whole length, which is $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At that distance from the mouth, it opens into a spacious room, 20 feet long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 18 or 20 feet high. Every part of the floor, sides and roof of this room appear to be a solid rock, but very rough and uneven. The water is continually percolating through the top, and has formed stalactites of various forms; many of which are conical, and some have the appearance of massive columns. From this room there is a communication by a narrow passage to others equally curious.

Clarke, a new county of Kentucky, between the head waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers. It contains 7523 inhabitants, 1535 being slaves. Its chief town is Winchester.

Clarke Township, in the co. of Durham, U. Canada, lies to the W of Hope, and fronts lake Ontario.

Clarksburg, a post and chief town of Harrison co. Virginia. It contains about 40 houses, a court house, and gaol; and

stands on the E side of Monongahela R. 40 miles S W of Morgan town.

Clarksburg, a town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. bounded N by Stanford in Vermont, W by Williamstown, containing 253 souls.

Clarksburg, a post town of Montgomery co. Maryland, 29 miles from Washington.

Clarksburg, a post town, Jackson co. Georgia, 704 miles from Washington.

Clarks Ferry, Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, where is a post office, 154 miles from Washington.

Clarkeville, a town on the E bank of the Mississippi river, near the boundary line between Georgia and W Florida. This place was appointed to be the rendezvous of the Spanish and American Commissioners who were authorized to run the divisional line between Spain and the United States, according to the Treaty of 1795.

Clarkstown, in Orange co. N. York, lies on the W side of the Tappan Sea, 2 miles distant; northerly from Tappan township, 6 miles, and from N. York city, 29 miles. By the state census of 1796, 224 of its inhabitants were electors.

Clarksville, or *Clerkville*, a post and chief town of Montgomery co. Tennessee is pleasantly situated on the N bank of Cumberland R. and at the mouth of Red river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Creek. It contains a court house and gaol, 45 miles N W of Nashville; 220 N W by W of Knoxville, and 940 W by S of Philadelphia. N lat. 36 25, W lon. 88 57.

Clarkville, a small settlement in the N W territory, which contained, in 1791, about 60 souls. It is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, a mile below the Rapids, and 100 miles S E of Post Vincent. It is frequently flooded, when the river is high, and inhabited by people who cannot, at present, find a better situation.

Claverack, a post town in Columbia co. N. York, pleasantly situated on a large plain, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Hudson city, near a creek of its own name. It contains about 65 houses, a Dutch church, a court house, and a gaol. The township contains 4414 inhabitants, including 314 slaves.

Clay Ponds, a place so called on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where a light house was erected, by order of the United States, in 1797. "The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the lantern makes the whole height 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished

distinguished from the Boston and other Lights on this coast, an ecliptic is erected, which will revolve around the lamps once in 80 seconds, so that the Light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about 30 seconds, in one revolution of the ecliptic. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety, are added for the benefit of all interested, and are as follow: Vessels outward bound, from Boston light house, and would wish to fall in with Cape Cod, the course is E S E, distance 15 leagues; thence 3 leagues to the light house. When up with the light house, and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you may then steer S S E, which will carry you out of the S channel. Vessels inward bound and fall in with the back of Cape Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance; then you may steer W N W for Boston light house. If you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbour, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathom water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore. When up with Race point, which is very bold, and about 3 leagues to the westward of the light house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it. From 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even in 3 fathom water. If bound into Cape Cod harbour, your course from Race point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the Light to bear E by N, and run for it about 2 miles, you will then be clear of Wood End; then you must steer N E until the Light bears E by S; then run N W for the harbour, until you have from 4 to 3½ fathom water, where you have good anchoring; the Light then will bear E by S ¼ S 5 or 6 miles distance. In running from the Race point to Wood End, after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbour, extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood End, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night, it is very bold, you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore. In

beating into Cape Cod harbour, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no further to the westward than to bring the Light to bear E by S, as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stone's throw of shore. In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbour, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water. Vessels in Boston bay, and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbour, must endeavour to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N, and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water; then steer N E until the Light bears E by S, then run in N W for the harbour. At full and change it is high water off Race point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod, bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the S W.

Clear Water Creek, rises among the southern branches of Dick River, and empties into the Tennessee on the N side, 2 mile above the mouth of the Occachappo.

Clerk's Isles, lie S W from, and at the entrance of Behring's straits, which separate Asia from America. They rather belong to Asia, being very near, and S S W from the head land which lies between the straits and the gulf of Anadir, in Asia. They have their name in honor of that able navigator, Capt. Clerk, the companion of Capt. Cook. In other maps they are called St. Andrea Isles.

Clermont, a co. in the state of Ohio.

Clermont, a post town in Columbia co. N. York, 6 miles from Red hook, 15 from Hudson, and 117 miles N of N. York. The township contains 1142 inhabitants.

Clermont, a village 13 miles from Camden, S. Carolina. In the late war, here was a block house encompassed by an abatis. It was taken from col. Rugely, of the British militia, in Dec. 1781, by an ingenious stratagem of lieut. col. Washington.

Cleveland, a town in Trumbull co. state of Ohio, situated on lake Erie at the mouth of Cuyahoga, on the E side, 60 miles N W Youngstown, and 125 N W Pittsburgh. This town has been regularly laid out, and will probably soon become a place of importance, as the Cuyahoga will furnish the easiest communication between lake Erie and the Ohio. With little expense a safe harbour

harbour may be formed at this town, for vessels and boats which trade on the lake. The difficulty is a bar at the mouth of the river, which varies frequently. In the compact part of the town there were in 1802, 10 or 12 houses; and in the whole town about 200 inhabitants.

Clic, Lake le, in U. Canada, about 38 miles long, and 30 broad; its waters communicate with those of Lake Huron.

Clinch Mountain, divides the waters of Holston and Clinch rivers, in the state of Tennessee. In this mountain, Burk's Garden, and Morris's Nob, might be described as curiosities.

Clinch, or *Pelefon*, a branch of Tennessee R. It rises in Virginia, navigable for boats 200 miles, and after it enters the state of Tennessee, receives Powel's, and Poplar's creek, and Emery's river, beside other streams. The course of the Clinch is S W and S W by W. Its mouth, 150 yards wide, lies 35 miles below Knoxville, and 60 above the mouth of the Hiwassee.

Clinton, the most northern county of the state of N. York, is bounded N by Canada, E by the deepest waters of lake Champlain, which line separates it from Vermont; and S by the Great Sables river. In this county, and Essex, which was formed from the S part of Clinton co. in Feb. 1799, are 85,14 souls. In 1790 there were but 1614. A great proportion of the lands in these counties are of an excellent quality, and produce abundance of the various kinds of grain cultivated in other parts of the state. The people manufacture earthen ware, pot and pearl ashes, in large quantities, which they export to N. York or Quebec. Their wool is excellent; their beef and pork second to none; and the price of stall fed beef in Montreal, 60 miles from Plattsburgh, is such as to encourage the farmers to drive their cattle to that market. Their forests supply them with sugar and molasses, and the soil is well adapted to the culture of hemp. The land carriage from any part of the country, in transporting their produce to N. York, does not exceed 18 miles. The carrying place at Ticonderoga is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from Fort George, at the S end of the lake of that name, to Fort Edward, is but 14 miles. The small obstructions after that are to be removed by the proprietors of the northern canal. From this country to Quebec, are annually sent large rafts; the rapids at St. John's and Chamblee, being the only interruptions in the navigation, and those not so great, but that

at some seasons, batteaux with 60 bushels of salt can ascend them. Salt is sold here at half a dollar a bushel. Saranac, Sable, and Bouquet rivers water Clinton co. The first is remarkable for the quantity of salmon it produces.

Clinton, a post town in Dutchess co. N. York, above Poughkeepsie. It is large and thriving, and contains 5208 inhabitants.

Clinton, a town in the S E corner of Chenengo co. N. York, on Susquehanna river and in the township of Jericho.

Clinton, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, 27 miles from Hallowell. See *Hancock*.

Clinton, parish, in the township of Paris, 7 miles from Whitestown, is a wealthy, pleasant, flourishing settlement, containing several handsome houses, a newly erected Presbyterian meeting house, a convenient school house, and an academy delightfully situated. Between this settlement and the Indian settlements at Oneida, a distance of 12 miles, (in June, 1796) was wilderness, without any inhabitants, excepting a few Indians of the old Oneida village.

Clinton's Harbour, on the N W coast of N. America, has its entrance in N lat. 52 12, W lon. 136. Capt. Gray named it after Gov. Clinton of N. York.

Clifinos, a fierce nation of Indians who inhabit round Hudson bay. See *New Britain*.

Closter, a village in Bergen co. N. Jersey, 7 miles S E of Peramus, and 16 N of N. York city.

Clyquot, a sound or bay on the N W coast of America, westerly from Berkley's Sound. See *Hancock's Harbour*.

Coatzacoalco, a navigable river of New Spain, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, near the country of Onohualco.

Cobelskill, or *Cobyskill*, a town in Schoharie co. N. York, on Cobus creek, contains 1765 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1797.

Cobbeseconte, is a small, crooked river, in Kennebeck co. Maine, the N branch of which rises from Cobbeseconte Ponds, which lie chiefly in the town of Winthrop; the southern branch springs from ponds in and near Bowdoin and Bowdoinham; these branches unite in Pittstown, and running E N E, fall into the Kennebeck near the divisional line between Pittstown and Hallowell. At the mouth of this river are extensive flats, and a mile from its mouth are falls on which mills are erected.

Cobequit, or *Golsheffer R.* in Nova Scotia, rises

rises within 20 miles of Tatamogouche, on the N E coast of Nova Scotia; from thence it runs southerly, then S W and W into the E end of the Basin of Minas. At its mouth there is a short bank, but there is a good channel on each side, which vessels of 60 tons burden may pass, and go 40 miles up the river. There are some scattered settlements on its banks.

Cobesey, in Maine. See *Pittston*.

Cobeza, or *Cobija*, an obscure port and village in the audience of Los Charcos, in Peru, S. America. The place is inhabited by about 50 Indian families, and is the most barren spot on the coast. This is, however, the nearest port to Lipes, where there are silver mines, and also to Potosi, which is yet above 100 leagues distant, and that through a desert country.

Cobham, a small town in Virginia, on the S bank of James R. opposite Jamestown, 8 or 9 miles S W of Williamsburg.

Cobham Isle, mentioned by Capt. Middleton, in the journal of his voyage for finding a N E passage. Its two extremities bear N by E, and E by N, in N lat. 63, E lon. from Churchill, 3 40, which he takes to be the *Brook Cobham* of Fox.

Cobuskill. See *Cobelskill*.

Cocalico, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania. It has 3567 inhabitants.

Cocheco, a N W branch of Piscataqua R. in N. Hampshire. It rises in the Blue Hills in Strafford co. and its mouth is 5 miles above Hilton's Point. See *Piscataqua*.

Cochabamba, a province and jurisdiction in Peru, 50 leagues from Plata, and 56 from Potosi. Its capital of the same name is one of the richest, largest, and most populous in Peru, as it is the granary of the archbishoprick of Plata; and in some spots silver mines have been discovered.

Cochranville, a post town of Chester co. Pennsylvania, 137 miles from Washington.

Cockburne, a township in the northern part of N. Hampshire, Grafton co. on the E bank of Connecticut R. S of Colebrook.

Cocke, a co. of Hamilton district, Tennessee. With Jefferson co. it contains 9017 inhabitants, 695 of whom are slaves.

Cocksakie. See *Coxakie*.

Cod. See *Cape Cod*, *Barnstable Co.* and *Provincetown*.

Codorus, a township in York co. Pennsylvania. It has 1634 inhabitants.

Coeymans, a township in Albany co. N. York, 12 miles below Albany. It contains 3090 inhabitants.

Cobnaswaga, a parish in the township

of Johnstown, Montgomery co. N. York on the W side of Mohawk R. 26 miles W of Schenectady. This place, which had been settled nearly 80 years, and which was the seat of Sir William Johnson, was mostly destroyed by the British and Indians, under the command of Sir William, in the year 1780. In this action, Johnson evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition, were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them, and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend and neighbour. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed to ashes, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not walk, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. See *Caghnarwaga*.

Cobanzey, or *Casaria*, a small river which rises in Salem co. N. Jersey, and running through Cumberland co. empties into Delaware R. opposite the upper end of Bombay Hook. It is about 30 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.

Cobasset, a post town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1770, and contains 849 inhabitants. It has a congregational church, and 126 houses, scattered on different farms. Cobasset rocks, which have been so fatal to many vessels, lie off this town, about a league from the shore. The inhabitants are honoured for their remarkable kindness to shipwrecked seamen. It lies 25 miles S E of Boston; but in a straight line not above half the distance.

Cobenzy, or the *Falls* in Mohawk R. between 2 and 3 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles northward of Albany, are a very great natural curiosity. The river above the falls, is about 300 yards wide, and approaches them from the N W in a rapid current, between high banks on each side, and pours the whole body of its water over a perpendicular rock of about 40 (some say more) feet in height, which extends quite across the river, like a mill dam. The banks of the river, immediately below the falls, are about 100 feet high. A bridge 1100 feet long, and 24 feet wide, resting on 13 piers, was erected at the expense of 12,000 dollars, in 1794, a mile below the falls, from which a spectator may have a grand view of them:

but

But they appear most romantically from Lanfinburgh hill, 5 miles E of them.

Cobongoronto, is the name of Potowmack R. before it breaks through the Blue Ridge, in N lat. 39 45. Its whole length to the Blue Ridge, may be about 160 miles; from thence it assumes the name of *Potowmack*, which see.

Cobuixcas, a country in New Spain, in which there is a considerable mountain of loadstone, between Tcoitrylan and Chilapan.

Cokesbury College, in the town of Abington, in Hartford co. Maryland.

Colan, a small Indian town, situated near the South Sea, 2 or 3 leagues to the northward of Payta, inhabited by fishermen. Here they make large rafts of logs, which will carry 60 or 70 tons of goods; with these they make long voyages, even to Panama, 5 or 600 leagues distant. They have a mast with a sail fastened to it. They always go before the wind, being unable to ply against it; and therefore only fit for these seas, where the wind is always in a manner the same, not varying above a point or two all the way from Lima, till they come into the bay of Panama; and there they must sometimes wait for a change. Their cargo is usually wine, oil, sugar, Quito cloth, soap, and dressed goat skins. The float is usually navigated by 3 or 4 men, who sell their float where they dispose of their cargo; and return as passengers to the port they came from. The Indians go out at night by the help of the land wind, with fishing boats, more manageable than the others, though these have masts and sails too, and return again in the day time with the sea wind.

Colchester, a township in Delaware co. N. York, on the Popachton branch of Delaware river; S W of Middletown; and about 50 miles S W by S of Cooperstown. It contains 1207 inhabitants.

Colchester, a post town in New London co. Connecticut, settled in 1701; about 15 miles westward of Norwich, 25 S E of Hartford, and 20 N W of New London city.

Colchester, the chief town in Chittenden co. Vermont, is on the E bank of lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, and N of Burlington, on Colchester bay, which spreads N of the town.

Colchester, a post town in Fairfax co. Virginia, situated on the N E bank of Ocququam creek, 3 or 4 miles from its confluence with the Potowmack; and is here

about 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats. It contains about 40 houses, and lies 16 miles S W of Alexandria, 106 N by E of Richmond, and 172 from Philadelphia.

Colchester Township, in the co. of Essex, U. Canada, is situated upon lake Erie, and lies between Malden and Gosfield.

Colchester R. Nova Scotia. See *Cobequit*.

Cold Brook, a small stream about 10 miles long, which rises in a pond of 1000 acres, and falls into Passadunkeag, in township No. 1, about 2 miles before its confluence with Penobscot, on the E side.

Cold Spring, in the island of Jamaica, is a villa, 6 miles from the highlands of Liguania. The grounds are in a high state of improvement. Cold Spring is 4200 feet above the level of the sea; and few or none of the tropical fruits will flourish in so cold a climate. The general state of the thermometer is from 55 to 65; and even sometimes so low as 44, so that a fire there, even at noon day, is not only comfortable, but necessary a great part of the year. Many of the English fruits, as the apple, the peach, and the strawberry, flourish there in great perfection, with several other valuable exotics, as the tea tree and other oriental productions.

Cold Spring Cove, near Burlington, N. Jersey, is remarkable for its sand and clay, used in the manufacture of glass; from whence the glass works at Hamilton, 10 miles W of Albany, are supplied with these articles.

Colbrook, in the northern part of N. Hampshire, in Grafton co. lies on the E bank of Connecticut R. opposite the Great Monadnock, in Canaan, state of Vermont; joining Cockburne on the southward, and Stuartstown on the northward; 126 miles N W by N from Portsmouth.

Colbrook, a rough, hilly township, on the N line of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 30 miles N W of Hartford city. It was settled in 1756. Here are 2 iron works and several mills, on Still R. a N W water of Farmington R. In digging a cellar in this town, at the close of the year 1796, belonging to Mr. John Hurlburt, the workmen, at the depth of about 9 or 10 feet, found three large tusks and two thigh bones of an animal, the latter of which measured each about 4 feet 4 inches in length, and 12½ inches in circumference. When first discovered they were entire, but as soon as they were exposed to the air they mouldered to dust. This adds another to the many facts, which

which prove that a race of enormous animals, now extinct, once inhabited the United States.

Colerain, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania. It has 772 inhabitants.

Colerain, a post town, Bertie co. N. Carolina, 270 miles from Washington.

Colerain, a town on the N bank of St. Mary's R. Camden co. Georgia, 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. On the 29th of June, 1796, a treaty of peace and friendship was made and concluded at this place, between the President of the United States, on the one part, in behalf of the United States, and the king's chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the other. By this treaty, the line between the white people and the Indians, was established to run "from the Currahee mountain to the head or source of the main S branch of the Oconee R. called by the white people, Appalatohee, and by the Indians, Tulapoeka, and down the middle of the same." Liberty was also given by the Indians to the President of the United States, to "establish a trading or military post on the S side of Alatomaha, about 1 mile above Beard's bluff, or any where from thence down the river, on the lands of the Indians;" and the Indians agreed to "annex to said post a tract of land of 5 miles square;" and in return for this, and other tokens of friendship on the part of the Indians, the United States stipulated to give them goods to the value of 6000 dollars, and to furnish them with two blacksmiths with tools.

Coleville, a post town of Dinwiddie co. Virginia, 152 miles from Washington.

Coles Creek, a small stream in Jefferson co. Mississippi Territory.

Colima, a large and rich town of Mechoacan and New Spain, on the South Sea, near the borders of Xalisco, and in the most pleasant and fruitful valley in all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, and other things of value, beside some gold. Dampier takes notice of a volcano near it, with two sharp peaks, from which smoke and flame issue continually. The famous plant oleacazan grows in the neighbourhood, which is reckoned a catholicon for restoring decayed strength, and a specific against all sorts of poison. The natives apply the leaves to the parts affected, and judge of the success of the operation by their sickening or falling off.

Colleton, a district of S. Carolina, containing 24,903 inhabitants, of whom 20,471 are slaves. Jacksonburgh is the capital.

Colraine, a town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 32 miles N W of Northampton, on the Vermont line, has 2014 inhabitants.

Columbia, a post town in Washington co. Maine, on Pleasant R. adjoining Machias on the N E, and was formerly called Plantations No. 12 and 13. It was incorporated in 1796. The town of Machias lies 15 miles to the eastward. It is 9 miles from Steuben. It has 353 inhabitants.

Columbia Co. in N. York, is bounded N by Rensselaer, S by Dutchess, E by the state of Massachusetts, and W by Hudson R. which divides it from Green co. It is 32 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, and is divided into 8 towns; of which Hudson, Claverack, and Kinderhook are the chief. It contains 35,322 inhabitants, of whom 1471 are slaves.

Columbia College. See *New York city*.

Columbia, Territory of, contains 8144 inhabitants, 2072 of whom are slaves. See *Washington, City of*.

Columbia, a post town, the capital of Richland co. and the seat of government of S. Carolina. It is situated on the E side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The streets are regular, and the town contains 80 or 100 houses. The public offices have, in some measure, been divided, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each retained in Charleston. The South Carolina College is established in this town, and was incorporated in 1801. The buildings are in forwardness. The sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated in the act of incorporation for the erection of the necessary edifices, and an annual sum of 6000 dollars for the support of the faculty of the college. Further donations have been made by the legislature of the state. It lies 115 miles N N W of Charleston, 35 S W of Camden, 85 from Augusta, in Georgia, and 678 S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 34 1, W lon. 80 57.

Columbia, a flourishing post town in Goochland co. Virginia, on the N side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It lies 45 miles above Richmond, 35 from Charlottesville, and 328 S W of Philadelphia.

Columbia, a post town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, on the N E bank of Susquehanna river, at Wright's ferry; 10 miles W of Lancaster, and 76 W by N of Philadelphia.

Columbia Co. in the upper district of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah R. on the N E and E, which separates it from the state of S. Carolina, N W of Richmond co. Its shape is very irregular. It is watered by Great Kioka creek and several other streams. It is divided into 11 towns, and contains 8345 inhabitants, of whom 3008 are slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Columbia, a large river of the N W coast of N. America. It enters the Pacific ocean lat. 46 18 N, lon. 236 34 W. It is half a mile wide 22 miles from its mouth. It has been ascended in boats more than 80 miles.

Vancouver.

Columbia, a town in the state of Ohio, on the N bank of Ohio R. and on the W side of the mouth of Little Miami R. about 6 miles S E by E of Fort Washington, 8 E by S of Cincinnati, and 87 N by W of Lexington, in Kentucky. N lat. 39 20.

Columbiana, a co. in the state of Ohio.

Comana, a town and province in the northern division of Terra Firma, S. America. It lies on the N easternmost part of the sea coast.

Comargo, a town of New Leon, in N. America, situated on the S side of Rio Bravo, which empties into the gulf of Mexico on the W side.

Combabee, a considerable river of S. Carolina, which enters St. Helena sound between Coosa and Ashepoo rivers.

Combabee Ferry, on the above river, is 17 miles from Jacksonborough, 15 from Pocatoligo, and 52 from Charleston.

Comfort, Point, is the S easternmost part of Elizabeth city co. in Virginia, formed by James R. at its mouth, in Chesapeake bay. Point Comfort lies 19 miles W by N of Cape Henry.

Commanoes, one of the small Virgin isles in the W. Indies, situated to the N N E of Tortula. N lat. 18 25, W lon. 63.

Compostella, a very rich town in New Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531, situated near the South Sea, 400 miles N W of Mexico. The soil is barren and the air unhealthy; but it has several mines of silver at St. Pecaque, in its neighbourhood. N lat. 21 20, W lon. 109 42. See *Culiacan*.

Compton, a flourishing township in L. Canada, on a southern branch of the river St. Francis, S of Ascot, adjoining, and has 350 inhabitants, chiefly from N. England.

Conajohary, a post town, on the S side of Mohawk river, N. York, 36 miles above Schenectady. See *Canajohary*.

Conarwango, a northern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, which rises from Chataughque lake.

Conception, a large bay on the E side of Newfoundland I. whose entrance is between Cape St. Francis on the southward, and Flamorough head on the northward. It runs a great way into the land in a southern direction, having numerous bays on the W side, on which are two settlements, Carboniere and Havre de Grace. Settlements were made here in 1610, by about 40 planters, under governor John Guy, to whom king James had granted a patent of incorporation.

Conception of Salaya, a small town of N. America, in the province of Mechoacan, in Mexico or New Spain, was built by the Spaniards, as well as the stations of St. Michael and St. Philip, to secure the road from Mechoacan to the silver mines of Zacateca. They have also given this name to several boroughs of America; as to that in Hispaniola island, and to a sea port of California, &c.

Conception, by the Indians called *Penco*, a city in Chili, S. America, situated on the edge of the sea, at the mouth of a river, and at the bottom of a bay of its own name. It lies in about 37 S lat. It was several times destroyed by the powerful confederacy of the Indians, and as often repaired. In 1751 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and has not, since that, been rebuilt. It is within the audience and jurisdiction of St. Jago, and is governed by a correddore. The Spanish inhabitants here, are the most warlike and hardy of any in S. America; they are all trained to arms from their childhood, to be ready to resist the attack of the Chilese Indians, whom they have reason to consider a formidable enemy. The inhabitants, and even the women, excel in horsemanship; they are very dexterous in managing the lance or noose; and it is very rare to see them miss their aim, though at full speed, with the noose, which they throw 40 or 50 yards, and so halter the object of their diversion or revenge. This noose is made of thongs of cow hide; these they twist with oil, till rendered supple and pliant to command; and so strong that, when twisted, they will, it is said, hold a wild bull, which would break a halter of hemp of twice the thickness. The soil here is fruitful, abounding with corn and excellent wine. The fruit trees bear so luxuriently here, that they are forced to thin the fruit, otherwise the branches

branches would break, nor could the fruit come to maturity. This city has a church and six very famous monasteries; but the dwelling houses make no great appearance. Here the women go out in the night to the shops, to buy such necessaries as they want for their families, it being contrary to the custom of this country for women of any character, to go abroad in the day time on such affairs. It is an open town; and the few batteries it has, are kept in very indifferent order.

Conchucos, a jurisdiction in Peru S. America, under the archbishop of Lima; it begins 40 leagues N N E of the metropolis, and runs along the center of the Cordillera. It produces fruits, grain, &c. and affords extensive pasture for cattle of all kinds. Several branches of the woollen manufactory are carried on here, which constitute its greatest commerce with the other provinces.

Concord, formerly *Guntbwait*, a township of Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on Ammonoosuck river, incorporated 1768. It has 663 inhabitants.

Concord, a post town of N. Hampshire, flourishing, and pleasantly situated on the W bank of Merrimack river, in Rockingham co. 8 miles above Hookset falls. The legislature, of late, have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably become the permanent seat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country centers here. A handsome toll bridge across the Merrimack, connects this town with Pembroke. It has 2052 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1765. The Indian name was *Penacock*. It was granted by Massachusetts, and called *Rumford*. The compact part of the town contains about 170 houses, a congregational church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1790. It is 55 miles W N W of Portsmouth, 58 S E of Dartmouth college, and 70 northward from Boston. N lat. 43 12, W lon. 71 29.

Concord, in Essex co. Vermont, lies on Connecticut river, opposite a part of the 15 mile falls.

Concord, in Massachusetts, a post town, one of the most considerable towns in Middlesex co. situated on Concord river, in a healthy and pleasant spot, nearly in the center of the county, and 18 miles N W of Boston, and 17 E of Lancaster. Its Indian name was *Musquetequid*; and it owes its present name to the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the

natives. The first settlers, among whom were the Rev. Messrs. Buckley and Jones, having settled the purchase, obtained an act of incorporation, Sept. 3, 1635; and this was the most distant settlement from the sea shore of New England at that time. The settlers never had any contest with the Indians; and only three persons were ever killed by them within the limits of the town. The inhabitants are 1679 in number. For 13 years previous to 1791, the average number of deaths was 17; one in four of whom were 70 years old and upwards. The public buildings are, a Congregational church, a spacious stone gaol, and a handsome county court house. The town is accommodated with three convenient bridges over the river; one of which is 208 feet long, and 18 feet wide, supported by 12 piers, built after the manner of Charles river bridge. This town is famous in the history of the revolution, having been the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. The general court have frequently held their sessions here when contagious diseases have prevailed in the capital. N lat. 42 25.

Concord, a small river of Massachusetts, formed of two branches, which unite near the center of the town of Concord, whence it takes its course in N E and N direction through Bedford and Billerica, and empties itself into Merrimack R. at Tewksbury. Concord R. is remarkable for the gentleness of its current, which is scarcely perceivable by the eye. At low water mark it is from 100 to 200 feet wide, and from 3 to 12 feet deep. During floods, Concord R. is near a mile in breadth; and when viewed from the town of Concord, makes a fine appearance. The Middlesex canal is supplied with water from this river.

Concord, a post town of Sussex co. Delaware, 159 miles from Washington.

Concord, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, has 920 inhabitants.

Concord, a settlement in the Mississippi Territory, on the E bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from the S line of Tennessee, 108 miles N from the mouth of Yazoo R. and 218 below the Ohio. N lat. 33 55, W lon. 91 25.

Conde, Fort, or Mobile city, is situated on the W side of Mobile bay, in W Florida, about 40 miles above its mouth in the gulf of Mexico. N lat. 30 42, W lon. 87 57.

Condesedo,

Condesco, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. N lat. 20 50, W lon. 91 27.

Condesuyos de Arequipa, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 30 leagues N of that city, in Peru. Here is cultivated the wild cochineal; the Indians carry on a great trade with this article; they grind it, and mix four ounces of it with 12 ounces of violetmaize, of which they form cakes of 4 ounces each, and sell it for a dollar a pound. These cakes they call magnos. This place abounds also with gold and silver mines, which are not so carefully worked as formerly.

Condiskeeg, a settlement in Maine, Hancock co. containing, in 1790, 567 inhabitants.

Conegocheague Creek, rises near Mercersburg, Franklin co. Pennsylvania, runs southerly in a winding course, and after supplying a number of mills, empties into the Potowmack, at William port, in Washington co. Maryland; 19 miles S E of Hancock, and 8 miles S of the Pennsylvania line.

Conemaugh River, and Little Conemaugh, are the head waters of Kiskemanitas, in Pennsylvania: after passing through Laurel hill and Chestnut ridge, Conemaugh takes that name and empties into the Alleghany, 29 miles NE of Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats, and there is a portage of 18 miles between it and the Frankstown branch of Juniata river.

Conetes, Las, a city of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, in the diocese of Buenos Ayres.

Conestee, a N western branch of Tioga R. in N. York. See Canicodoo Creek.

Conestoga, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, has 1271 inhabitants.

Conesus, a small lake in the Genesee country, N. York, which sends its waters N W to Genesee river.

Congaree, a considerable river of S. Carolina, formed by the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The union of the waters of Congare and Wateree, form the Santee.

Conkoston Creek, in N. York, is the northern head water of Tioga R. Near its mouth is the town of Bath.

Connecticut, one of the United States of N. America, called by the ancient natives Quunnibbeut, is situated between 41 and 42 2 N lat. and between 71 20 and 73 15 W lon. Its greatest breadth is 72 miles, its length 100 miles; bounded N by Massachusetts; E by Rhode I. S by the sound

which divides it from Long I. and W by the state of N. York. This state contains about 4674 square miles; equal to about 2,640,000 acres. It is divided into 8 counties, viz. Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex and N. London, which extend along the sound from W to E. Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, and Windham, extend in the same direction on the border of the state of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and subdivided into townships and parishes; in each of which is one or more places of public worship, and school houses at convenient distances. The number of townships is about 100. Each township is a corporation invested with powers sufficient for their own internal regulation. The number of representatives is sometimes 180; but more commonly about 160; a number fully adequate to legislate for a wise and virtuous people, well informed and jealous of their rights; and whose external circumstances approach nearer to equality than those, perhaps, of any other people in a state of civilization, in the world. The principal rivers in this state are, Connecticut, Housatonic, the Thames, and their branches, which, with such others as are worthy of notice, will be described under their respective names. The whole of the sea coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious; those of N. London and N. Haven are the most important. This state sends 7 representatives to Congress. Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains of moderate height, hills and vallies; and is exceedingly well watered. Some small parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the state, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck wheat; flax in large quantities; some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses. The trade of Connecticut is principally with the W. India islands, and is carried on in vessels from 60 to 140 tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak planks, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted

mitted in the Dutch, Danish, and French ports. A large number of coasting vessels are employed in carrying the produce of the state to other states. To Rhode I. Massachusetts and N. Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye. To N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia, butter, cheese, salted beef, cyder, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return, rice, indigo and money. But as N. York is nearer, and the state of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, especially of the western parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, beef, pork, cheese and butter, in large quantities. Most of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the same market. Considerable quantities of the produce of the eastern parts of the state, are marketed at Boston, Providence, and Norwich. The value of the whole exported produce and commodities from this state, before the year 1774, was then estimated at about £200,000 lawful money, annually. In the year ending Sept 30, 1791, the amount of foreign exports was 710,340 dollars, beside articles carried to different parts of the U. S. to a great amount. In the year 1792, 749,925 dolls. in the year 1793, 770,239 dolls. in the year 1794, 806,746 dolls. and in the year 1801, 1,606,809 dolls. This state owns and employs in the foreign and coasting trade, 32,867 tons of shipping. The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. Their linens and woollens, are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger texture, and much more durable than those imported from France and Great Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handsome. Here are large orchards of mulberry trees; and silk worms have been reared so successfully, as to promise, not only a supply of silk to the inhabitants, but a surplusage for exportation. In N. Haven, are linen and button manufactories. In Hartford, a woollen manufactory has been established; likewise glass works, a snuff and powder mill, iron works, and a sitting mill. Iron works are established also at Salisbury, Norwich, and other parts of the state. At Stafford is a furnace at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, sufficient to supply the whole state.

Paper is manufactured at Norwich, Hartford, N. Haven, and in Litchfield county. Ironmongery, hats, candles, leather, shoes and boots, are manufactured in this state. A duck manufactory has been established at Stratford. The state of Connecticut is laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee simple; and are generally well cultivated. The state is chequered with innumerable roads or highways crossing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of these roads, even in the most unsettled parts of the state, will seldom pass more than half a mile or a mile without finding a house, and a farm under such improvements, as to afford the necessaries for the support of a family. The whole state resembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry that is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in great plenty. The inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. There are no Dutch, French, or Germans, and very few Scotch or Irish people, in any part of the state. The original stock from which have sprung all the present inhabitants of Connecticut, and the numerous emigrants from the state, to every part of the U. States, consisted of 3000 souls, who settled in the towns of Hartford, N. Haven, Windsor, Guilford, Milford and Weathersfield, about the years 1633 and 1636. In 1756, the population of the state amounted to 130,611 souls; in 1774, to 197,856; in 1782, to 202,877 whites, and 6273 Indians and negroes; in 1790, to 237,946 persons, of whom 2764 were slaves: in 1800, to 251,002, 951 being slaves. The people of Connecticut are remarkably fond of having all their disputes, even those of the most trivial kind, settled according to law. The prevalence of this litigious spirit, affords employment and support for a numerous body of lawyers. That party spirit, however, which is the bane of political happiness, has not raged with such violence in this state, as in Massachusetts and Rhode I. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmness and candor. The people are well informed as to their rights, and judicious in securing them. Political tranquillity and unanimity follow. All religions, that are consistent with the peace of society, are tolerated in Connecticut; liberality and catholicism prevail. There are very few religious sects in this state. The bulk of the people are Congregationalists.

gregationalists. Beside these, there are Episcopalians and Baptists. The clergy of this state are a respectable body of learned and serious men, enjoying a happy and useful share of influence among their people, especially of late, since the revivals of religion through a great part of the state. The damage sustained by this state in the late war, was estimated at £461,235-16-1. To compensate the sufferers, the General Court, in May 1792, granted them 500,000 acres of the western part of the reserved lands of Connecticut, which lie W of Pennsylvania. There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and N. Haven, are capitals of the state. The general assembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually. The other cities are New London, Norwich, and Middletown. Weathersfield, Windfor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield, and Enfield, are all considerable and very pleasant towns. Every town in the state is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it at a greater or less part of every year. Somewhat more than one third of the monies arising from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of schools in the several towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar school shall be kept in every county town throughout the state. Yale College is an eminent seminary of learning, and was founded in the year 1700. See *Yale College*. Academies have been established at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret, some of which are flourishing. The constitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the state. Contented with this form of government, the people have not been disposed to run the hazard of framing a new constitution since the declaration of independence. Agreeably to this charter, the supreme legislative authority of the state is vested in a governor, deputy governor, twelve assistants or counsellors, and the representatives of the people, styled the General Assembly. The governor, deputy governor and assistants are annually chosen by the freemen in the month of May. The representatives (their number not ex-

ceed two from each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions. on the second Tuesdays of May and October. The General Assembly is divided into two branches called the upper and lower houses. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy governor and assistants. The lower house of the representatives of the people. No law can pass without the concurrence of both houses. Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this, than from any of the other states; and yet is it full of inhabitants. This increase may be ascribed to several causes. The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious, sagacious husbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessaries, most of the conveniencies, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of course, must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can subsist with as much independence as is consistent with happiness. The subsistence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions. There is no necessity of serving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers, who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, induces the husbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day; eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladsome heart; at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily blessings; retires to rest, and his sleep is sweet. Such circumstances as these have greatly contributed to the amazing increase of inhabitants in this state. Property is equally enough divided, and must continue to be so, as long as estates descend as they now do. To vote for legislators a person must take the freeman's oath. No person is allowed to take this oath till he is approved by the selectmen of the town, and two justices of the peace, as a man of peaceable behaviour, and good moral character, and also that he possesses a freehold estate of 40 shillings, or a personal estate of £40. Hence there is never such a low mob at elections here as in some neighbouring states. He who has the most merit, not he who has the most money, is generally chosen into public office. As instances of this, it is to be observed,

Observed, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have arisen to the first offices in the state, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That base business of electioneering, which is so directly calculated to introduce wicked and designing men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wishes to be chosen into office, acts wisely, for that end, when he keeps his desires to himself. A thirst for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the state. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public education, than in any of the states. The revolution, which so essentially affected the government of most of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, they elected their own governors, and all subordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the same manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republic; and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as ever existed. While other states, more monarchical in their government and manners, have been under a necessity of undertaking the difficult task of altering their old, or forming new constitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by these means, has avoided those convulsions which have rent other states into violent parties. The present territory of Connecticut, at the time of the first arrival of the English, was possessed by the Pequot, the Mohegan, Podunk, and many other smaller tribes of Indians. In 1774 there were of the descendants of the ancient natives, only 1363 persons; the greater part of whom lived at Mohegan, between Norwich and New London. From the natural decrease of the Indians, it is imagined that their number in this state does not now exceed 400. The first grant of Connecticut was made by the Plymouth council to the Earl of Warwick, in 1630. The year following the Earl assigned this grant to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and nine others. Some Indian traders settled at Windfor in 1633. The same year, a little before the arrival of the English, a few Dutch traders settled at Hartford, and the remains of the settlement are still visible on the bank of Connecticut R.

In 1634, Lord Say and Seal, &c. sent over a small number of men, who built a fort at Saybrook, and made a treaty with the Pequot Indians for the lands on Connecticut R. Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker left Massachusetts Bay in 1634, and settled in Hartford. The following year Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport seated themselves at New Haven. In 1644, the Connecticut adventurers purchased of Mr. Fenwick, agent for Lords Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, their right to the colony, for £1600. Connecticut and N. Haven continued two distinct governments for many years. At length, John Winthrop, Esq. who had been chosen governor of Connecticut, was employed to solicit a royal charter. In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter, constituting the two colonies forever one body corporate and politic, by the name of "The governor and company of Connecticut." New Haven took the affair ill; but in 1665, all difficulties were amicably adjusted; and as has been already observed, this charter still continues to be the basis of their government.

Connecticut, the most considerable river in the eastern part of the United States, rises in the highlands which separate the states of Vermont and N. Hampshire from L. Canada. It has been surveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of lat. to the head spring of its northern branch; from which, to its mouth, is upwards of 300 miles, through a thick settled country; having upon its banks a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the U. States. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth. Its course between Vermont and N. Hampshire is generally S S W, as likewise through Massachusetts, and part of Connecticut, until it reaches the city of Middleton; after which it runs a S S E course to its mouth. The navigation of this beautiful river, which, like the Nile, fertilizes the lands through which it runs, is much obstructed by falls. Two of these are between N. Hampshire and Vermont, the first are called the Fifteen mile falls. Here the river is rapid for 20 miles. The second remarkable fall is at Walpole, formerly called the Great Fall, but now named Bellows' Falls. Above these, the breadth of the river is, in some places, 22, in other places not above 16 rods. The depth of the channel is about 25 feet; and commonly runs full of water. In Sept. 1792, however, owing to the severe drought, the water of the river,

is said, "passed within the space of 12 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep." A large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When the river is low the eastern channel is dry, being crossed by a solid rock; and the whole stream falls into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of 16 feet, and flows with astonishing rapidity. There are several pitches, one above another, in the length of half a mile; the largest of which is that where the rock divides the stream. A bridge of timber was projected over this fall, by Col. Hale, in the year 1784, 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by the island rock; under which the highest floods pass without injuring it. It connects Walpole in New Hampshire, with Rockingham in Vermont. Notwithstanding the velocity of the current at Bellows' Falls above described, the salmon pass up the river, and are taken many miles above; but the shad proceed no farther. On the steep sides of the island rock, at the fall, hang several arm chairs, secured by a counterpoise; in these the fishermen sit to catch salmon with fishing nets. In the course of the river through Massachusetts, are the falls at South Hadley, around which, locks and canals were completed in 1795, by an enterprising company, incorporated for that purpose in 1792, by the legislature of Massachusetts. In Connecticut the river is obstructed by falls at Enfield; to render which navigable in boats, a company has been incorporated, and a sum of money raised by lottery, but nothing effectual is yet done. The average descent of this river from Weathersfield in Vermont, 150 miles from its mouth, is two feet to a mile, according to the barometrical observations of J. Winthrop, Esq. made in 1786. The rivers or streams which fall into Connecticut R. are numerous; such of them as are worthy of notice will be seen under their respective names. At its mouth is a bar of sand which considerably obstructs the navigation; it has 10 feet water on it at full tides, and the same depth to Middleton, from which the bar is 36 miles distant. Above Middleton, there are shoals which have only 6 feet water at high tide; and here the tide ebbs and flows but about 8 inches. Three miles above that city, the river is contracted to about 40 rods in breadth, by two high mountains. On almost every other part of the river the banks are low, and spread into fine extensive meadows. In the spring floods,

which generally happen in May, these meadows are covered with water. At Hartford, the water sometimes rises 20 feet above the common surface of the river, and the water having no other outlet, but the abovementioned strait it is sometimes 2 or 3 weeks before it returns to its usual bed. These floods add nothing to the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, as the bar lies too far off in the sound to be affected by them. This river is navigable to Hartford city, upwards of 50 miles from its mouth; and the produce of the country for 200 miles above it is brought thither in boats. The boats which are used in this business are flat bottomed, long and narrow, and of so light a make as to be portable in carts. Before the construction of locks and canals on this river, they were taken out at 3 different carrying places, all of which made 15 miles. It is expected that in a few years the obstructions will be all removed. Sturgeon, salmon, and shad, are caught in plenty in their season, from the mouth of the river upwards, excepting sturgeon, which do not ascend the upper falls; beside a variety of small fish, such as pike, carp, perch, &c. There is yet a strong expectation of opening a communication between this river and the Merrimack, through Sugar R. which runs into the Connecticut at Claremont in N. Hampshire, and the Contoocook, which falls into the Merrimack at Boscawen. From this river were employed in 1789, three brigs, of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 sail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the W. India trade, beside a few fishermen, and 40 or 50 coasting vessels. The number has considerably increased since.

Connecticut, a stream in Long Island, N. York, which falls into a bay at the S side of the island. It lies 2 miles to the southward of Rockonkama pond.

Connecticut, New, in the State of Ohio. See Trumbull co.

Connellsville, a post town, Fayette co. Pennsylvania, on Youghiogany river, 220 miles from Washington. It is the shire town of the co. Half a mile below the town are 2 forges, and a merchant mill, and various other mills. The inhabitants are Friends, Baptists and Methodists. Their meeting house is below the town. This is the head of navigation.

Continental Village, was situated on Hudson R. in N. York state. Before its destruction by Sir Henry Clinton, in Oct. 1777, there were here barracks for 2000 men.

Conversation

Conversation Point, a head land on the S side of a bay on the coast of California. N lat. 32 30, W lon. 119.

Conway, a township in the province of N. Brunswick, Sudbury co. on the W bank of St. John's R. It has the bay of Fundy on the S, and at the westernmost point of the township there is a pretty good harbour called Musquash cove.

Conway, a township in the N E corner of Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on a bend in Saco river, incorporated in 1765, and contains 705 inhabitants. It was called *Pigwacket* by the Indians.

Conway, a thriving township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1767, and contains 2018 inhabitants, 13 miles N W of Northampton.

Conya, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, S. America.

Cooloome, an Indian town on the W side of Talapoofe R. a branch of the Mobile.

Cook's R. or Inlet, on the N W coast of America, discovered by Capt. Cook, who traversed it 210 miles from its entrance, and concluded it a channel through which a N W passage might ultimately be discovered. Capt. Vancouver, in the spring of 1794, explored this celebrated river, which commences in N lat. 59 10, W lon. from Greenwich 151, and after ascending it as high as lat. 61 29 N, W lon. 148 45, found its termination. It is of course no longer considered as a river, but only an Inlet, or a long and narrow arm of the sea, extending from S W to N E, between the latitudes abovementioned. Its banks are inhabited by some Russians and Indians of a very humane character. Of a number, to whom Capt Vancouver, shewed kindness, he gives the following account. "They departed shewing a very high sense of gratitude for the kindness and attention with which they had been treated. Whilst on board they had behaved with a degree of modesty and decorum rarely found amongst men in a far more civilized state; and notwithstanding they had been constantly exposed to temptations by articles lying in their way, which were of the most valuable nature in their estimation, not the most trifling thing was missed, nor did their honesty in any respect suffer the least impeachment. They reposed the utmost confidence in our integrity, and considered themselves as much at home in our society as if we had long been their most intimate friends. In short, if the conduct they exhibited during the time they passed with us is to

be received as their general national character, it indicates them to be a people unactuated, by ambition, jealousy, or avarice, the passions which so strongly operate on the human species, to produce a constant dread and variance with each other, and stimulate to acts of oppression, violence and rapacity, as well on their nearest neighbours, as the most distant strangers." "Many of the natives were seen about their habitations as our party passed along the bay, and where they had occasion to land, some of these good people observing that the boats were prevented, by the shoals, from reaching the shore, they rushed into the water, notwithstanding the weather was very cold and unpleasant, and offered their friendly assistance to land our gentlemen, by carrying them through the water; which acceptable service, they not only performed with the greatest care and attention, but made their new visitors some trivial presents; which were recompensed by returns highly satisfactory to them."

Cookhouse, on the Cookquago branch of Delaware R. is situated in the township of Colchester, N. York, near the Pennsylvania line.

Cooper's Island, one of the lesser Virgin Isles in the W Indies, situated S W of Ginger Island, and uninhabited. It is 5 miles long, and 1 broad. N lat. 18 5, W lon. 62 57.

Cooper, a large and navigable river which mingles its waters with Athley R. below Charleston city in S. Carolina. These form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean, just below Sullivan's Island, which it leaves on the N, 7 miles S E of the city. In these rivers the tide rises 6½ feet. Cooper R. is a mile wide at the ferry, 9 miles above Charleston. A canal from the head of this river to Santee opens a communication between Charleston and the interior country.

Cooper's Town, a post town and township, in Otsego co. N. York, and is the compact part of the township of Otsego, and the chief town of the co. It is pleasantly situated at the S W end of the lake, on its banks, and those of its outlet; 73 miles W of Albany. Here are a court house, gaol, and academy. It is rapidly increasing, and built in regular squares. N lat. 42 44, W lon. 74 48.

Cooper's Ferry, in Gloucester co. N. Jersey; a post office is kept here, 149 miles N E from Washington.

Cooper's, a village in York co. Pennsylvania, on the W bank of Susquehanna, on the Maryland line. This place, in 1785, was a wilderness. Nine years after, it contained 1800 inhabitants; a large and handsome church, with a steeple; a market house, and a bettering house; a library of 1200 volumes, and an academy of 64 scholars. Four hundred and seventy pipes were laid under ground, for the purpose of bringing water from W. Mountain, and conducting it to every house in town.

Coop's Town, in Harford co. Maryland, lies 12 miles N W of Harford, and 24 N N E of Baltimore.

Coos, or *Cobos*, the places, called *Upper* and *Lower Coos*, lie on Connecticut R. one 35, the other 75 miles above Dartmouth college. Upper Coos is the country S of Upper Amonoosuck R. on John and Israel Rivers. Lower Coos is in the towns of Haverhill and Newbury, S of the Lower Amonoosuck. The distance from Upper Coos, to the tide in Kennebeck R. was measured in 1793, and was found to be but 90 miles.

Coosades, an Indian town on Alabama R. about 60 miles above its mouth, on Mobile R. below McGillivray's town, and opposite the mouth of the Oakfuskee.

Coosa Hatchee, or *Coosaw*, a river of S. Carolina, which rises in Orangeburg district, and running a S S W course, empties into Broad R. and Whale Branch, which separate Beaufort island from the main land.

Coosa, a river of S. Carolina. See *Broad R.*

Coosa, or *Coosa Hatuba*, a river which rises in the high lands of the Cherokees' country, and joining Tallapoosie, forms Alabama R. Its course is generally S, running through the country of the Natchez, and other tribes of the Upper Creeks, the roughest and most broken of the whole nation. It is rapid, and full of rocks and shoals, hardly navigable for canoes.

Coosawatchie, or *Cosabatchie*, a post town in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, situated on the S W side of Coosa R. over which a bridge has been lately erected. It is a flourishing place, having about 40 houses, a court house and gaol. The courts formerly held at Beaufort, are held here. It is 33 miles from Beaufort, and 77 W S W of Charleston.

Coats town, a post town in Berks co. Pennsylvania, is situated on a branch of Sauhoca creek, a branch of the Schuylkill R. It contains 40 houses, and a German Lu-

theran and Calvinist church united. It is 17 miles N N E. of Reading, and 73 N W by N of Philadelphia.

Copiapó, an open town in the bishopric of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, famous for its mines of iron, brass, tin, and lead; which, however, are not worked. The gold mines have drawn about 900 people here. There are also great quantities of loadstone, and lapis lazuli, 14 or 15 leagues distant; where there are also several lead mines. On the high mountains of the Cordillera, 40 leagues E S E from the port, are mines of the finest sulphur, not needing to be cleaned, and which sells for 3 pieces of eight a quintal, at the port, from whence it is carried to Lima. Fresh water is very scarce. Salt petre is found in the vale an inch thick on the ground. Between this and Coquimbo is no town or village, only 3 or 4 farms. Lat. 25 10 S, lon. 75 14 W.

Copper Mine, a large river of New Britain, reckoned to be the most northern in N. America. Taking a northerly course it falls into the sea in lat. 72 N, and about 119 W lon. from Greenwich. The accounts brought by the Indians of this river to the British ports in Hudson bay, and the specimens of copper produced by them, induced Mr. Hearne to set out from Fort Prince of Wales, in Dec. 1770, on a journey of discovery. He reached the river at 40 miles distance from the sea, and found it all the way incumbered with shoals and falls, and emptying itself into it over a dry flat of the shore, the tide being then out, which seemed by the edges of the ice to rise about 12 or 14 feet. This rise, on account of the falls, will carry it but a very small way within the river's mouth; so that the water in it has not the least brackish taste. Mr. Hearne had the most extensive view of the sea, which bore N W by W and N E, when he was about 8 miles up the river. The sea at the river's mouth, was full of islands and shoals; but the ice was only thawed away about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile from the shore, on the 17th of July. The Esquimaux had a quantity of whale bone and seal skins at their tents on the shore. The river is full of salmon; 40 miles from the sea it is 180 yards wide, thence to the sea it varies from 20 to 4 or 500 yards in width. The general course of the river is about N by E. The banks are generally a solid rock, each side so corresponds with the other, that some convulsion of nature is supposed to have produced the channel.

channel. The Indians say the river rises in Large White Stone lake, 300 miles distant on a straight line. The Esquimaux Indians inhabit the shores of this river.

Copper Mine Point, in the E end of lake Superior, in U. Canada, in the vicinity of which, some years ago, an attempt was made to dig for copper ore, but soon after abandoned. This place is nearly NE by N from point Mamonce, and between it and the mouth of the river Montreal.

Coquimbo, a town of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, situated at the lower end of the vale, bearing the same name, on a gently rising ground. The river of Coquimbo gives name to the agreeable valley through which it rolls to the sea; and the bay at its mouth is a very fine one, where ships lie safely and commodiously, though the coast is rocky, some islands lying so as to keep off the winds. The town is properly called *La Serena*, from the agreeableness of the climate; being continually serene and pleasant. The streets are well laid out, and there are 5 or 6 convents; but the houses are not handsome. The soil is fruitful in corn, wine, and oil, and the brooks bring down quantities of gold dust after heavy rains. Here are no gold mines, but plenty of copper; one of which, 5 leagues N from the city on Mount Cerro Verde, or Green Hill, is high, and shaped like a sugar loaf; so that it may serve as a land mark to the port. It lies 260 miles N of St. Jago, and justly boasts of one of the finest situations in the world; but the arbitrary government of Spain renders it a place of little importance.

Coral River, in New Mexico, runs a course W by S, and empties into the head of the gulf of California, close by the mouth of Colliadero river.

Coram, a post town in Suffolk co. Brookhaven township, Long I. N. York. It has about 60 houses, and lies 62 miles eastward of N. York city, and 20 E of Huntington.

Corcas, or *Grand Corcas*, an island almost in the form of a crescent, N of St. Domingo, in the windward passage, about 7 leagues W of Turk's I. and about 20 E of Little Inagua, or Heneagua. N lat. 21 55, W lon. 70 55.

Cordillera. See *Andes*.

Cordova, *De la nueva Andalufia*, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the jurisdiction of Charcas, 80 leagues S of Santiago del Estero. Here is the Episcopal church of Tucuman, with some monasteries, and a

convent. It is fruitful in grain, honey, wax, fruits, cotton, and sugar. It abounds with salt pits, and has luxuriant pastures for mules. It drives a great trade with Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are Spaniards, who are farmers and manufacturers of cotton cloth, which they send to Potosi. S lat. 31 30, W lon. 63 30. In Cordova, in the Tucuman, there has been found the greatest instance of longevity since the days of the patriarchs. From indisputable evidence, a negrefs, named Louisa Truxo, was alive in 1774, aged one hundred and seventy five years.

Cora Sound, on the coast of N. Carolina, lies S of, and communicates with, Pamlico.

Corientes, a cape of Mexico, or New Spain, on the N. Pacific ocean. N lat. 21, W lon. 109 30. Also, the name of the S westernmost point of the island of Cuba.

Corientes, Los, a small city within the government of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, was built by the Spaniards on the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay, 80 leagues higher than Santa Fe, on the Rio de Plata.

Corinth, a township in Orange co. Vermont, W of Bradford, adjoining, containing 1403 inhabitants.

Cork Bay, on the E side of Newfoundland Island.

Cornish, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut R. between Claremont and Plainfield, about 15 miles N of Charlestown, and 16 S of Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 309, in 1790, 982, and in 1800, 1268 inhabitants.

Cornish, a town in York co. Maine, bounded by Saco R. on the E, and by Great Ossipee river on the N.

Cornville, a township in Kennebeck co. on the E side of Kennebeck R. Westerunfett, or Ufferunfett R. runs nearly through the center of this township, which is about 45 miles N of Hallowell.

Cornwall, a township in Addison co. Vermont, E of Bridport, on lake Champlain, containing 1163 inhabitants.

Cornwall, a township in Orange co. N. York, on the W bank of Hudson river, embracing a part of the *Higblands*. The fortress of *West Point* is in this township. It has 1648 inhabitants.

Cornwall, a post town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, about 9 miles N of Litchfield, and 40 W by N of Hartford.

Cornwall, the township of, in the co. of Stormont, U. Canada, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, near St. Francis lake, and

and the third township in ascending the river. It has a small church, and 30 or 40 houses.

Cornwallis, a town in King's co. in the province of N. Brunswick, on the S W side of the Basin of Minas; 18 miles N W of Falmouth, and 55 N W of Annapolis. Also a river in the same province, navigable for vessels of 100 tons 5 miles; for vessels of 50 tons 10 miles.

Coro, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles W of La Guaira. N lat. 11, W lon. 70.

Coropa, a province of S. America, situated between the river Amazon and the lake Parime.

Cortlandt, a township in the northern part of W. Chester co. on the E bank of Hudson river, N. York, containing 2752 inhabitants. It lies between Croton and Peekskill rivers. The village of Peekskill is in this township.

Coryell's Ferry, Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, where is a post office, 180 miles N E of Washington.

Costa Rica, or the *Rich Coast*, as its name signifies, is so called from its rich mines of gold and silver, those of Tinsgal being preferred by the Spaniards to the mines of Potosi; but in other respects, it is mountainous and barren. It is situated in the audience of Guatemala, in New Spain, bounded by the province of Veragua on the S E, and that of Nicaragua on the N E. It reaches from the North to the South Sea, about 90 leagues from E to W, and is 50 where broadest, from N to S. It has much the same productions as its neighbouring provinces; and in some places the soil is good, and it produces cocoa. On the North Sea it has two convenient bays, the most westerly called St. Jerom's, and that near the frontiers of Veragua, called Caribaco; and on the South Sea it has several bays, capes, and convenient places for anchorage. Chief town Nycoya.

Cotabambo, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies 20 leagues S W of that city. It abounds in grain, fruits, and cattle. Its rich mines are now almost exhausted.

Coteaux, Les, a town on the road from Tiburon to Port Salut, on the S. side of the S peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, $13\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E by S of the former, and 4 N W of the latter, N lat. 18 12.

Cotopaxi, a large volcano near Latacunga, an affiento or dependence on the

province of Quito, in Peru, S. America. It lies nearly under the line, yet the tops of it are generally covered with ice and snow. It first shewed itself in 1553, when Sebastian de Belacazar first entered these countries, which eruption proved favourable to his enterprise, as it coincided with a prediction of the Indian priests, that the country should be invaded on the bursting of this volcano; and accordingly it so happened; for before 1559 he had subdued all the country. It is 18,756 feet above the level of the sea, and except Chimborazo is the highest point of the Andes.

Cotuy, a canton and town in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, bounded E by the bay of Samana, N by the chain of mountains called Monte Christ, W by the territory of la Vega, and S by the chain of mountains called Sévico. In 1505, the gold mines were worked here. In the mountain of Meymon, whence comes the river of the same name, there is a copper mine, so rich, that when refined will produce 8 per cent. of gold. Here are also found excellent lapis lazuli, a streaked chalk, that some painters prefer to bole for gilding; loadstone, emeralds, and iron. The iron is of the best quality, and might be conveyed from the chain of Sévico by means of the river Yuna. The soil here is excellent, and the plantains produced here are of such superior quality, that this manna of the Antilles is called at St. Domingo, Sunday plantains. The people cultivate tobacco, but are chiefly employed in breeding swine. The inhabitants are called clownish, and of an unfociable character. The town is situated half a league from the S W bank of Yuna, which becomes unnavigable near this place, about 13 leagues from its mouth in the bay of Samana. It contains 160 scattered houses, in the middle of a little savanna, and surrounded with woods, 30 leagues northerly of St. Domingo, and 12 S E of St. Yago. N lat. 19 11, W lon. from Paris 72 27.

Coudras, a small island in St. Lawrence river, about 45 miles N E of Quebec.

Country Harbour, so called, is about 20 leagues to the eastward of Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Coupeé, or *Cut Point*, a short turn in the river Mississippi, about 33 miles above Mantchac fort, at the gut of Iberville, and 259 from the mouth of the river. Charlevoix relates that the river formerly

made

made a great turn here, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small brook, diverted the waters of the river into it, in the year 1722. The impetuosity of the stream was such, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that in a short time the point was entirely cut through, and the old channel left dry, except in inundations: by which travellers save 14 leagues of their voyage. The new channel has been founded with a line of 30 fathom, without finding bottom. The Spanish settlements of Point Coupeé extend 20 miles on the W side of the Mississippi, and there are some plantations back, and the side of La Fausse Riviere, through which the Mississippi passed about 70 years ago. The fort at Point Coupeé is a square figure, with four bastions, built with stockades. There were, some years since, about 2000 white inhabitants and 7000 slaves. They cultivate Indian corn, tobacco, and indigo; raise vast quantities of poultry, which they send to New Orleans. They also send to that city squared timber, slaves, &c.

Hutchins.

Coventry, a post town in Tolland co. Connecticut, 20 miles E of Hartford city. It was settled in 1709, being purchased by a number of Hartford gentlemen, of one Joshua, an Indian. It has 2021 inhabitants.

Coventry, in Rhode Island, is the Northeasternmost township in Kent co. It contains 2423 inhabitants. The town is well watered by several brooks which fall into Moosuse, which runs westerly into Quinabaug and into Patuxet, which runs easterly into Narraganset Bay.

Coventry, a township in the northern part of N. Hampshire, in Grafton co. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 69 inhabitants.

Coventry, a township in Orleans co. Vermont. It lies in the N part of the state, at the S end of Lake Memphremagog. Black R. passes through this town in its course to Memphremagog. It had only 7 inhabitants in 1800.

Coventry, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, opposite Potsgrove.

Cowë, is the capital town of the Cherokee Indians, situated on the foot of the hills, on both sides of the river Tennessee. Here terminates the great vale of Cowë, exhibiting one of the most charming, natural, mountainous landscapes that can be seen. The vale is closed at Cowë by a ridge of high hills, called the *Jura moun-*

tains. The town contains about 100 habitations. In the constitution of the state of Tennessee, Cowë is described as near the line which separates Tennessee from Virginia, and is divided from Old Chota, another Indian town, by that part of the Great Iron or Smoaky mountain, called Unicoi, or Unaca mountain.

Cowetas, or *Kowetas*, a town of the Lower Creeks, in E. Florida, called the Bloody town. [See *Apalachicola town*.] It lies on the W bank of Chata Uche R. and contains 280 men.

Cow and Calf Pasture Rivers, are head branches of Rivanna river, in Virginia.

Cowes Island. See *Vache*.

Cowpasture River, Virginia, a principal branch of James River, which see.

Cowpens, a place so called, in S. Carolina, between Pacolet river and the head branch of Broad river. This is the spot where Gen. Morgan gained a complete victory over lieut. col. Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781, having only 12 men killed and 60 wounded. The British had 39 commissioned officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners; 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, and 500 prisoners. They left behind, 2 pieces of artillery, 2 standards, 800 muskets, 35 baggage waggons, and 100 dragoon horses, which fell into the hands of the Americans. The field of battle was in an open wood.

Coxhall, in York co. Maine. See *Lyman*.

Coxsackie, a township in Green co. N. York, containing 4676 inhabitants. The landing is 10 miles N of Hudson city, on the opposite side of the river.

Coyau, a settlement on Tennessee river, 30 miles below Knoxville.

Crab Orchard, a post town, on Dick's river, in Kentucky, 8 miles from Cumberland river, and 25 miles S E of Danville. The road to Virginia passes through this place.

Craig Fort, Smith co. Tennessee; here is a post office, 704 miles W of Washington.

Cranberry, a thriving town in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, 9 miles E of Princeton, and 16 S S W of Brunswick. It contains a handsome Presbyterian church, and a variety of manufactures are carried on by its industrious inhabitants. The stage from N. York to Philadelphia passes through Amboy, this town, and thence to Bordentown.

Cranberry Islands, on the coast of the district of Maine. See *Mount Desert Island*.

Craney, a small island, on the S side of James

James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, and 5 miles S W of Fort George, on Point Comfort. It commands the entrance of both rivers.

Cranshon, is the S E township of Providence co. Rhode Island, on the W bank of Providence R. 5 miles S of the town of Providence. The compact part of the town contains 50 or 60 houses, a Baptist meeting house, handsome school house, a distillery, and a number of saw and grist mills, and is called Pawtuxet, from the river, on both sides of whose mouth it stands, and over which is a bridge, connecting the two parts of the town. It makes a pretty appearance as you pass it on the river. The whole township contains 1644 inhabitants. In the town are iron mines sunk to a great depth; the water is raised by a steam engine. Two officers of Cromwell's army, a Mr. Fenner, and Mr. Scorte, settled in this town. Their descendants are numerous.

Craven Co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina, is bounded N by Pitt, and S by Carteret and Onslow counties. Its chief town is Newbern. It contains 7778 inhabitants, of whom 2863 are slaves.

Cravensford, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Erie, E by Warren, and S E by Venango, it is watered by French Creek, and contains 670,320 acres, and 2346 people.

Credai River, or *River Credit*, in U. Canada, discharges itself into lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Missisaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds with fish.

Cree Indians, *The*, inhabit W of little lake Winnipeg, around fort Dauphin, in U. Canada.

Creeper's Town, in Frederick co. Maryland, lies on the W side of Monocacy R. between Owings's and Hunting creeks, which fall into that river; 9 miles southerly of Emmitsburgh, near the Pennsylvania line, and about 11 northerly of Fredericktown.

Creeks, confederated nations of Indians. See *Muscogulge*. In addition to what is said under this article, the following is from the MS. Journal of an intelligent traveller. Coosa river, and its main branches, form the western line of settlements or villages of the Creeks, but their hunting grounds extend 200 miles beyond, to the Tombigbee, which is the dividing line between their country and that of the Chatawaws. The smallest of their towns

have from 20 to 30 houses in them, and some of them contain from 150 to 200, that are wholly compact. The houses stand in clusters of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 together, irregularly distributed up and down the banks of the rivers or small streams. Each cluster of houses contain a clan, or family of relations, who eat and live in common. Each town has a public square, hot house and yard near the centre of it, appropriated to various public uses. The following are the names of the principal towns of the Upper and Lower Creeks, that have public squares; beginning at the head of the Coosa or Coosa Hatcha river, viz. Upper Ufalas, Abbacoochees, Natchez, Coosas, Oteetoocheenas, Pinc Catchas, Pocuntullahafes, Weeokees, Little Tallaffie, Tuskeegees, Coosadas, Alabamas, Tawafas, Pawactas, Autobas, Auho-ba, Weelumpkees Big, Weelumpkees Little, Wacacoys, Weekfoy, Ochees. The following towns are in the central, inland and high country, between the Coosa and Tallapoosie rivers, in the district called the Hillabees, viz. Hillabees, Killeegko, Oakchoys, Slakagulgas, and Wacacoys. On the waters of the Tallapoosie, from the head of the river downward, the following, viz. Tuckabatchee, Tehassa, Totacaga, N. York, Chalaacpauley, Logusfogus Oakfufkee, Ufala Little, Ufala Big, Sogahatches, Tuckaabatchees, Big Tallaffie, or half way house, Clewaleys, Coosahatches, Coolamies, Shawanese or Savanas, Kenhulka, and Muckelefes. The towns of the Lower Creeks, beginning on the head waters of the Chattahoosee, and so on downwards are Chelu Ninny, Chattahoosee, Hohtatoga, Cowetas, Cusitahs, Chalagatscaor, Broken Arrow, Euchees several, Hitchatees several, Palachuolo, Chewackala. Beside 20 towns and villages of the Little and Big Chehaus, low down on Flint and Chattahoosee rivers. From their roving and unsteady manner of living, it is impossible to determine, with much precision, the number of Indians that compose the Creek nation. Gen. McGillivray estimates the number of gun men to be between 5 and 6000, exclusive of the Seminoles, who are of little or no account in war, except as small parties of marauders, acting independent of the general interest of the others. The whole number of individuals may be about 25 or 26,000 souls. Every town and village has one established white trader in it, and generally a family of whites, who have fled from some part of the frontiers. They

often, to have revenge, and to obtain plunder that may be taken, use their influence to send out predatory parties against the settlements in their vicinity. The Creeks are very badly armed; having few rifles, and are mostly armed with muskets. For near 40 years past, the Creek Indians have had little intercourse with any other foreigners, but those of the English nation. Their prejudice in favour of every thing English, has been carefully kept alive by Tories and others to this day. Most of their towns have now in their possession, British drums with the arms of the nation, and other emblems painted on them, and some of their squaws preserve the remnants of British flags. They still believe that "The Great King over the water" is able to keep the whole world in subjection. The land of the country is a common stock; and any individual may remove from one part of it to another, and occupy vacant ground where he can find it. The country is naturally divided into 3 districts, viz. the Upper Creeks, Lower and Middle Creeks, and Seminoles. The upper district includes all the waters of the Tallapoossee, Coosahatchee, and Alabama rivers, and is called the Abbacoos. The Lower or Middle district includes all the waters of the Chat-tahoosee and Flint rivers, down to their junction, and although occupied by a great number of different tribes, the whole are called Cowetaulgas, or Coweta people, from the Cowetan town and tribe, the most warlike and ancient of any in the whole nation. The Lower or Southern district, takes in the river Appalachicola, and extends to the point of E. Florida, and is called the country of the Seminoles. Agriculture is as far advanced with the Indians, as it can well be, without the proper implements of husbandry. A very large majority of the nation being devoted to hunting in winter, and to war or idleness in the summer, cultivate but small parcels of ground, barely sufficient for subsistence. But many individuals, (particularly on Flint river, among the Chehaws, who possess numbers of negroes) have fenced fields, tolerably well cultivated: having no ploughs, they break up the ground with hoes, and scatter the seed promiscuously over the ground in hills, but not in rows. They raise horses, cattle, fowls, and hogs. The only articles they manufacture are earthen pots and pans, baskets, horse ropes or halters, smoked leather, black marble pipes,

wooden spoons, and oil from acorns, Hickory nuts, and chefnuts.

Creeks Crossing Place, on Tennessee river, is about 40 miles E S E of the mouth of Elk R. at the Muscle shoals, and 36 S W of Nickajack, in the Georgia western territory.

Cresskillburg, a post town of Alleghany co. Maryland, 5 miles W of Cumberland. It has a Methodist church; 155 miles from Washington.

Cresville, a post town, Goochland co. Virginia, 122 miles from Washington.

Cris, Big and Little. Two points on the N. Shore on lake Superior, E of Isle Grange, U. Canada, and surrounded by islands; between these points is a noted and safe harbour.

Croix, St. a small navigable river in Nova Scotia, which runs into the Avon, or Pigquit. See *Avon*.

Croix, St. a river which forms part of the boundary line between the United States and the British province of N. Brunswick, and empties into Passamaquoddy bay.

Croix, a river in the N. W. territory, which empties into the Mississippi from the N N E about 50 miles below the falls of St. Anthony.

Croix, St. or Santa Cruz, an island in the W. Indies, belonging to the king of Denmark, lying about 5 leagues S E of St. Thomas, and as far E by S of Crab island, which lies on the E end of Porto Rico. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 where it is broadest, and is rather unhealthy. It is said to produce 30,000 or 40,000 hhds. of sugar, annually, and other W. India commodities in tolerable plenty. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has about 3000 white inhabitants, and 30,000 slaves. A great proportion of the negroes of this island have embraced christianity, under the Moravian missionaries, whose influence has been greatly promotive of the prosperity of this island. N lat. 17 50, W lon. 64 30. See *Danish W. Indies*.

Crooked Island, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands, in the W. Indies. The middle of the island lies in N. lat. 23, W lon. 73 30.

Crooked Lake, in the Genessee country, communicates in an E by N direction with Seneca lake.

Crooked Lake, one of the chain of small lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior, on the boundary line between the U. States and Upper Canada, remarkable for its rugged cliffs,

in cracks of which are a number of arrows sticking.

Crooked R. in Camden co. Georgia, empties into the sea opposite Cumberland island, 12 or 14 miles N from the mouth of St. Mary's. Its banks are well timbered, and its course is E by N.

Crooked R. a stream about 40 miles in length, in Cumberland co. Maine. Its source is in the plantation of Oxford or No. 5, near the southerly line of Bethel in York co. and passes an irregular N easterly course through Oxford, Waterford, the S westerly corner of Norway, and through Otisfield and the S westerly corner of Raymond, where it is joined by a small stream which issues out of Brandy Pond, lying partly in Otisfield and partly in Raymond, and in this union flow into the Great Sebakook pond. In this stream there is a great plenty of trout of an uncommon size, weighing from 3 to 14 lbs. some have been caught of 17 lbs. weight.

Walcott.

Cross Cape, in Upper Canada, projects from the NE side of St. Mary's river, at the outlet of lake Superior, opposite the falls, in N lat. 46 30, W lon. 84 50.

Cross Creek, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania, between Smith and Hopewell on the Virginia line. It has 1677 inhabitants.

Cross Creeks. See Fayetteville.

Cross Keys, a post town Essex co. Virginia, 220 miles from Washington.

Cross Roads, the name of a place in N. Carolina, near Duplin court house, 23 miles from Sampson court house, and 23 from South Washington.

Cross Roads, a village in Kent co. Maryland, 2 miles S of Georgetown, on Saslafras R. and is thus named from 4 roads which meet and cross each other in the village.

Cross Roads, a village in Chester co. N. London township, Pennsylvania, where 6 different roads meet. It is 27 miles S E of Lancaster; 11 N by W of Elkton, in Maryland, and about 18 W N W of Wilmington in Delaware.

Crosswicks, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey; through which the line of stages passes from N. York to Philadelphia. It has a respectable Quaker meeting house; 4 miles S W of Allen Town, 8 S E of Trenton, and 14 S W of Burlington.

Croton R. a N eastern water of Hudson R. rises in the town of New Fairfield, in Connecticut, and running through Dutchess co. empties into Tappan bay. Croton

bridge is thrown over this river 3 miles from its mouth, on the great road to Albany. This is a solid substantial bridge, 1400 feet long, the road narrow, piercing through a slate hill. It is supported by 16 stone pillars. Here is an admirable view of Croton Falls, where the water precipitates itself between 60 and 70 feet perpendicular; high slate banks, in some places 100 feet; the river spreading into three streams, as it enters the Hudson.

Crow Creek, falls into the Tennessee, from the N W, opposite the Crow Town, 15 miles below Nickajack Town.

Crowland Township, in the county of Lincoln, U. Canada, lies W of Willoughby, and is watered by the Welland.

Crown Point, a post town in Essex co. N. York, so called from the celebrated fortress, which is in it, and which was garrisoned by British troops, from the time of its reduction by Gen. Amherst, in 1759, till the late revolution. It was taken by the Americans the 14th of May, 1775, and retaken by the British the year after. The point upon which it was erected, by the French in 1731, extends N into lake Champlain. It was called *Kruyn Punt*, or *Scalp Point*, by the Dutch, and by the French, *Pointe à la Cheveleure*. The fortress they named Fort St. Frederick. After it was repaired by the British, it was the most regular and expensive of any constructed by them in America. The walls are of wood and earth, about 16 feet high, and about 20 feet thick, nearly 150 yards square, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, dug out of the solid rock. The only gate opened on the N, towards the lake, where was a draw bridge and a covert way, to secure a communication with the waters of the lake, in case of a siege. On the right and left, as you enter the fort, is a row of stone barracks, not inelegantly built, which are capable of containing 2000 troops. There were formerly several out works, which are now in ruins, as is indeed the case with the principal fort, except the walls of the barracks. The famous fortification called Ticonderoga is 15 miles S of this; but that fortress is also so much demolished, that a stranger would scarcely form an idea of its original construction. The town of Crown Point has no rivers; a few streams, however, issue from the mountains, which answer for mills and common uses. In the mountains, which extend the whole length of lake George, and part of the length of lake Champlain,

etc

are plenty of moose, deer, and almost all the other inhabitants of the forest. It contains 941 inhabitants. The fortress lies in N lat. 44 20, W lon. 73 36.

Crow's Meadows, a river in the N W territory, which runs N westward into Illinois R. opposite to which are fine meadows. Its mouth is 20 yards wide, and 240 miles from the Mississippi. It is navigable between 15 and 18 miles.

Croyden, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, adjoining Cornish, and about 18 miles N E of Charlestown. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 143, in 1790, 537, and in 1800, 984 inhabitants.

Cruces, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, 5 leagues from Panama, and situated on Chagre river.

Cruz, Santa, a considerable town on the N coast of the island of Cuba, about 30 miles E by N of the Havannah, and 115 N W by N of Cadiz. Also the chief town of Cuzumel island.

Cruz, Santa, a town of Mexico, or New Spain, about 75 miles N by E of St. Salvador, on the Pacific ocean. It is situated on the gulf of Dulce, which communicates with the sea of Honduras.

Cruz, Santa, De la Sierra, a government and generalship, also a jurisdiction and bishoprick, under the bishop of Charcas, 90 leagues E of Plata, in Peru.

Cruz, Santa, an island in the W. Indies. See *St. Croix*.

Cuba, is the most valuable island of all the Spanish W. Indies, and is situated between 20 and 23 30 N lat. and between 74 and 85 15 W lon. 100 miles S of Cape Florida, and 75 N of Jamaica; and is nearly 700 miles in length, and generally about 70 in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island from E to W, but the land near the sea is in general level, and flooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical. This noble island, the key of the W. Indies, is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America, and contains 38,400 square miles. It produces all the commodities known in the W. Indies, particularly ginger, long pepper, and other spices, cassia, fistula, mastick, and aloes. It also produces tobacco and sugar; but from the want of hands, and the laziness of the Spaniards, it does not produce, including all its commodities, so much for exportation as the small island of Antigua. Not an hundredth part of the island is yet cleared. The principal part of the planta-

tions are on the beautiful plains of Savannah, and are cultivated by about 25,000 slaves. The other inhabitants amount to about 30,000. The course of the rivers is too short to be of any consequence to navigation; but there are several good harbours in the island, which belong to the principal towns, as the Havannah, St. Jago, Santa Cruz, and La Trinidad. Beside the harbours of these towns there is Cumberland harbour. The tobacco raised here is said to have a more delicate flavour than any raised in America. There are a vast number of small isles round this noble island, the channels separating which, as well as the rivers in the island, abound with fish. There are more alligators here than in any other place in the West Indies. In the woods are some very valuable trees, particularly cedars, so large, it is said, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Birds there are in great variety, and in number more than in any of the other islands. This island was discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus, in 1492. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1511, and they soon exterminated the mild and peaceable natives, to the amount of 500,000. The hills are rich in mines, and in some of the rivers there is gold dust. The copper mines only are worked, which are in the eastern part of the island. Here are also fountains of bitumen.

Cubagua, an island of America, situated between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain, and is about 8 miles long. There are a number of pearls got here, but not of the largest size. N lat. 10 15, W. lon. 54 30.

Cuenca, or *Bamba*, a city and considerable jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru, under the torrid zone; lying in 25 3 49 S lat. The town is computed to contain 26,000 people; and the weaving of baize, cottons, &c. is carried on by the women, the men being averse to labour, and prone to all manner of profligacy. It is situated on the river Curaray, or St. Jago; which, after many windings from W to E, falls at last into the river Amazon. The town stands at the foot of the Cordillera mountains. It has two convents, and lies about 170 miles S of Quito.

Cuyte, a river in the island of Cuba, which abounds with alligators.

Culiacan, a province of Guadalaxara, in the audience of New Galicia, in Mexico or New Spain. It has Cinaloa on the N, New Biscay and the Zacatecas on the E, Chiametlan

Chiametlan on the S, and the gulf of California on the W. It is 60 or 70 leagues long and 50 broad. It abounds with all sorts of fruit. The great river La Sal in this country is well inhabited on each side. According to Dampier, it is a salt lake, or bay, in which is good anchorage, though it has a narrow entrance, and runs 12 leagues E, and parallel with the shore. There are several Spanish farms, and salt ponds about it; and 5 leagues from it are two rich mines, worked by slaves belonging to the citizens of Compostella. Here also is another great river, whose banks are full of woods and pastures. On this river, Guzman, who discovered the country, built a town, which he called *St. Michael*, which see.

Culpepper, a county in Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters. The court house of this county is 45 miles from Fredericksburg, and 95 from Charlottesville. It is 60 miles in length, and 30 in its greatest breadth. Though in some parts the lands are poor, and covered with pine, they are generally cultivated and fertile, producing wheat, tobacco, flax, and potatoes. In some parts are rich meadows covered with timothy and clover. There are mineral springs efficacious in removing bilious and scorbutic complaints. It contains 10,752 free people, and about 7348 slaves. Chief town, Fairfax.

Culpepper, a post town in the above co. 76 miles from Washington.

Cumana, or *Comana*, the capital of New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, S. America. It sometimes gives its name to the province. The Spaniards built this city in 1520, and it is defended by a strong castle. This town, says Dampier, stands near the mouth of a great lake, or branch of the sea, called Laguna de Carriaco, about which are several rich towns; but its mouth is so shallow that no ships of burden can enter it. It is situated 3 leagues S of the North Sea, and to the S W of Margareta, in about 10 20 N lat. and in 64 20 W lon.

Cumanagata, a small town in a bay on the coast of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana or Andalusia. It is situated on a low flat shore, which abounds with pearl oysters.

Cumberland, a harbour in the island of Juan Fernandes.

Cumberland, a harbour on the S E part of the island of Cuba, and one of the finest in the W. Indies, capable of sheltering any

number of ships. N lat. 20 30, W lon. 76 50. It is 20 leagues E from St. Jago de Cuba.

Cumberland, an island on the coast of Camden co. Georgia, between Prince William's sound at the S end, and the mouth of Great Satilla R. at its N end, and 20 miles S of the town of Frederica. Before the revolution there were two forts, called William and St. Andrews, on this island. The former, at the S end, commanded the inlet of Amelia's sound, was strongly pallisadoed and defended by 8 pieces of cannon, and had barracks for 200 men, storehouses, &c. within the pallisadoes were fine springs of water.

Cumberland, a harbour on the E side of Washington's isles, on the N W coast of N. America. It lies S of Skitikis, and N of Cummafhawaa.

Cumberland, a bay in the most northern part of America; its mouth lies under the polar circle, and runs to the N W and W, and is thought to communicate with Baffin's bay on the N.

Cumberland House, one of the Hudson bay company's factories, is situated in New South Wales in N. America, 158 miles E N E of Hudson's house, on the S side of Pine Island lake. N lat. 53 56 41, W lon. 102 13. See *Nelson river*.

Cumberland, a fort in N. Brunswick, situated at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E side of its northern branch. It is capable of accommodating 300 men.

Cumberland, a county of N. Brunswick, which comprehends the lands at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the basin called Chebec-ton, and the rivers which empty into it. It has several townships; those which are settled are Cumberland, Sackville, Amherst, Hillsborough, and Hopewell. It is watered by the rivers Au Lac, Missiquash, Napan, Macon, Memramcook, Petcoudia, Chepodie, and Herbert. The three first rivers are navigable 3 or 4 miles for vessels of 5 tons. The Napan and Macon are shoal rivers; the Herbert is navigable to its head, 12 miles, in boats; the others are navigable 4 or 5 miles.

Cumberland, a town of N. Brunswick, in the county of its own name. Here are coal mines.

Cumberland Co. in Maine, lies E of York, Kennebeck co. has the Atlantic ocean on the S, and Canada on the N. Its sea coast, formed into numerous bays and lined with a multitude of fruitful islands, is nearly 40 miles in extent in a straight line. Saco river, which runs S easterly into the ocean,

is the dividing line between this county and York on the S W. Cape Elizabeth and Casco bay are in this county. Cumberland is divided into 27 townships, of which Portland is the chief. It contains 37,921 inhabitants.

Cumberland Co. in N. Jersey, is bounded S by Delaware bay, N by Gloucester co. S E by Cape May, and W by Salem co. It is divided into 7 townships, of which Fairfield and Greenwich are the chief; and contains 9529 inhabitants, of whom 75 are slaves.

Cumberland, the N easternmost township of the state of Rhode Island, Providence co. It contains 2056 inhabitants. In this town is *Diamond hill*. A Mr. Blackstone, of curious memory, was one of the first settlers of this town.

Cumberland Co. in Pennsylvania, is bounded N and N W by Mifflin; E and N E by Susquehanna R. which divides it from Dauphin; S by York, and S W by Franklin co. It is 47 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and has 15 townships, of which Carlisle is the chief. The county is generally mountainous; but between North and South mountain, on each side of Conedogwinet creek, there is an extensive, rich, and well cultivated valley. It contains 25,386 inhabitants.

Cumberland, two towns in Green co. Pennsylvania, which have 1277 inhabitants.

Cumberland Co. in Fayette district, N. Carolina, contains 7608 inhabitants, of whom 2007 are slaves. Chief town, Fayetteville.

Cumberland, a township of the above co. in N. Carolina.

Cumberland, a post town, and the chief township of Alleghany co. Maryland, lies on the N bank of a great bend of Potowmack R. and on both sides of the mouth of Will's creek. It is 148 miles W by N of Baltimore, 109 measured miles above Georgetown, and about 105 N W of Washington city. Fort Cumberland stood formerly at the W side of the mouth of Will's creek. It contains about 100 houses, a court house, a gaol, market house, and 3 churches, one for Roman Catholics, one for Methodists, and one for German Lutherans. Lat. 39 37 N, lon. 3 44 W.

Cumberland Co. in Virginia, on the N side of Appamatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. It is 20 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 4127 inhabitants. The court house, where is a post office, is 28 miles from Powhatan court

house, 52 from Richmond, and 583 from Philadelphia.

Cumberland Mountain, occupies a part of the uninhabited country of the state of Tennessee, between the districts of Washington and Hamilton and Mero district; and between the two first named districts and the state of Kentucky; the N easterly part of the ridge being the dividing line between Kentucky and Virginia. The ridge is generally about 30 miles broad, and extends from Crow creek, on Tennessee R. from S W to N E. In Tennessee it enlarges in width to 50 miles, and with so level a surface it may be called the high lands. The place where the Tennessee breaks through the Great Ridge, called the *Whirl or Suck*, is 250 miles above the Muscle shoals. Limestone is found on both sides the mountain. The mountain consists of the most stupendous piles of craggy rocks of any mountain in the western country. In several parts of it, it is inaccessible for miles, even to the Indians on foot. In one place, particularly, near the summit of the mountain, there is a most remarkable ledge of rocks of about 30 miles in length, and 200 feet thick, shewing a perpendicular face to the S E.

Cumberland R. called by the Indians "Shawancee," and by the French "Shavannon," falls into the Ohio 10 miles above the mouth of Tennessee R. and about 24 miles due E from fort Maffac, and 1113 below Pittsburg. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville in Tennessee, and from thence to the mouth of Obed's or Obas R. The Caney fork, which is 100 yards wide, joins it 120 miles above Nashville, Harpeth, Stones, Red, and Obed's, are its chief branches; some of them are navigable to a great distance. The Cumberland mountains in Virginia separate the head waters of this river from those of Clinch R. It runs S W till it comes near the S line of Kentucky, when its course is westerly, in general, through Lincoln co. receiving many streams from each side; thence it flows S W into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a winding course, inclosing Sumner, Davidson, and Tennessee counties; afterwards it takes a N western direction and re-enters the state of Kentucky; and from thence it preserves nearly an uniform distance from Tennessee R. to its mouth, where it is 300 yards wide. It is 200 yards broad at Nashville. From the falls in Kentucky to the place where it crosses the line into Tennessee, is more than 100 miles, thence to Nashville is 200, thence

thence to the Ohio is 200. It is therefore navigable without interruption more than 500 miles. In passing through Mero district, its meanders form several peninsulas, 14 or 15 miles round, and about one across the isthmus.

Cumberland River, a place so called, where a post office is kept, in Tennessee, 13 miles from Cumberland mountain, and 80 from the Crab Orchard in Kentucky.

Cumberland, a county of Kentucky, containing 3048 inhabitants, of whom 236 are slaves.

Cumberland Gap, Claiborne co. Tennessee, has a post office, 528 miles W of Washington.

Cumberland Township, in U. Canada, lies partly in the county of Stormont, and partly in Dundas, and is the sixth township in ascending the Ottawa river.

Cummaßarwas, or *Cummaßarwaa*, a sound and village on the E side of Washington island, on the N W coast of N. America. The port is capacious and safe, and its mouth lies in 53 2 30 N lat. and in 228 22 W lon. In this port Capt. Ingraham remained some time; and he observes, in his journal, that here, in direct opposition to most other parts of the world, the women maintained a precedence to the men in every point; inasmuch that a man dares not trade without the concurrence of his wife; and that he has often been witness to men's being abused for parting with skins before their approbation was obtained: and this precedence often occasioned much disturbance.

Cumington, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, having 985 inhabitants; lying about 20 miles NW of Northampton.

Cunningham's Island, in Upper Canada, is situated at the W end of lake Erie, S westerly of the Bass islands, and southerly of Ship island.

Curassou, *Curacao*, or *Querisoo*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is situated in 12 degrees N lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. It seems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders should every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting against an unfriendly nature; for the island is not only barren, and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect; they have upon this harbour one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly towns in

the West Indies. The public buildings are numerous and handsome; the private houses commodious; and the magazines large, convenient, and well filled. All kind of labour is here performed by engines; some of them so well contrived, that ships are at once lifted into the dock. Though this island is naturally barren, the industry of the Dutch has brought it to produce a considerable quantity both of tobacco and sugar; it has beside, good salt works, for the produce of which there is a brisk demand from the English islands, and the colonies on the continent. But what renders this island of most advantage to the Dutch, is the contraband trade which is carried on between the inhabitants and the Spaniards, and their harbour being the rendezvous to all nations in time of war. The Dutch ships from Europe touch at this island for intelligence, or pilots, and then proceed to the Spanish coasts for trade, which they force with a strong hand, it being very difficult for the Spanish guarda costas to take these vessels; for they are not only stout ships, with a number of guns, but are manned with large crews of chosen seamen, deeply interested in the safety of the vessel and the success of the voyage. They have each a share in the cargo, of a value proportioned to the station of the owner, supplied by the merchants upon credit, and at prime cost. This animates them with an uncommon courage, and they fight bravely, because every man fights in defence of his own property. Beside this, there is a constant intercourse between this island and the Spanish continent. Curassou has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East Indies. Here are all sorts of woollen and linen cloth, laces, silks, ribbands, iron utensils, naval and military stores, brandy, the spices of the moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch West India, which is also their African company, annually bring three or four cargoes of slaves; and to this mart the Spaniards themselves come in small vessels, and carry off not only the best of the negroes, at a very high price, but great quantities of all the above sorts of goods; and the seller has this advantage, that the refuse of warehouses and mercers' shops, and every thing that is grown unfashionable and unfakeable in Europe, go off here extremely well; every thing being sufficiently recommended by its being European. The Spaniards pay in gold or silver, coined

joined or in bars, cocoa, vanilla, jesuits bark, cochineal, and other valuable commodities. The trade of Curassou, even in times of peace, is said to be annually worth to the Dutch, no less than £500,000; but in time of war the profit is still greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the West Indies; it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time refuses none of them arms and ammunition to destroy one another. The intercourse with Spain being then interrupted, the Spanish colonies have scarcely any other market from whence they can be well supplied either with slaves or goods. The French come hither to buy the beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the continent of N. America, or exported from Ireland; so that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this island flourishes extremely. The Dutch took this island from the Spaniards in 1632.

Curiaeo, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, on the N. Sea.

Currituck Co. is situated on the sea coast of Edenton district, N. Carolina, and forms the N E corner of the state; being bounded E by Currituck sound, N by the state of Virginia, S by Albemarle sound, and W by Camden co. containing 6928 inhabitants, of whom 1530 are slaves. Dismal swamp lies in this county, on the S side of Albemarle sound, and is now supposed to contain one of the most valuable rice estates in America. In the midst of this Dismal, which contains upwards of 350,000 acres, is a lake of about 11 miles long and 7 miles broad. A navigable canal, 20 feet wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects the waters of the lake with the head of Skuppernong river. About 500 yards from the lake, the proprietors have erected several saw mills: and as the water of the lake is higher than the banks of the canal, the company can at any time lay under water about 10,000 acres of rich swamp, which proves admirably fitted for rice. For an account of the other Dismal, see *Great Dismal*.

Currituck, or *Caratunk*, a settlement in Maine, 28 miles above Norridgewalk. In 1792, this was the uppermost settlement on Kennebeck river, and then consisted of about 20 families, in 1800 of 136 inhabitants.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, is situated in the mountainous country of Peru, in 12 25 S lat. and 70 W lon. and has long been on the decline. It is yet a very consider-

able place, having about 20,000 inhabitants. This famous city was founded by the first Ynca, or Inca Mango, as the seat and capital of his empire. The Spaniards, under Don Francisco Pizarro, entered and took possession of it in the year 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the N part of the city, are the ruins of the famous fort and palace of the Yncas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Three fourths of the inhabitants are Indians, who are very industrious in manufacturing baize, cotton and leather. They have also here, as well as at Quito, a taste for painting; some of their performances have been admired even in Italy, and are dispersed all over S. America.

Cuscowilla, in E. Florida, is the capital of the Alachua tribe of Indians, and stands in the most pleasant situation that could be desired in an inland country; upon a high, swelling ridge of sand hills, within 300 or 400 yards of a large and beautiful lake, abounding with fish and wild fowl. The lake is terminated on one side by extensive forests, consisting of orange groves, overtopped with grand magnolias, palms, poplar, tilia, live oaks, &c. on the other side by extensive green plains and meadows. The town consists of 30 habitations, each of which consists of 2 houses, nearly of the same size, large and convenient, and covered close with the bark of the cypress tree. Each has a little garden spot, containing corn, beans, tobacco, and other vegetables. In the great Alachua savanna, about 2 miles distant, is an inclosed plantation, which is worked and tended by the whole community, yet every family has its particular part. Each family gathers and deposits in its granary its proper share, setting apart a small contribution for the public granary, which stands in the midst of the plantation.

Cusbai, a small river which empties into Albemarle sound, between Chowan and the Roanoke, in N. Carolina.

Cusketunk Mountains, in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey.

Cushing, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, separated from Warren and Thomastown by St. George's R. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 1415 inhabitants, and lies 216 miles E by N of Boston. The E part of this town is now *St. Georges*; 35 miles S E of Wiscasset.

Cussens, a small river in Cumberland co. Maine, which runs a S E course to Casco bay, between the towns of Freeport and North Yarmouth.

Cusital,

Cusitab, an Indian town in the western part of Georgia, 12 miles above the Broken Arrow, on Cattahoosee river.

Cuttabunk, one of the *Elizabeth Islands*, which see.

Cutts Island, a small island on the coast of York co. Maine. See *Neddock R. Cape*.

Cuzcatlan. See *St. Sebastian R.* in New Spain.

Cuzumel, an island in the province of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, situated in the bay of Honduras; 15 leagues long, and 5 broad; its principal town is Santa Cruz. N lat. 19, lon. 87.

Cuya, or *Cutio*, a province of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, in the Sierra. The principal commodities are honey and wax. The chief town is St. John de Frontiera.

Cyprus Swamp, in Delaware state. See *Indian river*.

D

DAGSBOROUGH, a post town in Sussex co. Delaware, on the N W bank of Peper's creek, a branch of Indian river, and contains about 40 houses. It is 19 miles from Broad hill, or Clowes', and 127 S from Philadelphia.

Dalton, a fine township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having Pittsfield on the W, and contains 859 inhabitants. The stage road from Boston to Albany, runs through it. Dalton was incorporated in 1784, and lies 135 miles W by N of Boston, and about 35 the same course, from Northampton.

Dalton, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, first called Apthorpe, was incorporated in 1784, and has 62 inhabitants. It lies on the E bank of Connecticut R. at the 15 mile falls, opposite Concord, in Essex co. Vermont.

Dameriscotta Bay, *River*, and *Pond*, in Maine. The *Bay* communicates with Townsend harbour, or Booth bay; the *River*, which is navigable 15 miles, and on which are a number of mills, is short, parallel with Sheepscot river, E of it, and divides the town of Booth bay from Bristol, and rises in Dameriscotta pond, which is about 10 miles long, and 2 wide, and spreads between New Castle and Waldborough.

Dampier's Straits, are between the N E point of New Guinea, and the S W point of New Britain. S lat. 6 15, E lon. from Paris, 146.

Dan, a considerable river of N. Carolina,

which unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke. It might be rendered navigable with a small expense, 100 miles above its junction with the Staunton. The famous Bursted hill stands on the bank of the Dan, in Virginia, near the borders of N. Carolina. It appears to have been an ancient volcano. There are large rocks of the lava, or melted matter, from 1000 to 1500 weight, lying on the summit of the hill. The crater is partly filled and covered with large trees.

Dana, a new town of Worcester co. Massachusetts, formed from the corners of Greenwich, in Hampshire co. and Hardwick and Petersham in Worcester co.

Danbury, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 165 inhabitants.

Danbury, a post town in the co. of Fairfield, in Connecticut. It was settled in 1687, and the compact part of the town contains 2 churches, a court house, and about 60 dwelling houses. On its small streams are iron works, and several mills. Mr. Lazarus Beach presented to the museum in New York city, a quire of paper, made of the asbestos, at his paper mill in Danbury, March, 1792, which the hottest fire would not consume. It lies about 70 miles N E of New York city, and 33 N W by W of New Haven. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British on the 26th of April, 1777. It has 3180 inhabitants.

Danby, a post town in Rutland co. Vermont, E of Pawlet, and contains 1487 inhabitants, 32 miles N of Bennington.

Dandridge, so called in honor of the maiden name of Mrs. Washington, lady of the late President Washington; a post and county town of the co. of Jefferson, Tennessee; 565 miles W of Washington.

Daniel Port, on the northern side of Chaleur bay, is a commodious harbour for vessels of a considerable draught of water. It affords a cod fishery, and is about 9 leagues from Pato, W N W of Cape Despair.

Danish America. In the W. Indies the Danes possess the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, and St. John's; which are described under their respective names. The Danish policy, in respect to their islands, is wise, and deserving of imitation. These islands were ill managed, and of little consequence to the Danes, whilst in the hands of an exclusive company; but since the late king bought up the company's stock, and laid the trade open,

open, the islands have been greatly improved. Santa Cruz, a perfect desert a few years since, has been brought to a high state of cultivation, producing annually between 30 and 40,000 hhds. of sugar, of upwards of 13 cwt. each, and contains 3000 whites and 30,000 negroes. By an edict of the Danish king, no slaves are to be imported into his islands after the year 1802; till then, their importation is encouraged by a law operating as a bounty. Many of the inhabitants of Greenland, and negroes of the Danish W. India islands, have embraced Christianity under the Moravian missionaries, who are unwearied in their humane exertions to promote the happiness of those who can bestow no earthly reward.

Danvers, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, adjoining Salem on the N W, in which it was formerly comprehended by the name of Salem village. It consists of two parishes, and contains 2643 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1757. The most considerable and compact settlement in it, is formed by a continuation of the principal street of Salem, which extends more than 2 miles W toward the country, having many workshops of mechanics, and several for retailing goods. Large quantities of bricks and coarse earthen ware are manufactured here. Another pleasant and thriving settlement is at the head of Beverly R. called New Mills; where a few vessels are built and owned. The town of Danvers receives an annual compensation of £.10 from the proprietors of Essex bridge, for the obstruction of the river. A sitting, tide mill, was erected here in 1797. On the same dam are a grist mill, an anchor shop, scythe shop, whose hammers are carried by water; and a shovel manufactory, erected by a number of merchants and others in Salem.

Danville, a thriving post town in Pittsylvania co. Virginia, situated on Dan river, on the main road from Philadelphia to the Moravian towns, N Carolina.

Danville, a post town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Mohoning creek, 12 miles above Northumberland, and 210 from Washington.

Danville, a post town of Pittsylvania, Virginia, on Dan river. In 1798, it contained 16 dwelling houses. It is a place of considerable business, having a tobacco inspection, and several mills. It is 170 miles S W of Richmond, and 302 from Washington.

Danville, a thriving post town in Mercer co. and formerly the metropolis of Kentucky, pleasantly situated in a large fertile plain, on the S W side of Dick's R. 35 miles S S W of Lexington. It consists of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church. From Leesburg to Danville, the country, for the first 20 miles, is of an inferior rate for lands in this country; but round Lexington, and from Leesburg to Lexington and Boonsborough, is the richest land in the country. It is 40 miles S by E of Frankfort, 83 from Louisville, 201 from Hawkins in Tennessee, and 830 from Philadelphia. N lat. 37 30, W lon. 85 30.

Danville, a post town in Caledonia co. Vermont. It was a wilderness, without so much as a single family, a few years ago, and now contains 1544 inhabitants. It lies 8 miles N W of Barnet, 607 N E of Washington.

Darby, a small town in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, on the E side of Darby creek. It contains about 50 houses, and a Quaker meeting house, and lies 7 miles S W by W of Philadelphia. There are two townships of this name, in the county, called Upper and Lower, from their relative situation.

Darien, or *Terra Firma Proper*, is the northern division of Terra Firma or Castile del Oro. It is a narrow isthmus, that, properly speaking, joins N. and S. America together; but is generally reckoned as part of the latter. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico; on the S by the South sea; on the E by the river or gulf of Darien, and on the W by another part of the South sea and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a bow or crescent, about the great bay of Panama, in the South sea, and is 300 miles in length. Its breadth has generally been reckoned 60 miles from N to S; but it is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bello to Panama, the two chief towns of the province. The former lies in N lat. 9 34 35, W lon. 81 52; the latter in N lat. 8 57 48, W lon. 82. This province is not the richest, but is of the greatest importance to Spain, and has been the scene of more actions than any other in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence exported to Europe. Few of the rivers in this country are navigable, having shoals at their mouths. Some of them bring down gold dust; and on the coast are valuable pearl fisheries. Neither of the oceans fall in at once

once upon the shore, but are intercepted by a great many valuable islands, that lie scattered along the coast. The islands in the bay of Panama are numerous: in the gulf of Darien are three of considerable size, viz. Golden island; another, the largest of the three, and the island of Pines; beside smaller ones. The narrowest part of the isthmus is called sometimes the isthmus of Panama. The country about it is made up of low sickly valleys, and mountains of such stupendous height, that they seem to be placed by nature as eternal barriers between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which here approach so near each other, that, from these mountains, the waters of both can be plainly seen at the same time, and seemingly at a very small distance. The rocky mountains here forbid the idea of a canal; but by going into 12 N lat. and joining the head of Nicaragua lake to a small river, which runs into the Pacific ocean, a communication between the two seas becomes practicable; and by digging 30 miles through a level, low country, a tedious navigation, of 10,000 miles, round Cape Horn, might be saved. What would be the consequences of such a junction, is not easy to say; but it is very probable, that, in a length of years, such a junction would wear away the earthy particles of the isthmus, and form a broad strait between the oceans; in which case, the gulf stream would cease, being turned into a different channel; and a voyage round the world become an inconsiderable thing. The Scotch nation had so just an idea of the great importance of this isthmus, that they got possession of a part of the province in 1699, and though among the poorest nations in Europe, attempted to form an establishment more useful and of more real importance, all the parts of the plan considered, than had perhaps ever been undertaken by the greatest nation in the world. The projector and leader of the Darien expedition was a clergyman, of the name of Paterfon. The rise, progress, and catastrophe, of this well conceived, but ill fated undertaking, has been described, in a very interesting manner, by Sir John Dalrymple, in the 20th vol. of his memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland. The fund subscribed, for carrying this great project into effect, amounted to £.900,000 sterl. viz. £.400,000 subscribed by the Scotch, £.300,000 by the English, and £.200,000 by the Dutch and Hamburgers. The Darien council aver, in

their papers, that the right of the company was debated before king William III. in the presence of the Spanish Ambassador, before the colony left Scotland; and while the establishment of the colony had been in agitation, Spain had made no complaints to England or Scotland against it. In fine, of 1200 brave men, only 30 ever survived war, shipwreck, and disease, and returned to Scotland. The ruin of this unhappy colony happened through the shameful partiality of William III. and the jealousy of the English nation. The strong country, where the colony settled and built their forts, was a territory never possessed by the Spaniards, and inhabited by a people continually at war with them. It was at a place called Acta, in the mouth of the river Darien; having a capacious and strongly situated harbour. The country they called New Caledonia. It was about mid way between Porto Bello and Carthagena; but near 50 leagues distant from either.

Darien, Gulf of, runs S easterly into Terra Firma. On the eastern side of its mouth, is the town of St. Sebastian.

Darien, a post town in McIntosh co. Georgia; by the heights of which glides the N. channel of Altamaha R. about 20 miles above Sapelo I. and 10 below Fort Barrington. It lies 47 miles S S W of Savannah. N lat. 31 23, W lon. 80 14.

Darling Island, in U. Canada, is the largest of two islands at the entrance of lake Simcoe.

Darlington, a district in S. Carolina; bounded S and S W by Lynch's creek. It is about 35 miles long, and 21 broad. At the court house is a post office.

Darlington Township, in the county of Durham, U. Canada, lies to the W of Clarke, and fronts upon lake Ontario.

Dartmouth College. See Hanover.

Dartmouth, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, N W of the foot of the White Mountains; 33 miles N E of Haverhill, and 87 N westerly of Portsmouth. It contained, in 1790, 111 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1772.

Dartmouth, a thriving seaport town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, situated on the W side of Accushnet R. 62 miles southerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1664, and contains 2660 inhabitants. N lat. 41 37, W lon. 70 52.

Dartmouth, a town in Elbert co. Georgia, situated on the peninsula formed by the confluence of Broad and Savannah rivers, 2 miles from Fort James Dartmouth

mouth, which is a mile below Charlotte Fort, which see. The town and fort derive their names from James, earl of Dartmouth, whose influence in the British councils obtained from the king, a grant and powers to the Indian trading company in Georgia to treat with the Creeks, for the territory called the *New Purchase*, ceded in discharge of debts due to the traders. This tract contains about 2,000,000 of acres, lying upon the head of the Great Ogechee, between the banks of the Savannah and Alatomaha, touching on the Oconee, including all the waters of Broad and Little Rivers. This territory comprehends a body of excellent, fertile land, well watered by innumerable rivers, creeks, and brooks.

Dauphin, Fort, a jurisdiction, fort and seaport town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo. This division contains 5 parishes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, consisted of sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, spirits, molasses, and tanned hides, in value 35,252 dolls. 13 cents. The town of Fort Dauphin is remarkable for a fountain constructed by the orders of M. de Marbois, which cost 10,678 dollars. N lat. 19 41.

Dauphin, Fort. See *Ha Braga*.

Dauphin, an island about 10 miles long, in the mouth of Mobile bay, 5 miles from Massacre I. with a shoal all the way between them. These are supposed formerly to have been but one, and went by the general name of Massacre, so called by Mons. d'Ibberville, from a large heap of human bones found thereon at his landing. It was afterwards called Dauphin I. The W end, a distance of between 3 and 4 miles, is a narrow slip of land with some dead trees; the rest is covered with thick pines, which come close to the water's edge on the E side, forming a large bluff. There is the remains of an old French post on the S side of the island, and of some old houses of the natives. N lat. 30 10, W lon. 88 7.

Dauphin, a fort in the island of Cape Breton, round which the French had their principal settlement, before they built Louisburg.

Dauphin Co. in Pennsylvania, was formerly contained in that of Lancaster, until erected into a separate county, March 4, 1785. Its form is triangular; its contents 586,400 acres, and is surrounded by the counties of Mifflin, Cumberland, York, Berks, and Northumberland. It is divided into 9 townships, the chief of

which is Harrisburg; the number of its inhabitants 22,270. Nearly one half of the land is under cultivation; but the northern part is very rough and mountainous. In several of the mountains is found abundance of iron ore of the first quality; a furnace and forge have been erected which carry on briskly the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. The first settlers here were Irish emigrants, who were afterwards joined by a number of Germans. In the town of Derry, on the bank of Swatara creek is a remarkable cavern; its entrance is under a high bank, and nearly 20 feet wide, and about 8 or 10 feet in height. It descends gradually nearly to a level with the creek. Its apartments are numerous, of different sizes, and adorned with stalactites curiously diversified in size and colour. Near the foot of Blue mountain is a mineral spring, much celebrated by the country people for its efficacy in removing rheumatic and other chronic disorders.

Dauphin R. a river of U. Canada, which empties into lake Winnipeg on the W side, at the head of Martin's bay. Lat. 52 15 N.

Davidson, a county in Mero district, Tennessee, bounded N by the state of Kentucky, E by Sumner, and S by the Indian territory. Its chief town, Nashville, lies on the great bend of Cumberland R. and is watered also by the Harpith and Stones rivers. The timber is remarkably large, trees often measure 8 or 10 feet diameter. It contains 9620 inhabitants, of whom 2936 are slaves.

Davidson Co. so called after Gen. William Davidson, who bravely fell in defence of his country in the year 1780, opposing the passage of Lord Cornwallis' army across the Catawba R. is bounded S by the Indian boundary, E by Sumner co. and on the other sides by the counties of Robertson and Montgomery. It is watered by Cumberland, Harpith, and Stones rivers.

David's Town, on the Assanpink river, Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, 10 or 12 miles from Trenton. Between these towns a boat navigation has lately been opened by means of three locks, erected at a considerable expense. It is proposed to render this river boatable 10 or 15 miles further, in which distance, no locks will be necessary.

David's Island, St. a parish in the Bermuda islands, which see.

Davisburg, a post town in Christian co. Kentucky, 816 miles W of Washington.

Davis's

Davis's Strait, a narrow sea, lying between the N main of America, and the western coast of Greenland; running N W from Cape Farewell, lat. 60 N, to Baffin's bay in 80. It had its name from Mr. John Davis, who first discovered it. It extends to W lon. 75, where it communicates with Baffin's bay, which lies to the N of this strait, and of the North Main, or James's island. See *Baffin's bay*.

Darufuskee, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, which forms the N E side of the entrance of Savannah R. and S W side of the entrance of Broad R. and admits of an inland communication between the two rivers.

Daxabon, Dajabon, or Dababon, which the French call *Laxabon*, is a town and settlement of Spaniards on the line between the French and Spanish divisions of the island of St. Domingo. It was settled to prevent smuggling, when the Spaniards had their share of the island. It is bounded E by the territory of St. Yago, N by the extremity of the bed of the Great Yaqui, and the bay of Mancenilla, W by the river and little island of Massacre. It contains about 4000 persons. The town stands 400 fathoms from the E bank of Massacre R. more than 80 leagues N W of St. Domingo, and 28 W of St. Yago, N lat. 19 32, W lon. from Paris 74 9.

Day's Point, on James R. in Virginia. There is a plantation here of about 1000 acres, which at a distance appears as if covered with snow; occasioned by a bed of clam shells, which by repeated ploughing have become fine, and mixed with the earth.

Dayton, a township at the mouth of Mad river, in the N. W. territory.

De Bois Blanc, an island belonging to the N. W. territory, a voluntary gift of the Chipeway nation to the United States, at the treaty of peace concluded by gen. Wayne at Greenville, in 1795.

Dead Chest Island, one of the smaller Virgin isles, situated near the E end of Peter's island, and W of that of Cooper's.

Deadman's Bay, on the E side of Newfoundland island, lies S of St. John's harbour, and N W of Cape Spear.

Dedham, a post town, and the capital of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, called by the aboriginals Tiot, and by the first settlers, Clapboard Trees; one of the parishes still retains this name. The township was incorporated in 1637, is 7 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1973 inhabitants. Its public buildings are 3 con-

gregational churches, an episcopal church, a court house, and gaol. It is pleasantly situated, 11 miles S W of Boston, on Charles R. A small stream furnishes water most part of the year to 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, and a leather mill, all in the space of three quarters of a mile, and joins Neponset R. on the borders of Milton. A wire manufactory is erected here, for the use of the fishhook and card manufacturers in Boston.

Deat, in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, about 7 miles southward of Shrewsbury. This place is the resort of great numbers of people from Philadelphia, in summer, for health and pleasure.

Deep Spring, in the state of N. York, is a curiosity, and lies on or near the road about 9 miles S of Oneida lake, at the head of Chittenengo creek, and 10 miles S W of Oneida castle.

Deep R. in N. Carolina, rises in Wachovia, and unites with Haw R. and forms the N W branch of Cape Fear river.

Deerfield, a post town in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, 178 miles from Washington.

Deerfield R. or the *Pocomtic*, rises in Stratton, in Bennington co. Vermont, and after receiving a number of streams from the adjoining towns, unite on entering Massachusetts; thence winding in an E direction, it receives North R. and empties into Connecticut R. between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield, where it is about 15 rods wide. Excellent tracts of meadow ground lie on its banks.

Deerfield, a very pleasant post town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the W bank of Connecticut R. from which the compact part of the town is separated by a chain of high hills. It is in the midst of a fertile country, and has a small inland trade. The compact part of the town has from 60 to 100 houses, principally on one street, and a handsome congregational church. It has 1531 inhabitants; 17 miles N of Northampton, and 92 N by W of Boston. The house in which the Rev. Mr. Williams and his family were captivated by the Indians in the early settlement of this town, is still standing, and the hole in the door, cut by the Indians with their hatchets, is still shewn as a curiosity. An academy, incorporated in 1797, by the name of "The Deerfield Academy," is established in this town. It is 430 miles N E of Washington.

Deerfield, a well settled agricultural town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, and was a part of the township of Nottingham, 19 miles

miles S E of Concord, and 35 N W of Portsmouth. It contains 1878 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1766.

Deer Island, an island and township in Penobscot bay, in Hancock co. Maine, containing 1094 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, and lies about 8 miles S E of Castine.

Deer, an island in Passamaquoddy bay.

Deering, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1774. It contains 1244 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles S W of Concord, and 54 miles W of Portsmouth.

Defiance, a fort in the state of Ohio, situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the rivers of Au Glaize, and the Miami of the lake, nearly half way between Fort Wayne on the Miami, and lake Erie. N lat. 41 41, W lon. 84 43.

De La March, a western water of Illinois R. in the N W territory. It is 30 yards wide, and navigable 8 or 9 miles.

Delamattenos, an Indian tribe, in alliance with the Delawares.

De La War, a town in King William's co. Virginia, situated on the broad peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony. The united stream thence assumes the name of York R. It lies 20 miles N by W of Williamsburg, in N lat. 37 31 W.

Delaware Bay and River. The bay is 60 miles long, from the cape to the entrance of the river, at Bombay Hook; and occupies a space of about 630,000 acres; and is so wide in some parts, as that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic N W and S E, between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. These capes are 18 or 20 miles apart. Delaware R. was called Chihohocki by the aborigines, and in an old Nurenberg map is named Zuydt R. It rises by two principal branches in N. York state. The northernmost of which, called the Mohawk's or Cookquago branch, rises in lake Utayanthe, lat. 42 25, and takes a S W course, and turning S eastwardly, it crosses the Pennsylvania line in lat. 42; about 7 miles from thence, it receives the Popachton branch from the N E, which rises in the Kaats Kill mountains. Thence it runs southwardly, until it strikes the N W corner of N. Jersey, in lat. 41 24; and then passes off to sea through Delaware bay; having N. Jersey E, and Pennsylvania and Delaware W. The bay and river are navigable from the sea up to the great or lower falls at Tren-

ton, 155 miles; and are accommodated with buoys and piers for the direction and safety of ships. A 74 gun ship may go up to Philadelphia, 120 miles by the ship channel from the sea. The distance across the land, in a S E course, to N. Jersey coast, is but 60 miles. Sloops go 35 miles above Philadelphia, to Trenton falls; boats that carry 8 or 9 tons, 100 miles farther, and Indian canoes 150 miles, except several small falls or portages. For other particulars relating to this river, See *Henlopen*, *May*, *Bombay Hook*, *Reedy I.* *Schuylkill*, *Lehigh*, &c. It is in contemplation to connect the waters of Chesapeake bay with those of Delaware R. by 4 different canals, viz. Elk R. with Christiana creek; Broad creek, another branch with Red Lion creek; Bohemia, a third branch of the Elk, with Apoquinemy creek; and Chester R. with Duck creek.

Delaware, a small river of East Florida. See *Charlotte Haven*.

Delaware, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between 38 29 30, and 39 54 N lat. and between 75 and 75 48 W lon. being in length 92 miles, and in breadth 24 miles; containing 2000 square miles, or 1,200,000 acres. It is bounded E by the river and bay of the same name, and the Atlantic ocean; on the S by a line from Fenewick's island, in N lat. 38 29 30, drawn W till it intersects what is commonly called the *tangent line*, dividing it from the state of Maryland; on the W by the said tangent line, passing northward up the peninsula, till it touches the western part of the territorial circle; and thence on the N by the said circle, described with a radius of 12 miles about the town of Newcastle, which divides this state from Pennsylvania. This state derived its name from Lord De La War, who was instrumental in establishing the first settlement of Virginia. It is divided into 3 counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex; whose chief towns are Wilmington, Newcastle, Dover and Lewes. Dover is the seat of Government. The number of inhabitants is 64,273, of whom 6153 are slaves. The eastern side of the state is indented with a large number of creeks, or small rivers, which generally have a short course, soft banks, numerous shoals, and are skirted with very extensive marshes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the southern and western parts of this state, spring the head waters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras and Bohemia rivers.

rivers, all falling into Chesapeake bay; some of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country, for vessels of 50 or 60 tons. The state of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is, to speak generally, low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water, at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purposes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The spine, or highest ridge of the peninsula, runs through the state of Delaware, inclined to the eastern or Delaware side. It is designated in Sussex, Kent, and part of Newcastle co. by a remarkable chain of swamps, from which the waters descend on each side, passing on the east, to the Delaware, and on the west to the Chesapeake. Delaware is chiefly an agricultural state. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and scarcely any part of the United States is better adapted to the different purposes of agriculture, or in which a greater variety of the most useful productions can be so conveniently and plentifully reared. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay. From thence to the swamps abovementioned, the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. Excepting some of the upper parts of the county of Newcastle, the surface of the state is very little broken or irregular. The heights of Christiana are lofty and commanding; some of the hills of Brandywine are rough and stony; but descending from these, and a few others, the lower country is so little diversified as almost to form one extended plain. In the county of Newcastle the soil consists of a strong clay; in Kent, there is a considerable mixture of sand; and in Sussex, the quantity of sand altogether predominates. Wheat grows here in such perfection as not only to be particularly sought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but also to be distinguished and preferred, for its superior qualities, in foreign markets. This wheat possesses an uncommon softness and whiteness, and makes the best superfine flour, and in other respects far exceeds the hard and flinty grains raised in general on the higher lands. Beside wheat, this state generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buck wheat, and potatoes, and the various kinds of fruit in great perfection. It abounds in

natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of grasses. Hemp, cotton, and silk, if properly attended to, doubtless would flourish very well. The county of Sussex, has excellent grazing lands. From it also are exported very large quantities of lumber, obtained chiefly from an extensive swamp, called the Indian R. or Cypress Swamp, lying partly within this state, and partly in the state of Maryland. This morass extends 6 miles from E to W, and nearly 12 from N to S, including an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land. The whole of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land between the sea and the bay, whence the Pokomoke descends on one side, and Indian R. and St. Martin's on the other. This swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beasts, birds and reptiles. Almost the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from Wilmington: the trade from this state to Philadelphia is great, being the principal source whence that city draws its staple commodity. No less than 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, beside barley, oats, flaxseed, paper, slit iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. &c. to a very considerable amount, are annually sent from the waters of the Delaware state; of which the Christiana is by far the most productive, and probably many times as much as any other creek or river of like magnitude in the Union; 245,000 barrels of flour, and other articles, to the amount of 80,000 dollars more, being exported from this creek; of which, to the value of 550,000 dollars, are manufactured on its northern bank, within two or three miles of the navigation. Among other branches of industry exercised in and near Wilmington, are a cotton manufactory; a bolting cloth manufactory has lately been established by an ingenious European; both of which have promised fair to be a lasting advantage to the country. In the county of Newcastle are several fulling mills, 2 snuff mills, 1 slitting mill, 4 paper mills, and 60 mills for grinding grain, all of which are turned by water. But though Wilmington and its neighbourhood are probably already the greatest seat of manufactures in the U. S. yet they are capable of being much improved in this respect, as the country is hilly and abounds with running water; the Brandywine alone might, with a moderate expense, when compared with the object, be brought to the top of the hill upon

upon which Wilmington is situated, whereby a fall sufficient for forty mills, in addition to those already built, would be obtained. The legislature, during their session in January 1796, passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the state. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any other in the Union. Beside the well constructed mills on Red clay and White clay creeks, and other streams in different parts of the state, the celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine merit a particular description. Here are to be seen, at one view, 12 merchant mills (beside a saw mill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of superior dimensions, and excellent construction. These mills are 3 miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern states. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. This stream rises near the Welch mountains in Pennsylvania, and after a winding course of 30 or 40 miles through falls, which furnish numerous seats (130 of which are already occupied) for every species of water works, empties into Christiana creek, near Wilmington. The quantity of wheat manufactured at these mills, annually, is not accurately ascertained. It is estimated, however, by the best informed on the subject, that these mills can grind 400,000 bushels in a year. But although they are capable of manufacturing this quantity yearly, yet from the difficulty of procuring a permanent supply of grain, the instability of the flour market and other circumstances, there are not commonly more than from about 290 to 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn manufactured here annually. In the fall of 1789, and spring of 1790, there were made at the Brandywine mills 50,000 barrels of superfine flour, 1354 do. of common, 400 do. middling, as many of ship stuff, and 2000 do. corn meal. The quantity of wheat and corn ground, from which this flour, &c. was made, was 308,000 bushels, equal to the export in those articles from the port of Philadelphia for the same year. These mills give employment to about 200 persons, viz. about 40 to tend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers to make casks for the flour, a sufficient number to man 12 sloops of about 30 tons each, which are employ-

ed in the transportation of the wheat and flour, the rest in various other occupations connected with the mills. The navigation quite to these mills is such, that a vessel carrying 1000 bushels of wheat may be laid along side of any of these mills; and beside some of them the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of twice the above size. The vessels are unloaded with astonishing expedition. There have been instances of 1000 bushels being carried to the height of 4 stories in 4 hours. It is frequently the case that vessels with 1000 bushels of wheat come up with flood tide, unlade and go away the succeeding ebb with 300 barrels of flour on board. In consequence of the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the manual labour before found necessary is now sufficient for every purpose. By means of these machines, when made use of in the full extent proposed by the inventor, the wheat will be received on the shallop's deck, thence carried to the upper loft of the mill, and a considerable portion of the same returned in flour on the lower floor, ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour but in a very small degree, in proportion to the business done. The transportation of flour from the mills to the port of Wilmington, does not require half an hour; and it is frequently the case that a cargo is taken from the mills and delivered at Philadelphia the same day. The situation of these mills is very pleasant and healthful. The first mill was built here about 60 years since. There is now a small town of 40 houses, principally stone and brick, which, together with the mills and the vessels loading and unloading beside them, furnish a charming prospect from the bridge, from whence they are all in full view. Beside the wheat and flour trade, this state exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of exports for the year ending September 30th, 1791, was 119,878 dolls. 93 cents; do. 1792, 133,972 dolls. 27 cents; do. 1793, 93,559 dolls. 45 cents; do. 1794, 207,985 dolls. 33 cents; do. 1795, 158,041 dolls. 21 cents; do. 1801, 440,504 dolls. In this state there is a variety of religious denominations. Of Presbyterians there are 24 churches; of Episcopalians 14; of Baptists 7; of Methodists, a considerable number, especially in the two lower counties of Kent and Sussex; the number of their churches is not exactly ascertained. Beside these there is a Swedish church at Wilmington,

Wilmington, which is one of the oldest churches in the United States. There are few minerals in this state, except iron; large quantities of bog iron ore, very fit for castings, are found in Suffex co. among the branches of Nanticoke R. Before the revolution this ore was worked to a great amount: but this business has since declined. Wheat and lumber are the staple commodities of this state. The other articles of produce and manufacture, are Indian corn, barley, oats, flaxseed, salted provisions, paper, slit iron, snuff, &c. Settlements were made here by the Dutch about the year 1623, and by the Swedes about the year 1627. Their settlements were comprehended in the grant to the duke of York; and William Penn united them to his government by purchase. They were afterwards separated, in some measure, from Pennsylvania, and denominated the *Three Lower Counties*. They had their own assemblies, but the governor of Pennsylvania used to attend, as he did in his own proper government. At the late revolution, the three counties were erected into a sovereign state; and have established a republican constitution.

Delaware Co. in Pennsylvania, is S W of Philadelphia co. on Delaware R. It is about 21 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 115,200 acres, and subdivided into 21 townships; the chief of which is Chester. The number of inhabitants is 12,809. The lands bordering on the Delaware are low, and afford excellent meadow and pasturage; and are guarded from inundations by mounds of earth or dykes, which are sometimes broken down in extraordinary freshes in the river. If this happens before cutting the grass, the crop of hay is lost for that season, and the reparation of the breaches is expensive to the proprietors. Great numbers of cattle are brought here from the western parts of Virginia, and N. Carolina, to be fattened for supplying the Philadelphia market.

Delaware, a county in N. York, on the head waters of Delaware R. and has 21,700 inhabitants.

Delaware, a township in Wayne co. Pennsylvania, has 381 inhabitants.

Delawares, an Indian nation, formerly numerous and powerful, and who possessed part of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, and N. York. This name was doubtless given them by the Europeans; for they call themselves Lennilenape, that is, Indian men; or Wospanachky, which signifies a

people living towards the rising sun. They now reside about half way between lake Erie and Ohio R. They are an ingenious and intelligent people; and like the Six Nations, are celebrated for their courage, peaceable disposition, and powerful alliances. Almost all the neighbouring nations are in league with them, especially the Mahikan, Shawanves, Cherokees, Twichtwees, Wawiahtanos, Kikapus, Moshkos, Tuckachshas, Chippeways, Ottawas, Putewoatamies, and Kaskaskias. The Delawares were lately hostile, but made peace with the United States, 1795, and ceded some lands. The United States, on the other hand, have engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever. Formerly the Delawares could furnish 600 warriors; but their number is considerably decreased by war since that time.

Delaware Township, in the county of Suffolk, U. Canada, lies on the E side of the river Thames, on the plains above the Delaware village of Indians.

Deliverance, Cape, is the S E point of the land of Louisiana. Bougainville was here, and named it in 1768.

Del Rey, a captainship in the southern division of Brazil, whose chief town is St. Salvador.

Del Spiritu Santo, a river which falls into the gulf of Mexico, at the N W end of the peninsula of Florida.

Demarara, a river in Dutch Guiana, in S. America, is about two miles wide at its mouth, opposite the fort, on the E bank of the river, and about 45 miles distant from Abary creek. It is scarcely a mile wide, 12 miles above the fort; and its course is from S to N. It is navigable upwards of 200 miles for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, which is a mud bank, not having above 24 feet at the highest tides. The difference between high and low water mark, is from 10 to 12 feet. The fort, if properly supplied with men and ammunition, is able effectually to guard its entrance. Staebroeck, the seat of government, stands on the E side of the river, 1½ miles above the fort.

Demarara, a district in Dutch Guiana, which, together with Essequibo, form one government, and have the same court of police, but each has a separate court of justice. The two districts contain about 3000 whites, and 40,000 slaves. Demarara R. which gives name to the district, passes through it, and is usually visited by 40 or 50 large ships from Holland, who

often make two voyages in a year, beside upwards of 250 smaller vessels, under the Dutch and other flags. The plantations are regularly laid out in lots along the sea shore, called *façades*, about a quarter of a mile wide, and extending $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile back into the country. Each lot contains about 250 acres each; and when fully cultivated, the proprietor may obtain a similar tract back of the first, and so on in progression. Each lot will contain 120,000 cotton trees, averaging usually half a pound a tree. Such a plantation is reckoned well stocked to have 120 negroes. The shores of the rivers and creeks are chiefly planted with coffee, to the distance of about 30 miles from the sea; thence 30 miles further up, the soil becomes clayey and more fit for sugar canes. Beyond this, the finest kinds of wood, for building, furniture, &c. are cut. The following is an account of all the produce shipped from the colonies of Demarara, and its dependencies, from Jan. 1, 1798, to Jan. 1, 1802, taken from the Custom House books.

Year.	Vessels.	Sugar. Hhds.	Rum. Punchs.	Cotton. Bales.	Coffee. Pounds.
1798.					
British,	175	5177	929	14,900	5,873,998
Foreign,	77	1295	885	9	632,327
	202	6472	1714	14,909	6,446,325
1799.					
British,	141	3884	105	15,769	3,695,591
Foreign,	71	1598	396		151,286
	212	5482	501	15,769	3,846,877
1800.					
British,	200	8261	1198	31,465	11,324,608
Foreign,	90	2160	1300	14	308,528
	290	10,421	3498	31,479	11,633,136
1801.					
British,	229	12,563	1804	21,640	9,754,998
Foreign,	116	1,761	1760	1	81,226
	345	14,324	3564	21,641	10,596,224
Total,	1049	36,579	9777	83,759	32,222,562

34,643 slaves were imported from Jan. 1798, to Jan. 1, 1802.

Demi Quian, a river, swamp and lake on the western side of Illinois R. in the N. W. territory. The river runs a S S E course, is navigable 120 miles, and has the swamp of its name on the northern bank near its mouth; which last is 50 yards wide, 32 miles above Sagamond, and 165 miles above the Mississippi. The lake is of a circular form, 200 yards W of the river, is 6 miles across, and empties into the Illinois by a small passage 4 feet deep, 271 miles from the Mississippi.

Dennis R. a small river in Washington co. Maine, 22 miles E of Machias. Its source is in a pond about 6 or 8 miles

long, and about 2 miles wide, called *Meadabamps*, in which are the corners of 4 townships or plantations, progressing in settlement, viz. No. 6, 7, 15, and 16. After running a S easterly course about 15 or 20 miles, it joins the N branch of Kobbeskook, and passing by Eastport on the N, empties into the West passage, so called, between Campo Bello, and the main. The country between this river and Machias, in 1794, was a wilderness. The banks of the river were at this time thinly settled by a regular and well disposed people.

Densville, a post town of Washington co. Maine, 27 miles E of Machias.

Dennis, a post town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, incorporated into a township in 1793, and is 80 miles S E from Boston, and 8 from Barnstable, and contains 1408 inhabitants. In this town are the villages of Nobscussett, of 52 houses, and Suet of 36 houses.

Dennis Creek, in Cape May co. N. Jersey; the post office here is 219 miles from Washington.

Denton, the chief and post town of Caroline co. in Maryland, on the E side of Choptank creek, the E main branch of Choptank R. It is laid out regularly, and has a few houses, and lies 7 miles S of Greenborough, and 37 S S E of Chester.

Deptford, a town in Gloucester co. N. Jersey.

Derby, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, on the N line of the state, on the E shore of lake Memphremagog.

Derby, a post town in New Haven co. Connecticut, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers. This town was settled in 1665, under New Haven jurisdiction, and is now divided into two parishes, and has an academy. It has a considerable trade with the W. Indies for so small a town, and a number of mills on the falls of Naugatuck, and streams which fall into it, and iron and other works on Eight mile R. which falls into the Housatonic, which is navigable 12 miles to this town. It has 1878 inhabitants.

Derby, or *Darby*, *Upper* and *Lower*, in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, containing, the former 862, the latter 980 inhabitants, 7 miles S W of Philadelphia.

Derry, a township in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on the E side of Swetara creek, 2 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna, and celebrated for its curious cave. See *Dauphin Co.* It has 1666 inhabitants.

Derry, a town in Mifflin co. Pennsylvania, 1135 inhabitants. There is another town of this name in Northumberland co which has 1570 inhabitants.

Derryfield, a township in N. Hampshire, or the E bank of Merrimack R. Hillsborough co. containing 557 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1751. It is a good tract of land, has 2 Presbyterian meeting houses, and was originally settled by a company from Ireland. A fair is annually held here. It is 42 miles W of Portsmouth.

Deruyter, a post town of Chenango co. N. York, S of Cazenovia, adjoining. It has 310 inhabitants.

Desaguadero, a river in Peru, over which the Ynca Huana Capac built a bridge of flags and rushes, to transport his army to the other side, and which remained a few years since.

Desada, Desirada, or Desiderada, the first of the Caribbee islands; discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is situated E of Guadaloupe, and subject to the French; and is of little consequence except in time of war, when it is the resort of a number of privateers. It is 10 miles long and 5 broad, and looks at a distance like a galley, with a low point at the N W end. The Spaniards make this in their way to America, as well as Guadaloupe. N lat. 16 40 W lon. 61 20.

Desada, or Cape Desire, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S. America, at the entrance of the South Sea. S lat. 53 4, lon. 74 18 W.

Desert Island, Mount, on the coast of the district of Maine, Massachusetts, contains about 200 families, divided into two different settlements, about 15 miles apart.

Desespoir, Cape, or Despair, on the northern side of Chaleur bay, is about 3 leagues W S W of Bonaventure Island. There is a large cod fishery here.

Despair, a bay on the S western side of Newfoundland Island, adjoining to Fortune bay on the N eastward; which see.

Destruction Island, lies off the coast of New Albion, in lat. 47 37 N, lon. 124 11 W. It is about a league in circumference, level, and almost entirely barren, producing a few dwarf trees only, although the country to the southward of it, exhibits an appearance of the greatest fertility.

Vancouver

Detour, in U. Canada, the entrance into lake Huron from Muddy lake, to the S and W of St. Joseph's island.

Detour, on the N shore of lake Huron,

lies a little to the E of the isles au Serpent.

Detour Point, is on the W main, in the strait made by St. Joseph's island.

Detour des Anglois, or English Turn, is a circular direction of the river Mississippi, so very considerable, that vessels cannot pass it with the same wind that conducted them to it, and must either wait for a favourable wind, or make fast to the bank, and haul close; there being sufficient depth of water for any vessel that can enter the river. The two forts and batteries at this place on both sides the river, are more than sufficient to stop the progress of any vessel whatever. Dr. Cox, of N. Jersey, ascended the Mississippi to this place, anno 1698, took possession and called the country Carolina. It lies 18 miles below New Orleans, and 87 above the Balize. The banks of the river are settled and well cultivated from this to New Orleans, and there is a good road for carriages all the way.

Hutchins.

D'Etoit, a post and principal town and the best fortified, in the country N W of the Ohio river. It is the chief town of the co. or territory of Wayne, and is situated on the western bank of the strait St. Clair, or D'Etoit R. between lake Erie and lake St. Clair; 18 miles N of the W end of the former, and 9 miles below the latter. Fort D'Etoit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river. It is near a mile in circumference, and encloses about 300 houses and a Roman Catholic church; built in a regular manner, with parallel streets crossing each other at right angles. Its situation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleasant and fruitful country. For 8 miles below, and the same distance above Fort D'Etoit, on both sides of the river, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations; and from the contiguity of the farmers' houses to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who were mostly French, were about 2000 in number in 1778, 500 of whom were as good marksmen as the Indians themselves, and as well accustomed to the woods. They raise large flocks of black cattle, and great quantities of corn, which they grind by windmills, and manufacture into excellent flour. The chief trade of D'Etoit consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. By the treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, the Indians have ceded to the United States the post.

post of D'Etoit, and all the land to the N, the W and the S of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land is to be annexed to D'Etoit as shall be comprehended between Rosine R. on the S; lake St. Clair on the N; and a line, the general course whereof shall be 6 miles from the W end of lake Erie and D'Etoit river. The fort, &c. was delivered up by the British in July, 1796, according to treaty. It lies 18 miles N of lake Erie, 724 N W by W from Philadelphia. N lat. 42 40, W lon. 82 56.

D'Etoit River, or *Strait of St. Clair*, issues from lake St. Clair and enters the W end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between the United States and U. Canada. In ascending it, its entrance is more than 3 miles wide, but it perceptibly diminishes; so that opposite the fort, 18 miles from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; from thence to lake St. Clair it widens to more than a mile. The channel of the strait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for shipping of great burden, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than 7 miles in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 miles; and several streams fall into it chiefly from the N W, viz. Bauche, Clora, Curriere, D'Etoit, and Huron rivers. There are several windmills on the D'Etoit, and an orchard adjoining almost every house. The settlers are numerous, and the improvements handsome and extensive. When the fruit trees are in blossom, the prospect as you pass through the strait is perhaps as delightful as any in the world.

D'Etoit, le Petit, on the Ottawa R. U. Canada, is below the upper main forks of the Ottawa R.

Devil's Mouth, a name given by sailors to a frightful volcano, near Leon Nicaragua, in New Spain, near the lake. N lat. 23 10, W lon. 65 10.

Devil's Nose, a promontory on the S side of lake Ontario, 16 miles E of Fishing bay, and 23 N W of the mouth of Genesee R.

Devil's Island, on the E side of Chesapeake bay, is in Somerset co. Maryland, between Fishing bay and Naokin river.

Derwert, an inconsiderable island lying at some distance E of Terra Magellanica, S. America. It had its name from the first discoverer.

Dewee, an island in S. Carolina, which

forms one of the three harbours of Charleston city.

Diable, Isles au, in the river St. Lawrence, in U. Canada, lies between the isle au Long Sault, and the township of Osnabruck.

Diamond, or Round Island, one of the Grenadilles, in the W. Indies. See *Rhonde isle*.

Dickenson College. See *Carlisle*, in Pennsylvania.

Dick's R. in Kentucky, is a branch of Kentucky R. which it joins in a N W direction. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at the mouth, and has a number of excellent mill seats, and runs through a body of first rate land.

Dickwaasset, or Digdegwaß, a river, in the British province of N. Brunswick, which empties into Passamaquoddy bay.

Deep Town, or Deep Town, a town on the N. western side of the island of St. Christopher's in the W. Indies, on a bay of the same name.

Digby, situated on the S E side of Annapolis bay, 18 miles S W of Annapolis, and 53 N by E of Yarmouth, is one of the most considerable of the new settlements in Nova Scotia.

Digger Cape, on the S side of Hudson Straits. N lat. 62 41, W lon. 78 50.

Dighton, a post town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 7 miles from Taunton, and 20 from Warren, in Rhode Island. There are in the township, 1666 inhabitants.

Dinwiddie, a co. in Virginia, S of Appamattox R. which divides it from Chesterfield. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and its chief town is Petersburg. The co. contains 4987 free inhabitants, and 6866 slaves.

Disappointment, a bay on the N W coast of N. America. N lat. 52 13, W lon. 129.

Dismal, a swamp in the township of Milton, Lincoln co. Maine.

Dismal Swamp, called the *Great Dismal*, to distinguish it from another swamp called Dismal, in Currituck co. is a very large bog extending from N to S near 30 miles, and from E to W at a medium about 10 miles; partly in Virginia, and partly in N. Carolina. No less than 5 navigable rivers, beside creeks, rise from it; two run into Virginia, viz. the S branch of Elizabeth, and the S branch of Nansemond river, and 3 into N. Carolina, namely, N. R. N. W. R. and Perquimons. All these hide their heads, properly speaking, in the Dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. For this reason there must be plentiful subterraneous stores of water to feed so many rivers, or else the

the soil is so replete with this element, drained from the high lands that surround it, that it can abundantly afford these supplies. This is most probable, as the ground of the swamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of those that walk upon it, and every impression is instantly filled with water. The skirts of the swamp, towards the E are overgrown with reeds, 10 or 12 feet high, interspersed every where with strong bamboo briars. Among these grow here and there a cypress or white cedar, which last is commonly mistaken for the juniper. Towards the S end of it is a large tract of reeds, which being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called the green sea. In many parts, especially on the borders, grows an evergreen shrub, very plentifully, called the gall bush. It bears a berry which dyes a black colour like the gall of an oak, whence it has its name. Near the middle of the Dismal the trees grow much thicker, both cypress and cedar. These being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much exposed to the wind and easily blown down, the boggy ground affording but a slender hold to the roots. Neither beast, bird, insect or reptile, approach the heart of this horrible desert; perhaps deterred by the everlasting shade, occasioned by the thick shrubs and bushes, which the sun can never penetrate, to warm the earth: nor indeed do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are said to do over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noisome exhalations that rise from this vast body of filth and nastiness. These noxious vapours infect the air round about, giving agues and other distempers to the neighbouring inhabitants. On the western border of the Dismal is a pine swamp, above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee deep; the bottom, however, is firm, and the pines grow very tall, and are not easily blown down by the wind. With all these disadvantages, the Dismal is, in many places, pleasing to the eye, though disagreeable to the other senses. This dreadful swamp was judged impassable, till the line, dividing Virginia from N. Carolina, was carried through it, in N lat. 36 28, in the year 1728, by order of king George II. Although it happened then to be a very dry season, the men who were employed in pushing the line were not altogether free from apprehensions of being starved; it being 10 whole days before the work was accomplished, though they

proceeded with all possible diligence and resolution, and beside had no disaster to retard them. This swamp is chiefly owned by two companies. The Virginia company, of which Gen. WASHINGTON was one, owns 100,000 acres: the N. Carolina company owns 40,000 acres. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, about 7 miles long, called Drummond's pond, whose waters discharge themselves to the S into Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle sound; on the N into Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, which fall into James R. A navigable canal is now digging to connect the navigable waters of the Pasquotank and Elizabeth rivers. The distance about 14 miles. This canal will pass about a mile E of Drummond's pond, and will receive water from it. The canal company are incorporated by the concurring laws of Virginia and N. Carolina. This canal, when finished, will open an inland navigation from the head of Chesapeake bay, including all the rivers in Virginia, to Georgetown in S. Carolina; and when the short canal from Elk river to Christiansa creek is opened, the communication will extend to Philadelphia and the other ports connected with Delaware river. Such an extensive inland communication must be beneficial in time of peace, and in time of war will be essentially serviceable.

Dixon's Sound, on the N W coast of N. America, is the passage into the sound between the main land and Washington's or Queen Charlotte's islands, from the N W. This seems to be what is called in *America Barrell's Sound*; which see.

Dixfield, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, on the N bank of Androscoggin R. having Jay on the E, and Wilton N, about 70 miles N of Portland.

Dixhills, a post town, Suffolk co. N. York, 290 miles N E of Washington.

Dixon's Springs, in Smith co. Tennessee. Here is a post office, 691 miles W by S from Washington.

Dobb's Ferry, on Hudson R. is 26 miles above N. York city.

Dog's Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, W of Virgin Gorda, and E of Tortula. N lat. 18 20, W lon. 62 55.

Dog Ribbed Indians, inhabit round lake Edlande, in the N W part of N. America. They are often at war with the Athapuscaw Indians. Both these tribes are among the most savage of the human race. They trade with the Hudson bay company's settlements. Edlande lake lies N of the Athapuscaw

Athapuscow sea, or lake, and near the arctic circle.

Domingo, St. an island in the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, is the largest of the four great Antilles, except the island of Cuba, and proved the cradle of European power in the new world. Christopher Columbus landed on it the 6th of Dec. 1492. The natives called it *Hayti*, signifying high or mountainous land. Charlevoix says it was called *Quisqueya*, that is, great country, or mother of countries. Others say it had the name of *Bobio*, which means, a country full of habitations and villages. Columbus called it *Hispaniola*, or Little Spain, which name the Spaniards still retain, though St. Domingo is the name commonly used by other nations; so called from *St. Domingo*, the capital of the Spanish part; which was thus named by Columbus in honor of his father. St. Domingo is situated between 17° 55' and 20° N lat. and between 71° and 77° W lon from Paris. It lies 45 leagues E N E of Jamaica, 22 S E of Cuba, and 20 N W by W of Porto Rico; and is, not including the small dependent islands that surround it, 160 leagues long from E to W, and from 60 to 70 broad from N to S. When the Spaniards discovered the island, there were on it at least a million of happy inhabitants, and Bartholomew de las Casas says there were three millions. Such, however, were the cruelties of the Spaniards, and to such an infamous height did they carry their oppression of the poor natives, that they were reduced to 60,000 in the short space of 15 years! It formed five kingdoms, each governed by sovereigns called caciques. The names of these kingdoms were *Maqua*, *Marien*, *Higuay*, *Maguana*, and *Xaraguay*. The Spaniards had possession of the whole of the island for 120 years. At last, about the year 1630, a handful of English, French, and other Europeans, came and forced them to fight in its defence, and after repeated wars for 50 years, they were forced to divide the island with the French. These latter, being the only survivors of the first freebooters or buccaniers, or having insensibly acquired an ascendancy among them, had, so early as 1640, formed this assembly of individuals, born under the domination of almost all the powers of Europe, into a French colony, under the direction of the general government, first established at St. Christophers, and afterwards at Martinico. The Spanish part is by far the most extensive

and the most fertile; that of the French the best cultivated. The whole island now belongs to the French republic, the Spaniards having ceded their part of it to that power in the treaty of 1795. The Spaniards, however ungrateful to the discoverer of the new world during his life, would not leave his dust out of their territories. The remains of Columbus, who died the 20th of May, 1506, were first deposited in Seville, afterwards removed to the cathedral in the city of St. Domingo, and lastly conveyed to the Havannah in a 74 gun ship; and on the 19th of January, 1796, all that was mortal of that great man, was committed to the earth the third time, with great parade and ceremony. The French and Spanish territories, which are now united under one head, are both alike in possessing the various productions common to the W. Indies. The European cattle are so multiplied here, that they run wild in the woods; few of these are in the French part, in comparison with the Spanish. The two great chains of mountains, which extend from E to W, and their numerous spurs, give the island an aspect, at a distance, not so favourable as it deserves. They are, however, the cause of the fertility of the island. They give source to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the temperature of the air, and multiply the resources of human industry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, some precious stones, and even mercury. Here are the mountains of *Cibao*, *Selle*, and *Hotte*, reckoned 1000 fathoms above the level of the sea. In the bowels of the first, the cruel Spaniards condemned thousands of the natives to sacrifice their lives, in search of gold. The mines are not now worked. In the plains, in the Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, but varies in proportion to their distance from the mountains. In the plains, the thermometer is sometimes at 99. In the mountains it rarely rises above 77. There the nights are cool enough to render a blanket not unwelcome; and there are mountains where even a fire is a very agreeable companion in some evenings. The contrast of violent heats and heavy rains renders St. Domingo humid; hence the tarnished appearance of almost all metals, however brilliant the polish they may originally have had. This is particularly observable on the sea shore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the island. The
southern

Southern part of the island is subject to hurricanes, called here southern gales, because they are not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the windward islands. The Spanish part is computed to contain about 90 leagues in its greatest length from E to W, 60 leagues in its greatest breadth; having a surface of about 3200 square leagues. About 400 square leagues of this surface is in mountains, which are generally more capable of cultivation than those in the French part, and have sometimes a soil that disputes the preference with that of the vallies. There remains, therefore, a fine fertile surface of more than 2700 square leagues, divided into vallies and plains of various lengths and breadths. Many circumstances conspired to render this island a place of importance to the Spaniards. It was a key to the gulf of Mexico, a convenient place for their shipping to touch at, an excellent rendezvous for their squadrons and fleets, and an important hold for naval operations of all sorts; but from the impolitic measures of the government, and the restraints on commerce, it proved rather a burden than an advantage to the mother country. The cantons or jurisdictions, beginning at the westernmost point of the Spanish frontiers, on the southern coast or narrows, are, *Baharuco*, (possessed by the brigands or fugitive Spanish and French negroes, who inhabit the mountain of *Baharuco*) *Neybe*, *Azua*, *Bani* or *Vani*, the city of *St. Domingo*, and territory dependent thereon, *St. Laurent des Mines*, *Samana*, *Cetuy*, *La Vega*, *St. Yago*, *Daxabon*, *St. Raphael*, *Hinche*, *Baniqua*, and *St. John of Maguana*. Over the whole of the Spanish part of the island, mountains and plains, were spread, according to *St. Mery*, 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 were free, and 15,000 slaves; not 40 individuals to one square league. The Spanish creoles are insensible of all the treasures which surround them, and pass their lives without wishing to change their lot; while the French portion, when they possessed it, furnished three fifths of the produce of all the French W. India colonies put together; or more than 10 millions sterling. The dress and mode of living of the Spanish creoles indicate pride, laziness, and poverty. A capital, which of itself indicates decay, little insignificant towns here and there, a few colonial settlements, for which the name of manufactories would be too great an honor, immense possessions called

Hatter, where beasts and cattle are raised with little care, in different grades of domestication; as the domestic, the gentle, and the shy. Those called wild or mountaineers, as also the shy, cost the herdsmen, called pioneers and lancers, immense labour and danger in the chase. The *hatter* are the most numerous sort of Spanish settlements, and of an extent far disproportioned to their utility. The supply of horned cattle to the French part of the island was estimated, by *St. Mery*, at less than 15,000 head annually; of which the Spaniards furnished four fifths. These at 30 dolls. a head, and bringing them by the Spaniards, amounted to 450,000 dollars. This formed three quarters of the produce of the colony; and the impost paid to government was 10 per cent. The number of 200,000 head of cattle was the number in the general census taken by order of the president in 1780, and the cattle exempted from the tribute, amounted to 250,000; without comprehending horses, mules and asses, which, with an augmentation estimated since 1780, made a stock of 300,000 head, and an annual production of 60,000; and suppose a fifth part of the young ones perish accidentally, there still remains 48,000. The resources of the colonists were very confined, and their few establishments below mediocrity. There were but 22 sugar manufactories of any consequence; the rest being not worth naming; and even these 22 had altogether but about 600 negroes. Of these, 6 produced syrop, and some sugar; but the others, called *traphacies*, where animals were employed to turn the mills and press the canes, without shelter, in the open air, made nothing but syrop. The whole of which produce was generally used in the colony; small quantities were sometimes sent to *Porto Rico*, or to *Old Spain*; and the goodness of the sugar proved that of the soil, but nothing in favour of the manufacturer. The coffee raised here is excellent; each tree in a state of bearing will produce on an average a pound weight, and is sometimes of a quality equal to that of *Mocha*, yet chocolate is preferred to it. Cotton grows naturally at *St. Domingo*, of an excellent quality, even without care, in stony land, and in the crevices of the rocks. The numerous roots of indigo are only obstacles to the feeble cultivation of the fields, where it grows spontaneously. All these valuable productions have shared the fate of depopulation. Tobacco, says

Valverde,

Valverde, has here a larger leaf than in any other part of America; it grows every where, and equals sometimes that of Cuba or the Havannah. It is as much esteemed as this latter, in the manufactures of Seville, and is even preferable to it in segars. The kernel of the cocoa nut of St. Domingo is more acidulated than that of the cocoa nut of Venezuela and Caraca, to which it is not inferior; and experience proves, that the chocolate made of the two cocoas, has a more delicate flavor than that made of the cocoa of Caraca alone. Aphioe, ginger, and cassia have shared the fate of the other productions. The population of the Spanish part is composed of whites, freed people, and slaves. There are also a few creoles resembling the Indians, having long, straight and black hair, who pretend to be descendants of the ancient natives. They are, however, thought to be descended from a mixture of the aborigines and the Spaniards. There were, in 1744, several Indians at Banique, who proved their descent from the subjects of the unfortunate cacique *Henri*; although historical authority affirms that the whole race was exterminated. The freed people are few in number, if compared with the whites, but considerable in proportion to the number of slaves. The people of colour are excluded from almost all employments, civil as well as military, as long as the colour of the skin betrays its origin; but the political constitution of the country admits of no distinction between the civil rights of a white inhabitant and those of a free person. Indeed the major part of the Spanish colonists are of a mixed race: this an African feature, and sometimes more than one, is often betrayed; but its frequency has silenced a prejudice that would otherwise be a troublesome remembrancer. People of colour are admitted to the priesthood without difficulty; but the Spaniards have not yet brought themselves to make negro priests and bishops like the Portuguese. Slaves are treated with extreme mildness, and are usually fed as well as their masters. A religious principle and an illicit affection tend to their emancipation. A slave can redeem himself at a price fixed by law. Thus the fate of the slave is softened by the hope of freedom, and the authority of the master by the habit of being confounded, in some sort, with those who were the other day in slavery. The laws against slaves are much neglected; those in their favour are

very exactly observed. Few of the creoles can either read or write; hence the want of social intercourse, which is also augmented by the badness of the roads. The roads are nothing but paths passable only on foot and on horseback; and 8 leagues a day is very great work, in which space the traveller often does not meet with a single habitation, and must consequently carry with him every necessary for nourishment and lodging. Such is the low state of commerce in the Spanish part, that Don Antonio de Valverde, a native creole, goes so far as to assert, in his account of the territory, that the commerce in cattle, with the French part, is its only support. The whole island is in general well watered by rivers and brooks without number, but certain spaces are deprived of this advantage. From the formation of the island, their courses are but short, and few of them navigable to any distance. It is generally impossible to conceive, from the tranquil aspect that these rivers usually wear, what they become when they overflow their banks. A river that but now hardly covered the pebbles on its bed, or wet the foot of the traveller, is changed by one tempestuous shower into a flood; menacing all that it approaches; and should its banks give way, it spreads its watery devastation over the plains. Many of these are infested with alligators. The only lakes or ponds worth notice are those of Henriquette and Salt pond; the former is a great curiosity. See *Henriquette*. The chief of the islands which surround St. Domingo, part of which belonged to the Spanish part, are Altavele, Saone, Beate, St. Catherine, on the S side, from W to E. Mone, and Monique on the S E. Caymite, and Gonave on the W between the two peninsulas, and La Tortue, on the N side, towards the W end of the island, and that of Avache on the S side of the southern peninsula. The ancient division line which separated the French from the Spanish part of the island, extended from the river des Anses a Pitre or Federnales, on the S side, to that of Massacre, on the N side, at the head of the bay of Mancenille, which, together with the large bay which sets up from the westward, between Cape St. Nicholas and Cape Dame Marie, S W of the former, and 43 leagues apart, moulds this division of the island into such a figure, as can be best comprehended by a view of the map; suffice it to say, that it contains 2,500,000 acres of land, of an extremely fertile

fertile soil, presenting an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods and streams. The French part of St. Domingo, containing 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were under high cultivation in 1789, was then divided into 10 jurisdictions, which were subdivided into 52 parishes. West jurisdictions, Port au Prince, St. Mark, Le Petit Goave, and Jeremie; in the N. Cape François, Fort Dauphin, and Port de Paix; those in the S, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. Before the late révolution, there were in these parishes about 42,000 white people, 44,000 free people of colour; and 600,000 slaves. Other accounts make them considerably less; the above, however, is from good authority. The number of deaths, during 1789, according to the bills of mortality, 7121; the number of births the same year, 4232. The excess of deaths, 2889, will be the less astonishing, when it is considered, that in the years 1787, and 1788, there had been imported into the colony nearly 60,000 new negroes. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 47,516,531 lbs. white sugar, 93,573,300 brown sugar; 76,835,219 lbs. coffee; 7,004,274 lbs. cotton; 758,628 lbs. indigo; and other articles, as tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 46,873 livres. The total value of duties on the above exportations, amounted to 770,801 dolls. 3 cents. Port au Prince is the seat of the French government in this island, in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. It is the Governor's residence in time of war. The Mole, though inferior to these in other respects, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being by nature and art strongly fortified. The other towns and ports of any note, are Fort Dauphin, St. Mark, Leogane, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel, which see under their different names. The most ancient town in this island, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo; of which an account is given below. To these particular observations, we add the following, of a more general nature: The sugar and indigo plantations were in the flat, the coffee in the mountainous lands. The plantations were for the most part enclosed with live hedges, straight and well dressed; the dwelling and manufactory houses were built and laid out with

great neatness and taste; every habitation possessed a private hospital for the accommodation of its sick negroes, who were parentally dealt with; the roads were excellent; and from the general hospitality and cheerfulness of its former inhabitants, it was considered as one of the most enviable spots on earth. Such was the French part of St. Domingo in 1789; but, alas! It is no more; the destructive ravages of an unrelenting insurrection, of frightful massacres and conflagrations, have laid waste all those beautiful settlements, reduced the buildings to ashes, and laid low in dust or scattered in exile, its wretched inhabitants. The first interference of the National Assembly, in the affairs of the colonies, was by a decree of the 8th of March, 1790, which declared, "That all free persons, who were proprietors and residents of two years standing, and who contributed to the exigencies of the state, should exercise the rights of voting, which constitute the quality of French citizens." This decree, though in fact it gave no new rights to the people of colour, was regarded with a jealous eye by the white planters; whose pride and resentment dictated to them to expel the people of colour from their assemblies. This seems to be the true source of their calamities; to develop which, and the dreadful consequences, belong to the professed historian.

Domingo, St. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola, is situated on the W bank of the Ozama, a league below the mouth of Isabella river, in which distance it is 24 feet deep, having a bottom of mud or soft sand, and banks 20 feet perpendicular height; but N of the city this height is reduced to 4 feet. The Ozama is navigable for 9 or 10 leagues, and has several sugar manufactories, tile kilns, and provision farms on its banks. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies exposed from W S W to E. It is impossible to anchor in it in the time of the south winds; and the north winds drive the vessels from their moorings out into the sea, which here runs extremely high. The port of St. Domingo is magnificent in every respect; a real natural basin, with a great number of careenings for the vessels that can get at them. There is a rock at the entrance, which will only admit vessels drawing 18 or 20 feet water; which it is asserted might be removed without great difficulty. The city of St. Domingo was originally founded on the E side of the

the

the Ozama, in 1494, by Bartholomew Columbus, who gave it the name of New Isabella. Authors assert that Christopher Columbus gave it the name of his father, and that the inhabitants of Isabella on the N coast of the island, founded by Christopher Columbus in 1493, removed to New Isabella in 1496. In 1502 a hurricane destroyed most of its buildings, which induced Ovando to remove the inhabitants to the W side of the river. The new city was soon built, and that with a grandeur of design not unworthy the first metropolis of the New World. The plan of the city is a trapezium of about 540 fathoms on the E side, along the Ozama; near 500 fathoms on the S bordering on the sea; and of about 1800 fathoms in circumference. To the W and to the N of the city, the land is rough and rocky for about half a league, but after that it becomes good, and the country delightful. Towards the sea the site of the city lies very high, which forms an insurmountable dyke against the fury of the waves. It is surrounded with a rampart 8 feet in diameter, and about 10 feet high. There is a great deal of ordnance at St. Domingo; particularly cast ordnance, but the fortifications are not strong; and the height of the Ileignes commands it entirely; and its crown is not more than 250 fathoms from the ditch. The streets are spacious, and straight as a line, which gives it a pleasing appearance. Ten of these streets run from N to S, and 10 others from E to W. The greatest part of the houses, first built, are of a sort of marble found in the vicinity, and in the stile of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy: those of a more recent construction are of tapia, a sort of pise. To erect these buildings, a case is made of planks, between pillars of masonry: this case is filled by degrees with a reddish clay, which is rammed down as it is thrown in, until it forms a solid, or fort of wall, between the pillars. The clay thus pressed together, acquires an amazing hardness, and the walls are sometimes so solid and strong, that the pillars of masonry are useless. The houses of St. Domingo are tolerably handsome, in a simple stile, and nearly uniform. A considerable part of these, built within these few years, are of wood, covered with the leaves or taches of palm trees. The roofs are generally platformed, being shaped so as to conduct the rain water to the cisterns. The climate of the capital is, happily, very temperate.

VOL. I. T

The nights of those months which answer to the winter in Europe, are even found to be cold. Among a number of public edifices that merit attention, in this declining city, we may reckon the ruins of the house that Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, had begun, entirely of hewn stone. The walls are yet remaining, and some of the sculpture round the windows. The roof and ceilings are fallen in, the lower floor is become a pen for cattle; and a Latin inscription over the portal, is now hidden by the hut of a herdsman. The cathedral, of the same sort of stone as the house of Diego Columbus, stands on the S E. Opposite its entrance is a fine spacious oblong square, at the S W end of which is the town house. The cathedral is a noble Gothic pile begun in 1512, and finished in 1540, and was constructed after the model of a church at Rome. It merits admiration on account of the boldness of its vault, which, notwithstanding the ravages of earthquakes in its neighbourhood, has never, till within these 15 or 20 years, had a single flaw. The dust of Columbus rested within this pile until the year 1796, when it was removed. Here are 3 convents for men; which have increased in importance since 1782; 2 nunneries, 3 hospitals, a college, and a gaol. The convent of the Cordeliers was built by Ovando in 1503, on a little hill containing a mine of mercury. All the 3 parochial churches of St. Domingo, are beautiful, rich in ornaments, in vases of gold and silver set with precious stones, in pictures, in statues of marble and of metal; but the cathedral surpasses the others in every respect. The population of the city of St. Domingo is not very considerable; yet it is extraordinarily augmented since the year 1780. The census lately taken, amounted to 20,000, of every age and sex. But this is far below the exact number. The census is taken by the Spanish priests or vicars, who go from house to house to verify those who do not perform their paschal duties. This list does not comprehend children under 7 years of age, nor heads of families absent from their home or from the city. But the principal cause of the inexactness, is, one half of the parochial territory of the city is on the outside of the walls. This territory comprehends the part called the Plains, a great part of the Mont de Plate, and again as well to the E as to the W of the city, a very considerable number of country

country seats and provision habitations, where there are a great many families of blacks, of people of colour, and white cultivators; so that there are always 5 or 6000 not included in the census. Notwithstanding the declining situation of the Spanish territory of the island, it is far more prosperous than it was 60 years ago. A census even of 1737 shows, that the total population at that time did not surpass 6000 souls, and the capital contained hardly 500. The Spanish capital is 70 leagues E by S of Port au Prince, the road runs half the way along the sea coast; through Bany, Azua, and Neybe, and thence by the lakes Henriquelle and Brackish pond. In this route you have to cross two large rivers, Nisai and Neybe, beside 11 smaller streams. It is 90 leagues S E of Cape François, going by the road through St. Raphael, Azua, &c. and about 100 leagues by that of Dahabon, St. Yague, and La Vega. N lat. 18 19 30, W lon. from Paris 72 37.

Dominica, the last of the leeward Charaibeeor Caribbee islands, taking them from N W to S E; but the Spaniards call it the last of the windward islands. It is situated about half way betwixt Guadeloupe on the N W, and Martinico on the S E, 15 leagues from each, between 15 20 and 15 44 30 N lat. and between 61 17 and 61 30 W lon. being about 29 miles in length from Crab Point S, to the N W cape of Augusha bay on the N; and nearly 16 miles broad from Raymond bay E, to Coulihaut on the W; and contains 186,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 parishes, viz. St. John, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Paul, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Luke, and St. Martin. The island contains many high and rugged mountains, interspersed with fertile vallies, and is watered by upwards of 30 rivers, beside a number of rivulets. Several of the mountains contain unextinguished volcanoes, which frequently discharge vast quantities of burning sulphur. Here are several hot springs, esteemed efficacious in removing tropical disorders. Some of the waters are said to be hot enough to coagulate an egg. Here are vast swarms of bees, which produce a great quantity of wax and honey; they hive in the trees, and are thought to have been transported from Europe: the native bee of the W. Indies being a smaller species, unprovided with stings, and very different in its manners from the European. The forests afford

an inexhaustible quantity of rose wood, esteemed by cabinet makers. The fruits and other productions are similar to those in the neighbouring islands; but the soil being generally thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. The best eye stones that are known, are found on the shores of this island. They have their name from the use which is made of them, for clearing the eyes of any dirt. They are shaped like a lentil, smooth and sleek, but much smaller, and of a grey colour. The value of exports, according to the current London prices in 1788, amounted to £.302,987-15 ster. including exports to the American states, value £.7,164-5. The cargoes, in 162 vessels, consisted of 71,302 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of sugar; 63,392 gall. of rum; 16,803 gall. molasses; 1,194 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. cacao; 18,149 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. coffee; 11,250 lbs. indigo; 970,816 lbs. cotton; 161 cwt. ginger, beside hides, dying woods, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the same year, appears to have been 1236 whites; 445 free negroes, &c. and 14,967 slaves. There are also about 30 families of Charaibes, the remains of the ancient natives. The only towns here of any note are Charlotte town, the capital and the seat of government, formerly called Roseau, on the S W side of the island, and Portsmouth, situated at the head of Prince Rupert's bay. *Dominica*, from its local situation, between Martinico and Guadeloupe, is the best calculated of all the British possessions in that part of the world, for securing to her the dominion of the Charaibbean sea. A few ships of war in Prince Rupert's bay would effectually stop all intercourse of the French settlements with each other, as not a vessel can pass but is liable to capture, by ships cruising off that bay, and to windward of the island. It is a separate government and a free port. The anchorage is good all round the coast of *Dominica*; but it has no port or bay for retiring into; but the vessels have the advantage of shelter behind many of its capes. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493; and had its name from being discovered on a Sunday. It was taken by the French in the late war, and restored to Britain at the peace of 1783.

Dominica, *La*, one of the Marquesas islands, called by the natives *Heewaroa*, is the largest of them all, extending E and W 6 leagues; is about 16 leagues in circuit, full of

of rugged hills, and of a barren aspect ; but is inhabited. S lat. 9 44. The lon. of the W end from Greenwich is 139 13 W.

Don Christopher's Cove, lies on the N side of the island of Jamaica, having St. Anna's bay on the W, and Mammee bay on the S E. It is remarkable for having given shelter to the discoverer of America, during a storm, in 1503, and for being the site of the old town of Sevilla de Nueva.

Donon, an interior settlement in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 3 leagues NW of St. Raphael in the Spanish part, and 13 leagues E by N of Les Gonaives.

Dougal. There are 3 townships of this name in Pennsylvania, 1 in Lancaster co. of 2476, 1 in Westmoreland co. of 1411, and one in Washington co. of 762 inhabitants.

Don Martine Majorca, a cluster of islands in the Great S. Sea. Lat. 18 36 S, Lon. 179 52 E from Paris. The inhabitants are numerous, living in ease and plenty. Cocoa, banana, and lime trees ; potatoes, and other edible roots grow spontaneously in great abundance. They cultivate their grounds, weave cloth from the bark of certain shrubs, and dress themselves in a decent manner. They are hospitable and friendly, and would perhaps be as likely to receive gospel Missionaries, as any other Savages ; but at present it does not appear that they have any kind of religion. They are great thieves.

Don River, in the east riding of the county of York, in U. Canada, discharges itself into York harbour.

Douabount Lake, is about 60 or 70 miles long, and 20 or 30 broad ; lies S E of the head of Chesterfield inlet, in N. S. Wales.

Dorchester, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1761. It contains 349 inhabitants. It lies N E of Dartmouth College about 17 miles.

Dorchester, an ancient and thriving town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, settled as early as 1630. A number of towns have been taken off from it since its first settlement. It is 2 miles S by E of Boston, and is now about 6 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The chief manufactures here are paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes of various sorts. It has a handsome church, and 2347 inhabitants. The N E point of the peninsula, called Dorchester neck, approaches within half a mile of Castle island, and its N W point within half a mile of the S part of Boston. Forts were erected on the heights in the late war ; and this town and its vicinity suffered much during the early part of the war,

Dorchester in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, lies on the E side of Morris R. about 5 miles from its mouth in the bay, and 17 eastward of Fairfield.

Dorchester Co. in Maryland, lies on the E side of Chesapeake bay ; on the S side of Choptank R. which separates it from Talbot co. It has several islands on its coast ; the chief of these, from the mouth of Hudson R. are, James, Taylor's, Barren, Hooper's, and Goldborough's, which last lies between Hungary R. and Fishing bay. The length of the county from E to W is about 33 miles, and its breadth from N to S 27 miles. The number of its inhabitants 12,346, of whom 4566 are slaves. The lands in the northern parts are somewhat elevated, but in the southern parts low and marshy, particularly along Fishing bay, and up its waters, Transquaking, Blackwater, and Fearim creek, and along Hungary R. an arm of the Chesapeake. The produce is chiefly wheat, corn, and lumber. Its chief town is Cambridge.

Dorchester, a small town of Charleston district, S. Carolina, on the N E bank of Ashley R. 18 miles W N W of Charleston city. This place was settled and named as early as 1700, by a colony from Dorchester and its vicinity in Massachusetts ; and a part of its inhabitants, about the year 1750, left it and settled Midway, in Georgia.

Dorchester Mount, is that ridge of mountain running through the county of Lincoln in U. Canada, parallel to Ontario, and is supposed to be a spur of the Alleghany.

Dorchester Township, in the county of Norfolk, U. Canada, lies W of, and is adjoining to Dereham, fronting the river Thames.

Dorset, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, having Rupert W, Manchester S, and Danby N ; and contains 958 inhabitants, 27 miles N by E of Bennington.

Double Bridge, Lunenburg co. Virginia, where is a post office, 225 miles from Washington.

Douglafs, a township, the southernmost in Worcester co. Massachusetts, having the state of Rhode Island on the S, and that of Connecticut on the S W, and through it passes the middle road from Boston to N. York. It is a very rocky township, and contains 1140 inhabitants. It lies 18 miles S of Worcester, and 48 S W of Boston. It was incorporated anno 1746, and received its name in honor of William Douglass, M. D. of Boston, a native of Scotland, and a considerable benefactor to the town.

Douglafs,

Douglas, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, on the N side of the Schuylkill, and has 1297 inhabitants.

Douglas, a cape on the N W coast of N. America, which forms the W. side of the entrance into Cook's R. opposite Point Bede, which forms the E side. It is a very lofty promontory, whose elevated summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceeding high mountains. Lat. 58 56 N, lon. 206 10 E.

Douty's Falls, in York co. Maine, a place where a post office is kept; 7 miles from Berwick, and 8 from Sanford, 563 N from Washington.

Dover, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts incorporated anno 1650. It contains 511 inhabitants, and lies 17 miles southward of Boston.

Dover, a considerable post town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, and the shire town of the county; situated on the southern side of Cochecho R. about 4 miles above its junction with Salmon Fall R. which together form the Piscataqua; 12 miles N W by N from Portsmouth. The Indians named it Winichahanat, and Cochecho; by the first settlers, it was called Northam. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 2062 inhabitants. The public buildings are a Congregational church, court house and gaol. At Dover is a high neck of land, between the main branch of Piscataqua and Back R. about two miles long, and half a mile wide, rising gently along a fine road, and declining on each side, like a ship's deck. It commands an extensive and variegated prospect of the rivers, bays, adjacent shores, and distant mountains. It has often been admired by travellers as an elegant situation for a city, and by military gentlemen for a fortress. The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed to Cochecho falls; and this beautiful spot is almost deserted of inhabitants. N lat. 43 11, W lon. 70 50.

Dover, a township in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, between Shrewsbury and New Stafford, and extends from the sea to the county line. Although a large township, it contains only 910 inhabitants, who live mostly upon the sea shore. There is but one church, the property of a generous and benevolent individual; open to ministers of all denominations.

Dover, the metropolis and a post town of Delaware state, in Kent co. on the S W side of Jones creek, about 4½ miles N W from its mouth, in the Delaware; 12 miles

from Duck creek, 48 from Wilmington, and 76 S S W of Philadelphia. It contains upwards 100 houses, built principally of brick. There are 4 streets, which intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town. The area included within these intersections extends into a spacious parade; on the E side of which is an elegant state house. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. N lat. 39 10, W lon. 75 34.

Dover, a town in York co. Pennsylvania, on Fox Run, which falls into Conewago creek, near its mouth, in the Susquehanna. It contains a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united; and about 40 houses.

Dorune, or *Dorunt*, a township in Cumberland co. N. Jersey.

Dorwinings, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Chester co. on the E side of Brandywine creek; 33 miles W by N of Philadelphia,

Doylstown, a village, where is a post office, in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 15 miles N W of Newton, and 33 W by N of Philadelphia.

Dracut, a post town in Middlesex co. on the northern bank of Merrimack R. opposite Patucket Falls. It contains 1274 inhabitants, and lies 30 miles N by W of Boston.

Drake, a harbour in California, so called after the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, who discovered and took possession of the peninsula of California, for his mistress, Queen Elizabeth. N lat. 28 15, W lon. 111 39.

Dresden, a post town in Lincoln co. Maine, on the E bank of Kennebeck R. 9 miles from Wiscasset Point, 12 S by E of Hallowell, and 180 N by E of Boston. Swan island is in this township.

Drinnon's Lick. See *Jefferson's co.*

Drizzling Spring, Warren co. Kentucky. Here is a post office, 855 miles W by S from Washington.

Dromore, or *Drumore*, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, has 1077 inhabitants.

Drowned Lands. See *Orange co. N. York.*

Drummond, or Accomac court house, in Virginia, is on the post road from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 20 miles from Belhaven, and 194 from Philadelphia.

Dryden, a township in Onondago co. N. York, having Ulysses W, Virgil E, and Owego S. The centre of the town is 8 miles E of the S end of Cayuga lake.

Dry Tortugas. See *Tortuga*.

Duanesburgh,

Duaneburgh, a post town in Albany co. N. York, containing 2787 inhabitants.

Dublin, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on a branch of Ashuelot R. and N of the great Monadnock, containing 1188 inhabitants. It is 28 miles S E of Charlestown, and 63 W of Portsmouth. Incorporated in the year 1771.

Dublin, Lower, a pleasant town in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, 10 miles N E of Philadelphia, and as far S W of Bristol, has 1495 inhabitants. Also, a township in Huntingdon co. in Pennsylvania, having 978 inhabitants.

Dubois Lake, in U. Canada, lies between 98 and 100° W lon. from Greenwich, and between the 48th and 50th parallel of N lat. It lies to the westward of lake la Pluie, and receives the waters of that lake by river la Pluie, which are carried off again by the river Winipique, into the great lake Winitapa or Winipique, and from thence into Hudson's bay. This lake contains some islands; it has also a back communication with lake la Pluie, to the northward, by inferior streams.

Duck, a river in Tennessee, which rises on the N W side of the Cumberland mountain. It runs a N W course, and empties into the Tennessee in N lat. 36 W. It is 200 yards wide 5 miles from its mouth, which is 57 miles westerly of Nashville; and is boatable 90 miles.

Duck Creek Cross Roads, or *Salisbury*, a considerable and thriving post town in the state of Delaware, situated on Duck Creek, which in part divides Kent and Newcastle counties. It contains about 200 houses in one street, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the state. Here is an Episcopal church. It lies 12 miles N by W of Dover, and 36 from Wilmington, and has a post office.

Duck Islands, called the *real ducks*, in lake Ontario, U. Canada, lie between Wolfe island and Point Traverse

Ducktrap, Maine, now *Linville*; containing 278 inhabitants. Here is a post office.

Dudley, a town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1140 inhabitants. It is 18 miles southward of Worcester, and 60 S W of Boston.

Duffswell, a township in L. Canada, about 20 miles N E of Ascot, having about 50 inhabitants. The river St. Francis passes through the southern part of this town, in a western course, and soon after turns N W, which course it pursues till it falls into the St. Lawrence,

Duffin's Creek, in U. Canada, runs into lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering, E of the river of Easy Entrance, and is remarkable for the quantity of salmon which resort to it.

Quila, a mountain of S. America, in the range of Parima, lat. 3 13 N. It is a volcano.

Duke's Co. in Massachusetts, comprehends Martha's Vineyard I. Chabaquidick I. Noman's I. and the Elizabeth islands; situated on the S E coast of the state. The number of inhabitants is 3118. They send 3 representatives, and, in conjunction with Nantucket I. 1 senator to the General Court. These islands are described separately. Chief town, Edgarton.

Dumfries, a port of entry, and post town in Virginia, and chief town of Prince William co. It lies on the N side of Quantico creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potowmack, and 10 miles from Colchester. Its public edifices are an Episcopal church, a court house and gaol. The exports from this port for one year ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted in value to 85,635 dollars. It lies 28 miles N by E of Fredericksburg, and 185 S W of Philadelphia.

Dummer, a township uninhabited in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, incorporated 1773, S W of lake Umbagog, on the waters of Upper Amonoosuck.

Dummersdown, a township in Windham co. Vermont, N of Brattleborough, containing 1692 inhabitants. In or near this town stood old Fort Dummer.

Dunbarton, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1765, and containing 1222 inhabitants; 9 miles S of Concord, and 36 W of Portsmouth.

Duncanborough, a township of Orleans co. Vermont, on the W side of lake Memphremagog, and has 50 inhabitants.

Dunderberg, in English, *Thunder bill*, is on the W side of Hudson R. at the S E entrance of the Highlands, opposite Peek's Kill; and is remarkable for its echoes.

Duncard's Bottom, a tract of fine lands on the E side of Cheat R. in Virginia, about 22 miles from its mouth, and 49 W S W from Fort Cumberland.

Dundas Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Stormont, on the S by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W by the easternmost boundary line of the late township of Edwardsburgh, running N 24 deg. W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand R. thence descending that river until it meets the N westernmost

most boundary of the county of Stormont. The county of Dundas comprehends all the islands near it in the river St. Lawrence. The boundaries of this county were established by proclamation, the 16th of July, 1792. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

Dunkard's Town. See *Ephrata*.

Dunkirk, a post town of King and Queen co. Virginia, 116 miles from Washington.

Dunlope, a fort on the W bank of little Miami R. about 12 miles above Columbia, in the state of Ohio.

Dunstable, a post town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the W side of Merrimack R. below the town of Merrimack, and separated by the state line from Pepperel and Dunstable, in Middlesex co. Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1746, and has 362 inhabitants, and lies about 40 miles N W of Boston.

Dunstable, a township of Massachusetts, in the northern part of Middlesex co. and on the southern bank of Merrimack R. It contains 485 inhabitants, and lies 37 miles N westerly of Boston.

Dunwich Township, in the co. of Suffolk, in U. Canada, lies to the W of Southwold, having the river Thames for its N, and lake Erie for its S boundary. *Smyth*.

DuPAGE, a circular lake on the S E side of Plein R. or rather an enlargement of the channel of that river, 5 miles from its mouth. Plein and Theakiki there form the Illinois.

Duplin Co. in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, is bounded E by Onslow, and S W by Sampson. The number of inhabitants is 6796, of whom 1864 are slaves. The greater part of the farmers raise wheat and rice, but generally eat bread made of Indian corn. Cotton and sweet potatoes are raised in considerable quantities. The court house is 55 miles N of Wilmington, 566 from Philadelphia.

Duquesne, Fort. See *Pittsburg*.

Durand, an uninhabited township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

Durango, a town in the province of Zacatecas, and audience of Guadalupe, in New Spain, 10 leagues from Nombre de Dios, and is a bishop's see, at the confluence of several rivers which render it convenient for trade.

Durham, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, on the S W bank of Androscoggin R. which separates it from Bowdoin on the N E. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 1242 inhabitants, and lies 145 miles N easterly of Boston. N lat.

43 55.

Durham, a post town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on Oyster R. near where it joins the Piscataqua; 12 miles W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 1126 inhabitants. It was formerly a part of Dover, which adjoins it on the N, and was called Oyster R. On the top of a hill in this town is a rock, computed to weigh 60 or 70 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be easily moved by one's finger. Its situation appears to be natural.

Durham, a post town in New Haven co. Connecticut, settled from Guildford in 1698, and incorporated in 1708. It is about 22 miles S W of Hartford, and 18 miles N E of New Haven. It was called *Gagingebague* by the Indians; which name a small river that chiefly rises here, still bears. It has 1029 inhabitants.

Durham, a township in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, having 405 inhabitants.

Durham Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Northumberland; on the S by lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach, thence by a line running N, 16° W, until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississauga Indians; and thence along the said tract, parallel to lake Ontario, until it meets the N westernmost boundary of the county of Northumberland.

Durlock, Schoharie co. N. York. Here is a post office, 449 miles N E of Washington.

Durot, a bay on the N side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo.

Dutchess Co. in N. York, is on the E side of Hudson R. It has the state of Connecticut on the E, West Chester on the S, and Columbia co. on the N. It is about 48 miles long, and 23 broad, and contains 15 townships, of which Poughkeepsie and Fish Kill are the chief. It contains 47,775 inhabitants, of whom 1609 are in slavery. Dutchess co. sends 7 representatives to the assembly of the state. In the year 1792, a remarkable cavern was discovered in this county, at a place called by the Indians Sepascot, at Rhynbeck. A lad, by chance, passing near its entrance, which lies between two huge rocks, on the declivity of a steep hill, on prying into the gloomy recess, saw the top of a ladder, by which he descended about 10 feet, and found himself in a subterraneous apartment, more capacious than he chose to investigate. He found, however, that it had been the abode of persons, who probably

probably during the war, had taken shelter here, as bits of cloth, and pieces of leather were scattered about its floor. It since appears to be divided by a narrow passage into two apartments; the first being about 17 feet in length, and so low that a child of 8 years old could but just walk upright in it; the breadth is about 8 or 10 feet. The second between 12 and 14 feet in length, but much higher and broader than the first. Like many other caverns in the United States, it possesses a petrifying quality; and the water, which is constantly percolating through the roofs of its apartments, has formed a variety of transparent and beautiful stalactites. They have the appearance of icicles, and may be broken off by the hand, if not more than two inches in circumference. But what is most to be admired, is the skeleton of a large snake, turned into solid stone by the petrifying quality of the water beforementioned. It was with some difficulty torn up with an axe from the rock it lay upon, and is now in possession of the gentleman who explored the cavern. A want of free air was experienced in the inmost recesses of the cavern, by a difficult respiration, though the candles burnt very clear. The air was also very warm.

Dutch America. The only possession which the Seven United Provinces, now called the Batavian Republic, retain on the continent of America, is the province called Dutch Guiana. A part of these possessions have been lately taken by the English. The islands in the W. Indies belonging to the republic are St. Eustatius and Curassou. The small island of Saba, near St. Eustatius, and the islands Bonaire and Aruba; which are appendages to Curassou, and chiefly improved in raising cattle and provisions for that island. Dutch Guiana, in S. America, is bounded N by the Atlantic ocean; E by Cayenne; S by unexplored country called Amazonia; W by Oronoko, a Spanish settlement. It lies between 5 and 7 N lat. extending along the coast from the mouth of Oronoko R. to the river Marowynne. These settlements were esteemed by admiral Rodney, who captured them in 1780, as an acquisition of more value to the British empire, than all their W. India islands. It is divided into 3 distinct governments, viz. Surinam, Berbisch, Essequibo, and Demarara. The two last are two districts, forming one government. A number of fine rivers pass through this

province; the chief of which are Essequibo, Surinam, Demarara, Berbisch, and Canya. Essequibo is 21 miles wide at its mouth, and is more than 300 miles in length. The others are navigable, and are described under their different names. The chief towns are Paramaribo and Stabroek. In the months of September, October, and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. The common diseases are putrid and other fevers, the dry belly ache, and the dropy. 100 miles back from the sea, you come to quite a different soil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. Along the sea coast, the water is brackish and unwholesome; the air damp and sultry. The thermometer ranges from 75 to 90 through the year. A N E breeze never fails to blow from about 9 o'clock in the morning through the day in the hottest seasons. As the days and nights, throughout the year, are very nearly of equal length, the air can never become extremely heated, nor the inhabitants so greatly incommoded by the heat, as those who live at a greater distance from the equator. The seasons were formerly divided regularly into rainy and dry; but of late years so much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared, by which means a free passage is opened for the air and vapours. The water of the lower parts of the rivers is brackish, and unfit for use; and the inhabitants are obliged to make use of rain water, which is here uncommonly sweet and good. About 70 miles from the sea, on the river Surinam, is a village of about 40 or 50 houses, inhabited by Jews. This village and the towns above-mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants in this colony, which amount to 3200 whites, and 43,000 slaves. The buildings on the plantations are many of them costly, convenient and airy. The country around is thinly inhabited with the native Indians, a harmless friendly set of beings. They are, in general, short of stature, but remarkably well made, of a light copper colour, straight black hair, without beards, high cheek bones, and broad shoulders. In their ears, noses, and hair, the women wear ornaments of silver, &c. Both men and women go naked. One nation or tribe of them tie the lower part of the leg of the female children, when young,

with

with a cord bound very tight for the breadth of 6 inches about the ankle, which cord is never afterwards taken off but to put on a new one; by which means the flesh, which should otherwise grow on that part of the leg, increases the calf to a great size, and leaves the bone below nearly bare. This, though it must render them very weak, is reckoned a great beauty by them. The language of the Indians appears to be very soft. They are mortal enemies to every kind of labour; but nevertheless, manufacture a few articles, such as very fine cotton hammocks, earthen water pots, baskets, a red or yellow dye called Roucau, and some other trifles, all of which they bring to town and exchange for such articles as they stand in need of. They paint themselves red, and some are curiously figured with black. Their food consists chiefly of fish and crabs and cassava, of which they plant great quantities, and this is almost the only produce they attend to. They cannot be said to be absolutely wandering tribes, but their huts being merely a few cross sticks, covered with branches, so as to defend them from the rain and sun, they frequently quit their habitations, if they see occasion, and establish them elsewhere. They do not shun the whites, and have been serviceable against the runaway negroes. On each side of the rivers and creeks are situated the plantations, containing from 300 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at present annually about 16,000 hhd. of sugar, 12,000,000 lb. coffee, 700,000 lb. cocoa, 850,000 lb. cotton: All which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at least one third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other causes. Of the proprietors of these plantations, not above 30 reside here. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and some woods for ornamental purposes, particularly a kind of mahogany called copic. The soil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in some places above the level of the rivers at high water (which rises about 8 feet) and in most places below it. Whenever from a continued course of cultivation for many years, a piece of land becomes impoverished (for manure is not known here) it is laid under water for a certain number of years, and thereby regains its

fertility, and in the mean time a new piece of wood land is cleared. This country has never experienced those dreadful scourges of the W. Indies, hurricanes; and droughts from the lowness of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been destroyed by insects or by the blast. In short, this colony, by proper management, might become equal to Jamaica or any other. Land is not wanting; it is finely intersected by noble rivers, and abundant creeks; the soil is of the best kind, it is well situated, and the climate is not very unhealthy, and is growing better, and will continue so to do the more the country is cleared of its woods, and cultivated. The rivers abound with fish, some of which are good; at certain seasons of the year there is plenty of turtle. The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares, and rabbits; a kind of buffalo, and two species of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having something like its navel on the back. The woods are infested with several species of tygers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators from 4 to 7 feet long, and a man was a short time since crushed between the jaws of a fish, but its name is not known. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here of a large size and great venom, and other insects without number, some of them very dangerous and troublesome. The torporific eel also, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand or any conductor, has the effect of a strong electrical shock. Serpents also, some of which are venomous, and others, as has been asserted by many credible persons, are from 25 to 30 feet long. In the woods are monkeys, the sloth, and parrots in all their varieties; also some birds of beautiful plumage, among others the flamingo, but few or no singing birds. The river Surinam is guarded by a fort and two redoubts at the entrance, and a fort at Paramaribo, but none of them of any strength, so that one or two frigates would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the whole colony; and never was there a people who more ardently wished for a change of government than the inhabitants of this colony. The interior government consists of a governor and a supreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are chosen by the governor from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and those of the former in the same manner.

manner. By these powers, and by a magistrate presiding over all criminal affairs, justice is executed and laws are enacted necessary for the interior government of the colony; those of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors, and require no approbation here by the court. The colony is guarded farther by about 1600 regular troops, paid by the directors. These troops, together with a corps of about 250 free negroes, paid by the court here, and another small corps of chasseurs, and so many slaves as the court thinks fit to order from the planters from time to time, are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a Cordon, surrounding the colony on the land side, in order, as far as possible, to defend the distant plantations and the colony in general from the attacks of several dangerous bands of runaway slaves, which from very small beginnings have, from the natural prolificacy of the negro race, and the continual addition of fresh fugitives, arrived at such an height as to have cost the country very great sums of money and much loss of men, without being able to do these negroes any effectual injury. This colony was first possessed by the French as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650 it was taken up by some Englishmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted by Charles II. About this time it was considerably augmented by the settlement of a number of Jews, who had been driven out of Cayenne and the Brazils, whose descendants (with other Jews) compose at present one half of the white inhabitants of the colony, and are allowed great privileges. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch, and the English having got possession about the same time of the then Dutch colony of N. York, each party retained its conquest, the English planters most of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their slaves behind them, whose language is still English, but so corrupted as not to be understood at first by an Englishman. At present this colony is in the possession of the British.

Dutchman's Point, a point of land on the Vermont side of lake Champlain, about 16 miles S of the Canada line. The British held a stockaded hut here, garrisoned by 6 soldiers, after the peace of 1783. It has since been delivered up to the United States.

Duxborough, a maritime and post town

in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1637. Twenty vessels, the greater part from 60 to 90 tons, are owned here. It is a healthy town, and contains 1664 inhabitants. It lies N by W of Plymouth, 3 miles across Plymouth bay by water, and 8 round by land, and 38 S E by S of Boston. Within the harbour are Clarke's I. consisting of about 100 acres of excellent land, and Sauquish I. which was formerly joined to the Gurnet, by a narrow piece of sand; but the water has insularized it. The Gurnet is an eminence at the southern extremity of the beach, on which is a light house built by the state. The Indian name of the town was Mattakeeset, or Namakeeset. It was settled by Capt. Standish and his associates. The captain (the military commander of the colony) came to Plymouth with the first settlers in 1620. A hill in the town is now called the Captain's Hill.

Duxbury, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, about 20 miles S E of Burlington, and contains 153 inhabitants.

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EARL, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, and has 3669 inhabitants.

Eastanallee, the N E head branch of Alabama R. in Georgia, on which stands the town of Eastanallee.

East Andover, a town in York co. Maine, 90 miles N W of Portland, having 175 inhabitants.

East Bay, is an arm of lake Champlain, which from its S point projects eastward.

East Bethlehem, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania, has 1461 inhabitants.

East Camp, a village of N. York, in Columbia co. on the E bank of the Hudson, 7 miles above Red Hook, 13 N of N. York.

East Chester, a township in West Chester co. N. York, on Long I. sound, about 8 miles S W of Rye, 5 northerly of West Chester, and 17 N E of N. York. It contains 738 inhabitants.

Easter, an isle in the Pacific ocean; S lat. 27 11, W lon. 111 55. It is barren, and has no fresh water, except in the crater of an extinguished volcano. The natives are sometimes driven to the necessity of drinking sea water. They are about 2000 souls, a thievish, lewd race of mortals. Their soil is fertile; yams, potatoes, bananas, are their principal support. They live in small communities, each party occupying one common habitation, disregarding the laws of chastity, and the solemnity

solemnity of the marriage rite. One of these dwellings, which has been measured, is 310 feet long, 10 wide, and 10 high. The roof being supported by pillars of lava, the only kind of stones in the island.

Eastern District, The, in U. Canada, was originally constituted and erected into a district, by the name of the district of Lunenburg, in the province of Quebec, by Lord Dorchester's proclamation of the 24th July, 1788; and was taken principally off the W end of Montreal. It received its present name by an act of the provincial legislature: it is bounded easterly by the province of Lower Canada; southerly by the river St. Lawrence; northerly by the Ottawa river; and westerly by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Cananoque R. in the township of Leeds. *Smyth.*

Eastern Island, on the E side of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of Chester R.

Eastern Precinct, in Somerset co. N. Jersey, contained, in 1790, 2068 inhabitants, of whom 468 were slaves.

Eastern River, a settlement in Hancock co. Maine, containing, in 1790, 240 inhabitants.

Easterton, a village in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on the E side of Susquehanna R. 4 miles N by W of Harrisburg, and 111 N W by W of Philadelphia.

East Florida. See *Florida*.

East Greenwich, a post town, and the chief township in Kent co. Rhode Island; 16 miles S of Providence, and 22 N N W of Newport, and contains 1775 inhabitants. The compact part, called Greenwich town, has a number of dwelling houses, a meeting house, and handsome court house; and, although its commerce is greatly reduced, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the W. Indies. It is situated on the N W part of Narraganset bay. Both this town and Warwick are noted for making good cider; and formerly for raising tobacco for exportation.

East Haddam, a post town in Middlesex co. Connecticut, on the E side of Connecticut R. opposite to Haddam, of which it was formerly a part. It was settled in 1704, and lies 14 miles southwardly of Middletown, 21 miles N W of N. London, and has 2805 inhabitants.

Eastham, a post town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, 6 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is on the peninsula of Cape Cod between Orleans and Wellsfleet. Its distance from Boston by the road is 94 miles, and in a

straight line 68. Above 1000 bushels of corn are annually sent to market from this town. Five and twenty years ago a threefold quantity was exported. The forests having been cut down, the wind has made a large part of the township like a desert of sand, but enclosures and beach grass promise to preserve the fertile grounds. There are 659 inhabitants in 122 families, inhabiting 99 dwelling houses, only 7 of which are 2 stories high. At the distance of a mile a light house was erected on the high lands of Cape Cod, in 1798. The town contains a meeting house, which was lately enlarged and repaired, and 2 school houses. Here and at Orleans the Naufet-Indians formerly dwelt. Lat. 41 51 N, lon. 69 56 W.

East Hampton, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 6 miles S of Northampton, and 105 W by S of Boston. It contains 586 inhabitants, and is divided from the W bank of Connecticut R. by the celebrated mountain called *Mount Tom*.

East Hampton, a handsome town in Suffolk co. N. York, on the S E coast of Long Island, 12 miles E N E of South Hampton, and 105 E of N. York city. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy, and about 80 dwelling houses in one street. The township contains 1549 inhabitants. Gardner's Island is annexed to this town.

East Hartford, in Hartford co. Connecticut, lies on the E bank of Connecticut R. opposite to Hartford. The compact part of it lies in one broad street a mile and a half in length. Here are a number of mills on the different streams which water the town; also iron and glass works. It has 3057 inhabitants.

East Haven, a township in New Haven co. Connecticut, on the E side of New Haven harbour. There is a fort 2 miles from the mouth of the bay opposite Smith's point to defend the passage. The Scotch Captain and other small islets and rocks lie on the S shore. It has 1004 inhabitants.

East Haven, a township in Essex co. Vermont, W of Maidstone, 11 miles S E of the southern end of Willoughby's lake, and 18 N by W of the upper bar of the 15 mile falls on Connecticut R.

East Kingston, in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, a part of Kingston; which see. It contains 392 inhabitants.

East Main, is that part of New Britain, or Labrador, in N. America, which lies on the E side of James bay; as part of New South Wales on the W side of the

same bay is called *West Main*. The Hudson bay factory called East Main, is situated on the S part of East Main, between Rupert and Slade rivers, both of which run westward into James bay.

Easton, a post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Northampton co. pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Lehigh; and on the W side of Delaware R. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 compact dwelling houses, a church, court house, register's office, and an academy, and 1045 inhabitants. It is 12 miles N E of Bethlehem, and 70 N of Philadelphia.

Easton, the chief and post town of Talbot co. Maryland, formerly called Talbot Court House, is on the E side of Chesapeake bay, near the forks of Treadhaven R. 12 miles from its junction with Choptank R. It has a handsome court house, and market house; about 150 dwelling houses, and several stores for the supply of the adjacent country. It is 5 miles S westerly of Williamsburg, 37 S of Chester Town, and 118 S W of Philadelphia.

Easton, a township in Washington co. N. York. It has 3069 inhabitants.

Easton, or *Easton*, a post town, important for its iron manufactures, situated in Bristol co. Massachusetts, near the head of Raynham R. 6 miles NW of Raynham, and 12 W of Bridgewater. It contains 1550 inhabitants. The best millsaws in the state are made here. The art of making steel was introduced here by Capt. Eliph. Leonard, in 1786. It is made in quantities; and is cheaper than imported steel, and equal in quality for large work, such as plough shares, horse shoes, &c. which require large quantities of hard steel. But for edge tools, in general, it is found to be of inferior quality to what is imported. The manufacture of Linseed oil began here in 1792, and from an annual stock of 3000 bushels of seed, there has been annually produced near 5000 gallons of oil.

Easton's Beach and Bay, lie at the southern end of Rhode Island.

Easton, in Washington co. N. York, on the E bank of Hudson R. formerly the easterly part of Saratoga, and has Cambridge E; containing 3072 inhabitants.

Eastport, a post town in Washington co. Maine. This township forms the western cape of Passamaquoddy bay, and the mouth of Kobskekook R. It is the remotest incorporated township on the eastern boundary of Maine, and of the

United States. Quoddy Head makes a part of the township, between which and Campo-Bello Island is what is called the West Passage. It lies 888 miles NE from Washington, and about 20 E of Machias.

East R. in the state of N. York, and the waters of North or Hudson R. form York I. The communication between North R. and Long I. found is by East R. along the eastern side of N. York island.

East, or North Haven, or Quinepauge R. in Connecticut, rises in Southington, not far from a bend in Farmington R. and passing through Wallingford and North Haven, empties into New Haven harbour. It has been contemplated to connect the source of this river with Farmington R.

East Town, in Chester co. Pennsylvania, has 444 inhabitants.

East Whiteland, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, has 642 inhabitants.

East Windsor, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut; separated from Windsor by Connecticut R. and about 7 miles N E of Hartford. The compact part of the town lies on one broad street of about 2 miles in length. In the township are 3 Congregational churches. The lands are fertile; and beside those articles common to the state, produce large quantities of good tobacco. It has 2766 inhabitants.

Eaton, a township in L. Canada, E of Ascot, adjoining, having 400 inhabitants. A southern branch of St. Francis R. passes through this town.

Eaton, a town in the northern part of Strafford co. N. Hampshire; 3 miles N of the Great Ossipee lake, and about 56 N by W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 381 inhabitants.

Eatonstown, improperly called Edentown, a pleasant village in N. Jersey, about a mile S of the town of Shrewsbury, in the same township. It is a place of some business and thriving.

Ebenezer, the capital of Effingham co. Georgia, seated on the S W bank of Savannah R. 5 miles from Abercorn, 25 N N W of Savannah, 75 S E of Louisville, and 860 S W of Philadelphia. It contains but a few houses, less than a dozen, going to decay; and a decent brick church. It was settled in 1735, by a number of Protestants driven out of Saltzburg, in the Electorate of Bavaria, by persecution.

Eddyville, a post town, Livingston co. Kentucky, 821 miles W by S from Washington.

Eden, a post town in Hancock co. Maine, incorporated

incorporated in 1796, taken from the northerly part of Mount Desert. This island is 764 miles easterly from Washington.

Eden, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, N W of Craftsbury, adjoining.

Edenton, a district on the seacoast of N. Carolina, bounded N by the state of Virginia; E by the ocean; W by Halifax district, and S by Newbern. It is subdivided into 9 counties, viz. Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contains 56,986 inhabitants, of whom 21,632 are slaves. Its chief town is Edenton. The wood is chiefly pine, oak, cypress, and juniper; of all which there is abundance. The lands in this district are level, rich, and remarkably well watered. Almost half the inhabitants are in slavery.

Edenton, the capital of the above district, is a post town and port of entry, at the head of a bay on the N side of Albemarle sound, and at the N E side of the opening of Chowan R. It contains above 150 indifferent wooden buildings, a few handsome ones, and 1302 inhabitants, of whom 713 are slaves. The public buildings are an ancient brick Episcopal church, a court house and gaol. In or near the town lived the proprietary, and the first of the royal governors. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but unhealthy; which doubtless has tended to retard its prosperity. Its exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 50,646 dolls. It is 97 miles N of Newbern, 257 N N E of Wilmington, 139 S E of Petersburg, and 440 S S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 36 6, W lon. 77 11.

Eddestorion, a plantation in Hancock co. Maine, W side of Penobscot R.

Edgarton, a port of entry and post town of Massachusetts, and the chief town of Duke's co. situated on the E side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. The fertile island of Chabaquidick is within the jurisdiction of Edgarton; which has a small trade to the W. Indies. The exports in 1794, for one year ending September 30th, amounted to 2257 dollars value. It lies about 14 miles S of Barnstable county, on the main, and 100 miles S S E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1226 inhabitants.

Edgcomb, formerly Freetown, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, E S E of Wiscasset, adjoining, containing 989 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1774, and lies 180 miles N by E of Boston.

Edgcomb, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina, bounded S by Pitt co. S W by Wayne co. and Tar R. which affords it communication with several counties in the state; W by Nash co. and E by Martin and Halifax counties. It contains 9898 inhabitants, of whom 3580 are slaves.

Edgefield, a district in S. Carolina, bounded N by Saluda R. which divides it from Newbury district; S W by Savannah R. which separates it from the state of Georgia; W by Abbeville. The ridge of elevated land, which divides the waters of Saluda from those of Savannah R. passes nearly through the middle of the county. Edgefield district is about 44 miles long, and 24 broad.

Edgefield Court House, in the above district, where is a post office, is 20 miles from Abbeville court house; 25 from Augusta, and 60 from Columbia.

Edgemont, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, has 509 inhabitants.

Edisto, or *Ponpon*, a navigable river in S. Carolina, which rises in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior part of the state. These branches unite below Orangeburgh, which stands on the N fork, and form Edisto river, which, having passed Jacksonburg, leaving it on the S, branches and embraces Edisto, and several smaller isles. For large boats it is navigable 100 miles.

Edisto, in Orange co. S. Carolina. Here is a post office, 577 miles from Washington.

Edward, Fort, an old fortress now in ruins, on the E bank of Hudson R. in the township of Argyle, which see.

Edward, a fort in Nova Scotia, in the town of Windsor, in Hants co. said to be large enough to contain 200 men. It is situated on Avon R. which is navigable thus far for vessels of 400 tons; those of 60 tons can go 2 miles higher.

Edwardburgh Township, in the county of Grenville, in U. Canada, is the 7th township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Eel River Indians, inhabit the lands on Eel R. a head branch of Wabash R. They were lately hostile; but ceded some land at the mouth of the river to the U. States, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795; when government paid them a sum of money, and engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 500 dollars annually for ever.

Eel Cove and River, *L'anse et la Riviere a l'Anguille*, on the S side of Chaleur bay, is about 3 leagues W from Maligash. This cove abounds with salmon, and great quantities

quantities of that fish is taken annually, by a few inhabitants who are settled here.

Effingham, formerly Leavittstown, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, S E of Ossipee pond, on Ossipee R. incorporated in 1766, and has 451 inhabitants.

Effingham Co. in the lower district of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah R. on the N eastward, which separates it from S. Carolina; by Ogeechee R. on the S westward, which divides it from Liberty co. It contains 2072 inhabitants, including 762 slaves. Chief towns, Ebenezer and Elberton.

Egg Harbour, a town in Gloucester co. N. Jersey, on Great Egg Harbour; famous for the exportation of pine and cedar.

Egg Harbour R. Great and Little. Great Egg Harbour R. rises between Gloucester and Cumberland counties, in N. Jersey. After running E S E a few miles, it becomes the divisional line between Cape May and Gloucester counties, and falls into the bay of its own name. The inlet from the Atlantic ocean lies in 39 22. The river abounds with sheephead, rock-fish, perch, oysters, clams, &c. which find a ready market at Philadelphia. This river is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 200 tons. *Little Egg Harbour Inlet*, lies about 17 miles N E of Great Egg Harbour Inlet. It receives Mulicus R. which rises in Gloucester and Burlington counties, and forms part of the divisional line a few miles from the bay. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. The township of *Little Egg Harbour*, in Burlington co. consists of about 23,000 acres; the most of which, being thin and barren, is not under improvement. The compact part of the township is called *Glam Town*, where there is a meeting house for Friends, and about a dozen houses. It has a small trade to the W. Indies. During the late war captains Ferguson and Collins burnt a number of privateers and other vessels in Little Egg Harbour, and destroyed the place.

Egg I. a small island on the N E side of Delaware bay in Cumberland co.

Egmont, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret. The Spaniards called it Santa Cruz. S lat. 19 20, E lon. from Greenwich 164 30.

Egremont, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 835 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760; 15 miles S W of Stockbridge, and 145 W of Boston.

Eighteen Mile, or *Long Beach*, on the coast of N. Jersey, lies between Little

Egg Harbour Inlet, and that of *Barnegat*.

Elbert, a co. in the upper district of Georgia, between Tugulo and Broad rivers, The S E corner of the co. is at their confluence, at the town of Petersburg. On the N W it is bounded by Franklin co. It is divided into 17 townships, and contains 10,094 inhabitants, of whom 2816 are slaves.

Elberton, the seat of justice in the above co. is 23 miles N W of Petersburg, and 30 S E of Franklin court house. Here is a post office.

Elberton, a post town in Effingham co. Georgia, on the N E bank of Ogeechee R. It is about 19 miles W of Ebenezer, 48 N W of Savannah, and 35 S E of Louisville.

Elbow I. in the N western part of lake Superior in U. Canada, lies to the N E of the Grand Portage, and W of Isle Maurepas.

Elutbera, or *Alabaster*, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands, where above 60 families formerly settled under Dep. Gov. Holmes, and erected a small fort.

Elias, *Mount St.* a mountain near the shore of the N W coast of America, N W of Admiralty bay, and S E of Prince William's sound.

Elizabeth, Cape. See *Cape Elizabeth* and *Casco Bay*.

Elizabeth City Co. in Virginia, lies between York and James rivers, having Warwick and York counties on the W, and Chesapeake bay on the E and N. There are several small islands on its sea coast, the chief of which are Long and Egg islands. Point Comfort is the S eastern extremity of the co. It contains 1256 free inhabitants, and 1522 slaves.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank co. N. Carolina. Here is a post office, 299 miles from Washington.

Elizabeth Islands, several small islands on the S E side of Buzzard's bay, extending S westerly from the extremity of Barnstable co. in Massachusetts, and bearing N W from Martha's Vineyard; situated between 41 24 and 41 32 N lat. and between 70 38 and 70 56 W lon. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Cattahunk islands. All these belong to Duke's co.

Elizabeth, a short southern arm of James R. in Virginia. It affords an excellent harbour, and large enough for 300 ships. The channel is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide; and at common flood tide it has 18 feet water to Norfolk, which stands near

near the mouth of its eastern branch. The S branch rises in the Dismal Swamp. Craney I. at the mouth of Elizabeth, lies 5 miles S W of Point Comfort, at the mouth of James R.

Elizabeth's I. Queen, in the straits of Magellan, in S. America. Here fresh water, herbs fit for salad, and wild fowl may be had in great plenty. The shores also abound with shell fish.

Elizabeth, a post town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, containing about 30 houses, a Dutch church, and 546 inhabitants; 18 miles N W by W of Lancaster, and 84 W by N of Philadelphia.

Elizabethtown, a post town and borough, in Essex co. N. Jersey; pleasantly situated on a small creek which empties into Arthur Kill. Its soil is equal to any in the state. In the compact part of the town, there are about 150 houses, two brick churches, one for Presbyterians, very handsome, the other for Episcopalians, and an academy. This is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been purchased of the Indians as early as 1664, and settled soon after. It lies 6 miles southerly of Newark, and 15 S W by W of N. York.

Elizabethtown, a town of Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, on the S E side of Monongahela R. between Redstone Old Fort and Pittsburg, about 18 miles from each, and 6 above the mouth of the Youghagany. Many boats are built here for the trade and emigration to Kentucky, and in the environs are several saw mills. It has 1904 inhabitants. There is another town of this name in the same co. which has 111 inhabitants. N lat. 40 13, W lon. 79 22.

Elizabethtown, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Washington co. formerly called Hagarstown, seated in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It has several streets regularly laid out. The houses are principally built of brick and stone, in number about 300. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and German Lutherans, have each a church. The court house and market house are handsome buildings, and the gaol is of stone, and substantial. The trade with the western country is considerable; and there are a number of mills in the neighbourhood, on Antietam creek. See *Hagarstown*.

Elizabethtown, the chief town of Tyrrel co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, has a gaol, court house, and a few dwelling houses. It is 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 55 from Wilmington.

Elizabethtown, a post town and the chief

in Bladen co. N. Carolina, is situated on the N W branch of Cape Fear. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 36 miles southward of Fayetteville, and 47 N W of Wilmington.

Elizabethtown, a post town in Essex co. N. York, is on the W shore of Lake Champlain, N of Crown Point, and has 900 inhabitants. It is 529 miles N by E from Washington.

Elizabeth Town, the township of, in the co. of Leeds, in U. Canada, is the 9th township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. It is well watered by the river Tonianta, and three other streams.

Elk, a creek in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, which uniting with Penn's creek, falls into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sunbury.

Elk, a navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Chester co. Pennsylvania, by two branches; Big and Little Elk creeks. At their confluence stands Elkton. The canals in contemplation from Elk R. to Delaware bay, are noticed under Delaware bay.

Elk, a short navigable river, in the state of Tennessee. It rises on the N W side of Cumberland mountain, runs S westerly, and falls into the Tennessee a little above the Muscle shoals; about 40 miles W N W of the Creeks' Crossing Place.

Elkhorn, a small water of Kentucky R. The Elkhorn lands are much esteemed, being situated in a bend of Kentucky R. in Fayette co. in which this small river, or creek, rises.

Elk Lake, one of the chain of small lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior. N lat. 48 41, W lon. 93.

Elkridge, a small town in Ann Arundel co. Maryland, on the S bank of Patapsco R. and on the W side of Deep run. This place is famous for the bright tobacco called *kite's foot*. It is 8 miles S W of Baltimore, and 19 N W of Annapolis. N lat. 39 12 30.

Elkton, a post town of considerable trade, at the head of Chesapeake bay, in Maryland, and the capital of Cecil co. It is situated at the confluence of the head branches of Elk R. 13 miles from its mouth at Turkey Point, and a mile above French town. The tide flows up to the town, and it enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Upwards of 250,000 bushels of wheat are collected here annually, for supplying those markets, or the neighbouring

Flouring mills. Elkton consists of one street, in which are about 90 houses, a court house, and gaol. On the W side of the town is an academy. It is 12 miles S W of Christiana bridge, 10 N E of Charlestown, 47 S W of Philadelphia, and 56 N E of Baltimore.

Ellington, a township of about 200 families and 1209 inhabitants, in Tolland co. Connecticut. It lies about 12 miles N E of Hartford city, and 6 W of Tolland.

Ellis R. in Maine, is a branch of Great Amerecoggin R. See *Rumford*.

Ellisville, a post town, Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, 156 miles from Washington.

Ellsworth, a township on both sides of Union R. Hancock co. Maine, incorporated Feb. 1800, late No. 7.

Elmore, a township in Orleans co. in Vermont; has 45 inhabitants.

Elmsby Township, in the eastern district, lies to the S; and in the rear of Cumberland, in U. Canada. *Smyth.*

Emery's R. a small river in Tennessee, which runs S E into the Tennessee, 7 miles N by E of the mouth of Clinch R.

Emmas, a Moravian settlement, 8 miles from Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

Emmitsburgh, or **Emmetsburgh**, a flourishing village in Frederick co. Maryland, between Flat Run and Tom's creek, western head waters of the Monocacy, and about a mile S of the Pennsylvania line. Here is a post office, 24 miles N E by E of Frederick, and 50 N W of Baltimore. N lat. 39 10 30.

Enchanted Mountain. See *Tennessee*.

Endless Mountains, a name sometimes applied to the Alleghany mountains.

Endeavour Straits, are between the N point of New Holland, and the S coast of New Guinea. S lat. 10, E lon. from Paris 140.

Enfield, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, on the E bank of Connecticut R. opposite to Suffield, and bounded on the N by the Massachusetts line: It was granted by the court of Massachusetts, to Springfield, in 1648, and was settled in 1681. In 1769 it contained 214 English families. In the town are two Congregational churches, and a meeting house for Shakers. The compact part of the town, contiguous to the river, is very pleasant, 18 miles N of Hartford. It has 1761 inhabitants.

Enfield, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, about 11 miles S E of Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1762, and has 1121 inhabitants.

Enganno, *Trompeur*, or *False Cape*, is the easternmost land of the island of St. Domingo, $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues northerly of Pointe de l'Epee, and 22 S E of Cape Raphael, or Round Mountain. N lat. 19 3, W lon. from Paris 71 25.

English Harbour, one of the best harbours in the island of Antigua, on the S shore, a mile S E of the mouth of Falmouth harbour. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. N lat. 17 8 25, W lon. 61 27 30.

English Neighbourhood, a village in Bergen co. N Jersey, on a N E branch of Hackinsack R. W of, and in the vicinity of Fort Lee.

Englishtown, in N. Jersey, a small village in the N western part of Monmouth co. on the road from Princeton to Shrewsbury, 21 miles from the former, 6 W of Monmouth court house, and 18 E of Princeton.

English Turn. See *Detour Des Anglois*.

Eno, a river in N. Carolina, which unites with Little and Flat rivers in Orange co. and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below Hillsborough.

Enoree, a N W branch of Broad R. in S. Carolina. It joins Broad R. about 5 miles below Tyger R.

Enosburg, a post town in Franklin co. Vermont, about 18 or 20 miles E of Swanton has 143 inhabitants.

Ephrata, or **Dunkard Town**, a village in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, on the N W side of Calico creek, which, joining the Conestoga, falls into the Susquehanna. It lies 12 miles N of the town of Lancaster, and upwards of 60 W of Philadelphia. It is situated in a romantic and sequestered vale, and inhabited by a religious community called *Tunkers*, who are mostly of German descent, and believe in general redemption. They use great plainness of dress and language, and will neither swear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend. They have many peculiarities; but their innocent manners have acquired them the name of the harmless Tunkers. This settlement is sometimes called Tunker's Town, and consists of about 40 buildings; of which 3 are places of worship. They subsist by cultivating their lands, by attending a printing office, a grist mill, a paper mill, an oil mill, &c. and the sisters by spinning, weaving, sewing, &c. Beside this congregation at Ephrata, there were in 1770, 14 others of this sect in various parts

of Pennsylvania; and some in Maryland. The whole, exclusive of those in Maryland, amounted to upwards of 2000 souls.

Eppingles, les, on the S W branch; of the Ottawa river, in U. Canada; above the maine or upper forks, between portage à la Rose and portage Pareffuex, but nearest to the latter: it is nearly half way from the fork to lake Nepissing portage. *Smyth.*

Epping, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, taken from the N W part of Exeter, and incorporated in 1741. It contains 1121 inhabitants, 6 miles N W of Exeter, and 23 W of Portsmouth.

Epsom, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, lies E of Pembroke, adjoining; 10 miles E of Concord, and 45 N W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727; in 1775 it contained 387, in 1790, 799, and in 1800, 1034 inhabitants.

Erie, Fort, a strong fortification in the township of Bertie, U. Canada, situated on the N shore of lake Erie, and on the W bank of Niagara R. 27 miles S by E of Niagara Fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the Falls of Niagara. It has a barrack for troops and a block house; a company of soldiers are quartered here for the purpose of transporting the public stores. Lake Erie narrows here into the Detroit strait, which carries the waters over the great falls of Niagara; there is a good harbour here for vessels of any size. Fort Erie has frequently suffered from the westerly gales which occasions the lake sometimes to rise very considerably. The new fort is projected on a small height in the rear of the present garrison. N lat. 42 53 17, W lon. 78 20 30.

Erie, a lake of the fourth magnitude in N. America, and through which runs the line between the United States and Upper Canada. D'Eetroit R. on the W brings the waters of the great lakes with which lake Erie has a communication on the N W, and Niagara R. on the E forms its communication with the waters of lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It is situated between 41 and 43 N lat. and between 78 48 and 83 W lon. Its form is elliptical. Its length is about 225 miles; and its medium breadth about 40. It affords good navigation for shipping of any burden. The coast on both sides of the lake is generally favourable for the passage of batteaux and canoes. Its banks in many places have a flat sandy shore, particularly to the eastward of the peninsula called Long Point, which runs upwards of 18

miles into the lake, and being composed of sand, is very convenient to haul boats out of the surf upon it, when the lake is too rough for sailing and rowing; yet in some places, chiefly on the S side towards both ends of the lake, it would be dangerous to approach, and impossible to land, by reason of the perpendicular height of the rocks. Some of these, (as at Cayahoga, which are already described) are magnificent beyond description, and must also inspire dread in the boldest breast, when viewed from the water. Lake Erie has a great variety of fine fish, such as sturgeon, eel, white fish, trout, perch, &c. Lakes Huron and Michigan afford communication with lake Erie, by vessels of 8 feet draught. There are portages into the waters of lake Erie from the Wabash, Great Miami, Muskingum, and Alleghany, from 2 to 16 miles. The portage between the Ohio and Potowmac will be about 20 miles, when the obstructions in the Monongahela and Cheat rivers are removed.

Erie's, an Indian nation, called by the French, du Chat, or Catnation. They were extirpated by the Iroquois about the year 1655. Were it not for the lake which still bears the name of that nation, one would not have known that they ever existed.

Erie, a county of Pennsylvania on the S side of lake Erie, containing 639,400 acres, and 1468 inhabitants. Chief town Erie.

Ernest Town, in the midland district, in U. Canada, is the finest township above Kingston, sheltered from lake Ontario by Amherst Island, which lies in its front.

Errol, a small uninhabited town on lake Umbagog, in the N. easternmost settled part of Grafton co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1774.

Escambia, one of the most considerable rivers that fall into the bay of Pensacola, in W. Florida, empties itself near the head of the N branch, about 12 or 15 miles from Pensacola, through several marshes and channels, which have a number of islands between them, that are overflowed when the water is high. A shoal near its mouth prevents vessels, drawing more than 5 or 6 feet, from entering; but there is from 2 to 4 fathoms of water afterwards. Capt. Hutchins ascended it in a boat upwards of 80 miles, and from the depth of water there, it appeared to be navigable for pettiaguers many miles further.

ther. It is uncertain where its source is. The course is very winding. At the mouth of the river on the W side was the town of Cambleton, settled by French Protestants in 1766, but was afterwards abandoned. The lands in general on each side of the river, are rich, low or swampy, admirably adapted for the culture of rice or corn. The great number of rivulets which fall into this river from the high circumjacent country, may be led over any part of the rice lands, at any season of the year. The numerous islands at the mouth of the river, some of very considerable extent, are not inferior for rice to any in America. The settlements made by Messrs. Tait and Mitchell, capt. Johnson, Mr. Mc Kinnon, and some others, are very evident proofs of this assertion; who within two years of their first settlement, had nearly cleared all the expenses they had been at in making very considerable establishments; and would entirely have done it in another year, had not the Spaniards taken possession of the country.

Escalari, a small island about 5 leagues N of Louisbourg, in the island of Cape Breton.

Esopus. See *Kingston*, N. York.

Espiritu Santo, *Iles del*, situated on the S W of Providence, in the W. Indies. See *Andros Iles*.

Espiritu Santo, a bay on the W coast of E. Florida, in 27 8 N lat. It has a good harbour, 4 fathom water, and safe anchorage; but the land all about the coast is very low, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck when in 7 fathom water. Several low, sandy islands and marshes, covered with mangrove bushes, lie before the main land. Here are immense numbers of fish in the summer time, which may be caught with a seine, enough to load a ship, (if the climate would admit of curing them) even in a few days.

Esquimaux. See *Labrador* and *New Britain*.

Esquimaux, a large bay on the Labrador coast, into which a river of the same name empties. It lies in the N W part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the straits of Belleisle. *Esquimaux* islands lie across its mouth.

Essequibo District and River. *Essequibo* is a district of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, and receives its name from the large navigable river which waters it. See *Demarara* and *Dutch America*.

Essex, one of the most populous and best

cultivated counties in Massachusetts, is bounded N by N. Hampshire; E and S by the ocean, and the town of Chelsea in Suffolk co. W by Middlesex co. in length about 38 miles, in breadth 25; and is shaped triangularly, Chelsea being the acute point. The chief island on its coast, is Plum island. It is subdivided into 22 townships, which contain 7644 houses, and 61,196 inhabitants; having about 135 souls to a square mile. The first settlement in Massachusetts proper was made in Salem, the capital of the county, in 1628, by John Endicott, Esq. one of the original patentees, and many years governor of the colony. It was made a shire in 1643, being one of the three into which the colony was first divided. *Essex* co. pays about one seventh part of the state tax, elects six senators for the government of the commonwealth, and two representatives in the legislature of the United States. Its principal towns are Salem, Newburyport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Beverly, Newbury, and Ipswich. In this county are two flourishing academies, one in Byfield, the other in Andover. The face of the county is pleasingly variegated with hills, vales, woods, and plains. The land is generally fruitful; but is more favourable to barley than most other parts of the state. Quarries of marble and limestone are found in this county; and the seacoast is indented with a number of good harbours. Merri-mack R. intersects the N part of *Essex* co. between it and the N. Hampshire line is a strip of land 3 miles wide, divided into the towns of Methuen, Haverhill, Almsbury and Salisbury; containing 1429 inhabitants.

Essex Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Suffolk, on the S by lake Erie; on the W by the river D'Eetroit to Maisonneville's mill, from thence by a line running parallel to the river D'Eetroit and lake St. Clair, at the distance of 4 miles, until it meets the river Thames, and thence up the said river, to the north-west boundary of the county of Suffolk. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

Essex Co. in Virginia, is bounded E and N E by Rappahannock R. which divides it from Richmond co. It is about 55 miles long and 12 broad, and contains 3741 free inhabitants, and 5767 slaves.

Essex Co. in N. Jersey, is in the eastern part of the state, and divided from Staten Island by Newark bay. It is about 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and has three

three townships, viz. Newark, Elizabeth-town and Acquackanack, which contain 22,269 inhabitants, of whom 1521 are slaves. The soil is very fertile, and its fruits and other productions meet with a quick sale in N. York city. Essex co. has within it 7 Presbyterian churches, 3 for Episcopalians, 1 for Anabaptists, and 2 for Dutch Calvinists.

Essex, a county of N. York, having Clinton co. N, Washington co. S, and Lake Champlain, which divides it from Vermont, E.

Essex Co in Vermont, bounded N by Canada, and E by Connecticut river, containing 1429 inhabitants.

Essex, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, contains 729 inhabitants. It lies between Jericho on the S E, and Colchester on the N W.

Estopa, or *Estapa*, a town belonging to the province of Tabasco, and audience of Mexico. It is mentioned by Dampier as situated on Tabasco R. 4 leagues beyond Villa de Mose. It is said to be a place of considerable trade; and so strong, that it repulsed capt. Hewet, when he attacked it with 200 desperate buccaneers.

Estopa, a strong town in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; situated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. N lat. 17 30, W lon. 103 5.

Esler Town, in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, situated on the E bank of Susquehanna R. a little N of Harrisburg.

Etechimines, Indian nations on the borders of Nova Scotia. See *Malecites* and *Secodick*.

Etabrioke Township, in the east riding of the county of York, in U. Canada, lies to the westward of the township of York, and has been selected for the settlement of the corps of Queen's Rangers after they shall be discharged.

Euphasee, the ancient name of Hiwassee R. in Tennessee; also the name of an Indian town on its S W bank, 28 miles from its mouth. See *Hiwassee*.

Euface, or *Eustacia*, called also Metanzas, or Slaughter, from a butchery made on it by the Spaniards. It is an inconsiderable island, about 20 miles in circuit. It forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbour of St. Augustine, in E. Florida.

Eustatia Town, in the island of Eustatia or Eustatius, in the Caribbean sea in the W. Indies. N lat. 17 29, W lon. 63 5.

Eustatius St. or *Eustatia*, is the chief island belonging to the Dutch in the W. Indies, situated in the Caribbean sea, in 17

29 N lat. and in 63 10 W lon. and 3 leagues N W of St. Christophers. It is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the sea, like a pyramid, and almost round; but though so small and inconveniently laid out by nature, the industry of the Dutch has turned it to so good account, that it is said to contain 5000 whites, and 15,000 negroes. The sides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty settlements; but they have neither springs nor rivers. The produce is chiefly sugar and tobacco. This island, as well as Curasson, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, for which, however, it is not so well situated; and it has drawn the same advantage from its constant neutrality. But in the last war between Great Britain and Holland, admiral Rodney, having been sent to reduce it with a considerable land and sea force, obliged it to surrender at discretion, on the 3d of February, 1781. The private property of the inhabitants was confiscated, with a degree of rigor very uncommon among civilized nations; and very inconsistent with the humanity and generosity by which the British nation used to be characterized. The reason assigned was, that the inhabitants of St. Eustatius had assisted France and the United States with naval and other stores. The British merchants, as well as those of France and America, suffered immense loss by effects deposited in this island. On the 27th of November, the same year, it was retaken by the French, under the command of the marquis de Bouille, who had an inconsiderable force. The Dutch first took possession of this island in the year 1635.

Evanham, the capital of Wythe co. in Virginia, is situated on the E side of Reedy creek, which falls into the Great Kanaway, Woods or New river. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 25 houses; 40 miles W by S of Christiansburg, 242 in a like direction from Richmond, and 512 S W by W of Philadelphia.

Everet's Bridge, Nansemond co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 266 miles from Washington.

Everham, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey, situated between the forks of Moore's creek, which runs N westerly to Delaware R. It is 7 miles easterly of Haddonfield, 16 E of Philadelphia, and 25 S of Burlington. Here is an Indian settlement, called Edge Pittick, a tract of land reserved by the ancient natives. They have some hundreds of acres of improved land.

lands, about 30 houses, and a meeting house. They formerly had a minister of their own order, who stately officiated in the Indian language.

Exeter, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable seaport town in the state. It is situated at the head of navigation on Swamscot, or Exeter R. a branch of the Piscataqua, 15 miles S W of Portsmouth, and a like distance N W of Newburyport, in Essex co. Massachusetts. The tide rises here 11 feet. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufactory in its infancy, 6 saw mills, a fulling mill, sitting mill, paper mill, snuff mill, 2 chocolate and 10 grist mills, iron works, and 2 printing offices. The saddlery business is carried on here to greater extent, than in any town on this side Philadelphia. Before the revolution, ship building was a profitable business; and the vessels were employed in the W. India trade. Notwithstanding the loss of this market, there are 4 or 5 vessels of different burden, built here annually; the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. An equal number is also employed in the foreign trade, chiefly to the W. Indies. The situation of this place bids fair for extensive population. The public edifices are 2 congregational churches, an elegant building appropriated for the academy, a handsome and capacious court house, and a gaol. The public offices of the state are kept here at present. Beside the celebrated Exeter academy, there are here an English school, and 6 or 8 private schools, chiefly for females. It contains 1727 inhabitants. This township is of irregular figure, and about 4 miles square. It was incorporated in 1638; prior to which, it had the name of Swamscot Falls, from the falls of the river, which separate the fresh from the tide water; where the body of the town is situated; chiefly on the western side of the river. The number of inhabitants in 1775, was 1741; and in 1790, 1722. It lies 50 miles N of Boston, and 402 N E of Philadelphia. N lat. 42 59, W lon. 71. "Phillips Exeter Academy" was founded and endowed by the hon. John Phillips, L.L.D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of Assembly in 1781. It is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant. It has a fund of £15,000, a part of which is in lands not

yet productive. The present annual income is £480. It has commonly between 60 and 80 students. In 1794, a building was erected, 76 by 36 feet, 2 stories high; which, in point of convenience, and perhaps elegance, is exceeded by few buildings of the kind in the United States.

Exeter, the N westernmost township in Washington co. Rhode Island state, has North Kingston on the E, and Voluntown, in Connecticut, on the W. The several branches of Wood R. unite here, and take a S course between Hopkinton and Richmond. It contains 2476 inhabitants, of whom 24 are slaves.

Exeter, a township in Luzern co. Pennsylvania, has 737 inhabitants.

Exeter, a town in New Hanover co. in Wilmington district, N. Carolina; situated on the N E branch of Cape Fear, about 36 miles N from Wilmington, and 22 from the New river.

Exuma Isle, one of the Bahama isles, situated on the E of the Great Bank, between Stocking isles on the S W, and Long Isle on the E. It is now uninhabited, excepting two families, yet is one of the best of the Bahamas, not only for its fertility, but for the excellence of its anchoring ground, in the found to which it gives name; where all the British navy could ride in safety. N lat. 24 30, W lon. 74 30.

Exuma Sound, lies E of the Great Bahama Bank, between it and the isle of Guahani. N lat. 24, W lon. 75.

F

FABIANE, a river in Louisiana, which runs S eastward into the Mississippi, in N lat. 39 30; 16 miles above Jaffioni R. and 50 below the Iowa town and rapids.

Fabius, one of the military townships in Onondago co. N. York. Here is a post office, 477 miles from Washington. It has 844 inhabitants.

Fairfax Co. in Virginia, is about 25 miles long, and 18 broad; on the W bank of Potowmack river. It contains 7239 free inhabitants, and 6078 slaves. Chief town Alexandria. At the court house is a post office, 14 miles from Washington.

Fairfax, a post town in Franklin co. Vermont, E of Georgia, and on the bank of La Moille R. and contains 786 inhabitants; and is about 9 miles from lake Champlain.

Fairfield, a township in Kennebeck co. Maine, on the S E bank of Kennebeck R.

S of Canaan, and opposite Hancock; about 17 miles from Pittstown, and 7 from Fort Halifax. It contains 852 inhabitants, and is 225 miles N E of Boston.

Fairfield, a new township in Herkemer co. N York. It has 2065 inhabitants.

Fairfield, a post town in Franklin co. Vermont, E of St. Albans; and contains 911 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S of the Canada line, and as far from the nearest part of lake Champlain.

Fairfield, a township in Washington co. N York, containing 591 inhabitants.

Fairfield, a township in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, on Cohanzy creek, and at the head of Black creek; 25 miles E by S of Salem, in Salem co.

Fairfield, a co. of the State of Ohio.

Fairfield Co. in Connecticut, is the S westernmost in the state; bounded W by the state of N. York, E by N. Haven co. N by Litchfield, and S by Long I. sound. Its shape is very irregular. It is divided into 13 townships, of which Fairfield and Danbury are the chief; and contains 38,208 inhabitants, including 276 slaves. It is separated from New Haven co. and part of Litchfield co. by Stratford R. The other parts of the county are watered by small streams, as Saugatuck, Saeco, Peganook, Five Mile, Rodens, Mill, and Mayanus rivers. Several harbours, and a number of small isles lie along the sound, in the towns of Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, and Stratford. The face of the county is rough, but the soil is good.

Fairfield, the *Unquowa* of the Indians, a post town and port of entry of Connecticut, and capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated on Mill Run, a little above its entrance into Long I. sound, 22 miles S W by W of New Haven, and 64 from N. York. It contains about 200 houses and 3735 inhabitants, a neat Congregational church, and a court house. About 4 miles N W of the center of the town, and in the township is the beautiful parish of Greenwich, in which is a flourishing academy. A high eminence in the centre of the parish commands a delightful prospect. Fairfield was settled from Weathersfield in 1639, and in 1736, contained 400 families. It was burnt by a party of tories and British, under the command of gov. Tryon, in 1777; the loss sustained, amounted to upwards of £.40,000. Fairfield carries on a considerable trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars.

Fairfield, a township in Westmoreland

co. Pennsylvania, has 1363 inhabitants.

Fairfield, a district of S. Carolina, between Wateree R. which divides it from Lancaster co. and Broad R. which separates it from Newbury and Union districts. Its chief town is Winnsborough.

Fairhaven, in Bristol co. Massachusetts, lies on the N W side of Buzzard's bay, and on the eastern side of Accusnet river, opposite to Bedford; which see.

Fairhaven, a considerable post town in Rutland co. Vermont, N W of Poultney. It contains 411 inhabitants, and is 51 miles N of Bennington.

Fairlee, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut R. 16 miles N of Dartmouth College. The township is hilly, but of a good soil, and has several glades of excellent land. In 1796 this township was divided into two, the easternmost half called E. Fairlee, the other W. Fairlee; the former of which contains 435 inhabitants, and the latter 371.

Fair Weather, Cape, on the N W coast of N. America, in lat. 58 36 N, lon. 140 31 W.

Fair Weather, Cape, on the E coast of Patagonia, in S. America, lies northerly from Cape Virgin Mary. S lat. 51 45, W lon. from Greenwich 68 10.

Falkland Isles, lie at no great distance from the straits of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of S. America; between 50 and 56 W lon. and 51 and 53 S lat. These islands were discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; the chief of the two islands he named *Hawkins Maidenland*, in honor of Queen Elizabeth. The soil of these islands is bad, and the shores are beaten by perpetual storms. A British settlement was made here, of which they were dispossessed by the Spaniards, in 1770, soon after it had been established. The Spaniards now send criminals to these inhospitable shores from their settlements in America.

Fall R. is an inconsiderable stream, rising in Watuper Pond, in Rhode Island, and after a short N W course, empties into Taunton R.

Fall river, a town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, late the southerly part of Freetown, incorporated 1803, 50 miles S of Boston.

Falls, a township in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, has 1680 inhabitants.

Fallen City, or *Old Jerusalem*, a range of rocks among the Virgin Isles, in the W Indies, S W of Virgin Gorda, N lat. 18 10, W lon. 62 53.

Falling Spring, a branch of James R. in Virginia, where it is called Jackson's R. rising in the mountain, 20 miles S W of the

the Warm Spring. The water falls over the rock 200 feet, which is about 50 feet higher than the fall of Niagara. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry.

Falmouth, a township, formerly including Portland, in Cumberland co. Maine, containing 3422 inhabitants. It is situated on Calco bay, 120 miles N N E of Boston. Incorporated in 1718.

Falmouth, a township in Hants co. Nova Scotia; situated on the S E side of the Basin of Minas, opposite Windsor, 28 miles N W of Halifax.

Falmouth, a maritime post town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, situated on the N E part of the Vineyard sound, on the W side of the bay of its name; 77 miles S E by S of Boston, 18 from Sandwich, and 9 from Holmes' Hole. About sixty vessels are owned here, averaging 55 tons each, six of which are fishing vessels, the rest coasters; upwards of 30 of them follow the business of carrying lumber to the southern states and W. India islands. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 1882 inhabitants. N lat. 41 33, W lon. 70 35. It is a post town.

Falmouth, a post town in Stafford co. Virginia, situated on the N bank of Rappahannock river, nearly opposite to Fredericksburg. It is irregularly built, and contains an Episcopalian church and about 40 compact houses. It is 23 miles S W of Dumfries, 70 N by E of Richmond, and 207 S westerly of Philadelphia. Considerable quantities of tobacco are inspected here.

Falmouth, a town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, on the S E side of Conawago creek, 20 miles westerly of Lancaster.

Falmouth, a town and harbour on the S shore of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. It has English harbour on the E, and Rendezvous bay on the W; and situated in St. Paul's parish, at the N W corner of the harbour, which is well fortified.

Falmouth, in the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, commonly called the Point, is on the S side of Martha Brae harbour; and including the adjoining villages of Martha Brae and the Rock, has about 220 houses. Here 30 ships load for G. Britain, exclusive of sloops and smaller craft.

Falso Cape Horn, the S western point of Terra del Fuego.

Falington, a village in Pennsylvania, in Bucks co. 28 miles N E of Philadelphia.

Famine Port, a fortress seated on the N E coast of the straits of Magellan, in S.

America. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. S lat. 55 44, W lon. 70 20.

Fannet, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania, has 1036 inhabitants.

Fauquier Co. in Virginia, is bounded N by Loudon, and E by Prince William. It is about 55 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 12,575 free inhabitants, and 8751 slaves. At Fauquier court house is a post office, 51 miles from Washington.

Farewell, Cape, the S point of W. Greenland, on the N side of the entrance of Davis's straits, N. America. N lat. 59 37, W long. 42 42.

Farmington, a very flourishing township of excellent land, in Kennebeck co. Maine, on Sandy R. which, in the S E part of the town, has falls, which afford excellent mill seats. Here are saw mills, a carding machine, grist mill, and fulling mill, already erected. There is a Methodist place of worship; 35 miles N W of Hallowell, 35 same course from Augusta, and 204 N N E of Boston. Number of inhabitants, 942. A very few years since this township was a wilderness. It has a post office.

Farmington, a large, pleasant, and wealthy post town in Hartford co. Connecticut, 10 miles S W of Hartford city, 32 N E of N. Haven, and 22 E of Litchfield. Farmington river, a water of Connecticut, meanders delightfully through charming intervals, which beautify and enrich this town. The houses, in the compact part of this town, stand chiefly on a street which runs N and S along the gentle declivity of a hill, which ascends E of the intervals; about the centre of the street stands a large and handsome Congregational church. This town was settled as early as 1645, and its limits then were very extensive. Several towns have been since taken from it. It has 2809 inhabitants.

Farmington, a river of Connecticut, which rises in Massachusetts, and runs S easterly through Hartland, Bark Hampstead, and New Hartford. In the borders of Hartford co. it receives a western branch, which rises from several ponds in Colebrook, continuing this course to Farmington, where meeting mountains, it turns northerly to search a passage to the Connecticut. After running 15 miles, it meets Salmon river, when united they rush through the mountain, and down a cataract of 150 feet, after which it is called Windsor river, and in a S E course mingles with Connecticut river, 4 miles above Hartford.

Farmville

Farmville, a small post town in Prince Edward co. Virginia, situated on Appomattox R. 8 miles N of the court house, 72 S W of Richmond, and 210 from Washington. The river is boatable from this to Petersburg.

Furnham, a post town in Richmond co. Virginia. Here is a post office 159 miles from Washington.

Favourable Lake, in N lat. 52 48, W lon. 23 10, is the source of two large rivers, at the mouth of one of which, emptying into Winnipeg lake, stands the Canadian house. The other is the S W branch of Severn river.

Faxon, a township in York co. Pennsylvania, on the W bank of Susquehanna R. on the Maryland line, has 1214 inhabitants.

Fayette, a settlement in Tioga co. N. York, between the Unadilla and the main branch of the Chenengo. It is laid out into 100 lots of a square mile each, as nearly as the ground will permit.

Fayette Co. in Pennsylvania, is bounded N by Westmoreland, S by part of Maryland and Virginia, and W by Monongahela R. It is 39 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres; divided into 17 townships, of which Union is the chief. The number of inhabitants is 20,159.

Fayette, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending 6 counties, viz. Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. It is bounded N by Hillsborough, S E by Wilmington and Newbern, W by Salisbury, and S by the state of S. Carolina. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contains 41,358 inhabitants, of whom 8206 are slaves. The surface is varied with hills and dales, and is in general well watered.

Fayette, a county of Kentucky, 24 miles long, 20 broad, bounded N by Scott county, N E by Bourbon, E by Clark, S by Madison and Jeffamine, and W by Woodford. It lies on a height of land, the streams running from it in every direction; the soil is excellent. It contains 12,233 inhabitants, of whom 3786 are in slavery. Chief town, Lexington.

Fayetteville, so called in honor of the Marquis La Fayette; a flourishing post town of N. Carolina, the seat of justice for the above district, and pleasantly situated in Cumberland co. on the W side of the N W branch of Cape Fear R. nearly at the head of navigation, and 100 miles above Wilmington, and 61 southerly of

Raleigh. On the bank of the river, stand a few buildings and the tobacco warehouses, which have received in one season 6000 bhd. of tobacco, equal in quality to that of Petersburg. The compact part of the town is situated about a mile from the river, near the junction of Blount's and Cross creek; on which last it is chiefly erected, and from that circumstance was formerly named Cross Creek. On both sides the creek are about 400 houses, 2 handsome edifices for the supreme, district, and county courts, and the meetings of the town officers and its citizens. The Free Ma'on's lodge is also a large and handsome building. The town is regularly laid out, and its principal streets are 100 feet wide. Here are 3 mills, 2 considerable distilleries and breweries, and several extensive tanyards. The trade to Wilmington is very considerable, to which it sends down tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flaxseed, hemp, cotton, butter, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c. The boats used in transporting these articles to Wilmington, contain about 120 barrels, and make their returns of European and India goods, &c. in from 10 to 20 days. The situation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and well adapted for establishing manufactories. The country immediately round the town is considerably elevated, and the soil dry and barren; but near the water courses, which are numerous, the soil is as rich as any in the state. Since the fire in 1792, which destroyed many houses, the people begin to build with brick, which are made here of a good quality, and sold reasonably. The town stands in a settlement of Scotch Highlanders, and is 55 miles N W of Camden in S. Carolina, 100 S W of Tarborough, 147 S W by S of Halifax, 379 S by W of Washington city, and 526 S W by S of Philadelphia. It has a post office, and 1656 inhabitants.

Fayette, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, bounded westerly by Livermore, easterly by Mount Vernon, Wayne, and a large pond called Great Amereiskoggen pond. It has 532 inhabitants.

Faystown, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, has 18 inhabitants.

Fear Point, Cape, at the mouth of Cape Fear R. in N. Carolina, 4 miles S S E of the light house on Bald Head.

Federal City. See *Washington City*.

Federalburg, a village in Maryland, on the E side of Chesapeake bay, situated on Marshy Hope creek, partly in Dorchester and partly in Caroline co. 5 miles E N E of

of Hunting Creek town, and about 20 N E of Cambridge.

Fe d'Antiochia, Santa, the most northern town of Popayan, a district of Terra Firma. It is situated 200 miles N of Popayan city, near the confines of the province of Carthagera, on the banks of St. Martha R. and near 180 miles S of its conflux with the Magdalena. Thither the inhabitants removed from Antiochia, 15 leagues from it, now an inconsiderable place, whereas Santa Fe d'Antiochia is a considerable place and capital of the audience of Santa Fe.

Fe de Bayota, Santa, the capital of New Grenada, S. America, situated on the banks of the little river Pati, a water of the Magdalena; is 180 miles E of the bottom of Bonaventura bay. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of an university founded by king Philip III. in 1610. Near this city are gold mines. The air is temperate and healthful, and provisions plenty. S lat. 4 10, W lon. 74 5.

Fe, or Foy, Santa, a place in the middle of Veragua, a province in the audience of Guatimala, in N. America, where the king of Spain keeps officers for casting and refining gold. It stands at the source of a river which runs into the North Sea.

Fe, Santa, the capital of New Mexico. It is situated near the source of Rio del Nort, 130 leagues from its mouth, in the gulf of Mexico. It is said to be a rich and regularly built city, and a bishop's see. Baudrand makes it 9 leagues from the river. It is also called Santa Fe de Grenada; by others New Mexico. N lat. 36, W lon. 104.

Fe, Santa, a city of Paraguay, S. America, 150 leagues S by W of the city of Assumption. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, grazing, and weaving cloth. They sell their productions and manufactures to good profit in Brazil. From hence is a road to Potosi in Peru, and to Corbuda in Tucumana; which being easy and convenient, is very advantageous to this place. The distance not being above 350 leagues. It stands on the W side of Paraguay R. S lat. 30 45, W lon. 60 40.

Felipe, T Sant Yago, a large bay on the N side of the island of Espiritu Santo. See *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*.

Felix, St. an island in the Pacific ocean, N N W of Juan Fernandes, and due W of Copiapo, in S. America. S lat. 26, W lon. from Paris 83.

Fell's Point. See *Baltimore*.

Fer, Point as, on the W coast of lake

Champlain, lies in Clinton co. nearly 5 miles S of the division line between N. York and L. Canada, and 25 miles S of St. John's. The British occupied a barrack here, furnished with one field piece, a few men, and a subaltern officer. It has been given up according to treaty.

Ferdinand Naronka, an island on the coast of Brazil, S. America, in S lat. 3 56, W lon. 32 43.

Fermanagh, a township in Misslin co. Pennsylvania. It has 1505 inhabitants.

Ferryburgh, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on lake Champlain. It contains 956 inhabitants. Otter creek, Little Otter and Lewis's creeks fall into the lake here.

Fidlers Elbow, a bend of Wood creek, between the outlet of South bay and the mouth of the creek, at the northern end of lake Champlain, opposite the mouth of East bay. The mouth of Wood creek lies in N lat. 43 32, W lon. 73 15 12.

Fighting Island, called by the French *Große Isle aux Dindes*, lies about 4 miles below Detroit; it is valuable for pasture, but has very little wood; the Indians in the summer make it a place of encampment, and some of them plant a little corn: there is no other improvement on it. On the uppermost end of the island are vestiges of entrenchments, from behind the breast works of which, the Indians annoyed the British shipping, as they passed, shortly after the reduction of Detroit.

Smyth.

Figtree Bay, lies on the S W side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, at the head of which stands Sandy Fort town. The bay is secured by a fort on each side.

Fincafle, a post town in Virginia, and capital of Boutetourt co. situated on the E side of Catabaw creek, a small stream which falls into James R. on the W side of the North Mountain. Here are about 50 houses, a court house and gaol. It contains 426 free inhabitants, and 276 blacks, and lies on the post road from Richmond to Kentucky, 36 miles easterly of Lexington, and 192 W by N of Richmond.

Finch Township, in the county of Stormont, in U. Canada, lies in the rear, and to the W of Osnabruck.

Findley, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania, has 869 inhabitants.

Fireplace, Suffolk co. N. York. Here is a post office, 295 miles from Washington.

Fisbertfield, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1763, containing

containing 526 inhabitants. Sunapee pond lies partly here, and in the township of Wendel. It is about 16 miles easterly of Charlestown.

Fisher's Island, in Long Island sound, lies opposite to Groton in Connecticut, is about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth, having a good soil, favourable for raising sheep. It produces also wheat and other grain. It is annexed to the township of Southhold, in Suffolk co. on Long Island.

Fishing Bay, in Maryland, lies on the E side of Chelapeak bay, partly in Dorchester and Somerset counties. It receives several rivers from each county, the chief of which are Wicomico, Nanticoke; also Transquaking and Blackwater creeks. The entrance into this large bay lies between Goldsborough and Devil's islands.

Fishing Bay, on the S side of lake Ontario, is about 37 miles E of Fort Niagara.

Fishing Creek, a township on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania. See *Northumberland Co.*

Fishkill, a post town in Dutchess co. N. York, 5 miles E of Hudson R. on Fishkill, at the foot of the Highlands, which rise S of it; containing about 30 houses, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Low Dutch. The township is very extensive, and contains 6 churches, 3 for the reformed Dutch, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and has 6168 inhabitants, of whom 524 are slaves. It lies 14 miles S by E of Poughkeepsie, opposite Newburgh, and 66 N of N. York city. There are a few houses only at the Landing, on the margin of the river.

Fishkill Landing, is part of the above town, on the river, where is a post office.

Fish Kill, or Creek, on which the town above described stands, and from which it derives its name, is small, and empties into Hudson R. about a mile below the Landing, and nearly opposite New Windsor. Also, the name of a small stream which runs S W into Oneida lake. Likewise, a stream which rises from Saratoga lake, and runs 6 miles easterly to the Hudson. Its mouth is opposite Batten kill, 2 miles above Saratoga town; and on the N side of which Gen. Burgoyne's army laid down their arms as prisoners.

Fitchburgh, a post town of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 25 miles N of Worcester, and 50 N W of Boston. It has 1390 inhabitants.

Fitzwilliam, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, about 16 miles E of Con-

necticut R. and separated from Royalton in Worcester co. Massachusetts, by the state line. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1240 inhabitants.

Fine Fort, is situated 185 miles W S W of Winnipeg lake. N lat. 49 42, W lon. 102.

Flamorough, a factory of the Hudson bay company, on the S western side of Hudson bay.

Flamorough Township, in U. Canada, distinguished by East and West Flamorough, in the west riding of the county of York, lies W of the Missisaga lands, and fronts Dundas street.

Flatbush, the chief town of King's co. Long I. N. York. It is a pleasant and healthy town, 5 miles S by E from N. York city. It contains a number of dwelling houses, mostly in one street; many of which are elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch extraction. It contains 946 inhabitants, of whom 341 are slaves. The productions are various kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain, &c. which find a ready market in the metropolis. The land lies low; and in summer the whole township appears like an extensive garden. The public buildings are a Dutch church, a court house, and an academy, called Erasmus Hall, the most flourishing of all the academies in the state. It is in a pleasant and healthful situation, 4 miles from Brookline ferry. A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of August, 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss. The remains of the American army retreated to N. York, under the cover of a thick fog, which rose in a very uncommon and providential manner, and was the means of saving the American army.

Flat Islands, in U. Canada, lie to the W of the Manitou islands, and open to the straits of Michilimackinac, upon lake Huron. *Smyth.*

Flatlands, a small township in King's co. Long I. distant from N. York city 6 or 7 miles. It contains 493 inhabitants, of whom 128 are slaves.

Flat Rock, is an expansive, clear, flat rock, but a little above the surface of the ground, and near the banks of a delightful rivulet of excellent water, which is one of the head branches of Great Ogeechee R. in Georgia. This is a common rendezvous or camping place for traders and Indians.

Flattery, Cape, so named by Capt. Cook, on

on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48 15, lon. 235 30 E. This cape, Capt. Ingraham of Boston, found to be the S side of the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca. N lat. 48 25, W lon. 124 52. See *Fuca*.

Fleming, a county of Kentucky, bounded N by Mason, S E by Virginia, S W and W by Montgomery. It is mountainous, and watered by several streams which fall into Sandy and Licking rivers. It contains 4893 inhabitants, 240 are slaves.

Flemingburgh, the chief town of Fleming co. Kentucky, containing 123 people. Here is a post office.

Flemington, a small post town of N. Jersey, in Hunterdon co. lies about 6 miles N eastward of Amwell on Delaware R. 23 N N W of Trenton, 9 S of Pittstown, and 53 N E by N of Philadelphia. It contains about a dozen compact houses, and has a post office.

Fletcher, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, containing 200 inhabitants. It has Cambridge on the S E, and Georgia W.

Flint R. a considerable river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S, and thence a S W course, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida. The Flint is about 30 rods wide, and from 12 to 15 feet deep in summer, and has a gentle current. The territory lying on this river, especially on the upper part of it, presents every appearance of a delightful and fruitful region in some future day; it being a rich soil, and exceedingly well situated for every branch of agriculture, and offers an uninterrupted navigation to the bay of Mexico, and Atlantic ocean, and thence to the W. India islands and over the whole world. There are a number of villages of Creek Indians on this river.

Flint, a small river, about 28 miles long, in the Genessee country, in N. York, which runs NNE into Canandarqua creek.

Flinston, (now Baldwin) Cumberland co. Maine. It has one eminence in it called Saddle Back mountain, but the country in general is level enough for cultivation. One half of it is covered with pine and white oak. See *Baldwin*, appendix.

Florida, a post town in Orange co. N. York, 6 or 8 miles S of Goshen, and 50 N W of N. York city.

Florida, a town in Montgomery co. N. York, on the S side of Mohawk R. at the mouth of Schoharie creek. Fort Hunter is in this town, which sec. It has 1218 inhabitants.

Florida, East and West, belonging to Spain, situated between 25 and 31 N lat. and between 80 and 91 W lon. about 600 miles in length. Its breadth is various; the broadest part of W. Florida is about 130 miles, while the narrow peninsula of E. Florida extends, in the same direction, from S to N 400 miles. It is bounded N by Georgia, S by the gulf of Mexico, E by the Atlantic ocean, and W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana, and is nearly of the form of the letter L. W. Florida is bounded E by the river Appalachicola; thence it extends W to the Regolets, at the entrance into lake Ponchartrain; thence through the lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas, and along the river Iberville to the Mississippi, and thence to the S boundary of the U. S. [*Hutchins.*] Among its rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the chief. Seguana, Appalachicola, Chatahatchi, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers all rise in Georgia, and run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. The principal bays are St. Bernard's, Ascension, Mobile, Pensacola, Dauphin, Joseph, Apalachy, Spiritu Sancto; and the chief capes are Blanco, St. Blaize, Anclote, and Cape Florida at the extremity of the peninsula. The climate is little different from that of Georgia. There are, in this country, a great variety of soils; the eastern part of it, near to, and about St. Augustine, is by far the most unfruitful; yet even there, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas, and the parts contiguous, are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The fine lands near the river Escambia, are described under the account of that river. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The live oaks, though not tall, contain a prodigious quantity of timber. The trunk is generally from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and rises 10 or 12 feet from the earth, and then branches into 4 or 5 great limbs, which grow in nearly a horizontal direction, forming a gentle curve. "I have stepped" says Bartram, "above 50 paces, on a straight line, from the trunk of one of these trees to the extremity of the limbs." They are ever green, and the wood almost incorruptible. They bear a great quantity

quantity of small acorns, which is agreeable food when roasted, and from which the Indians extract a sweet oil, which they use in cooking homminy and rice. The laurel magnolia is the most beautiful among the trees of the forest, and is usually 100 feet high, though some are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, rising in the form of a beautiful column, and supporting a head like an obtuse cone. The flowers, which are on the extremity of the branches, are large, white, and expanded like a rose, and are the largest and most complete of any yet known; when fully expanded, they are from 6 to 9 inches diameter, and have a most delicious fragrance. The cypress is the largest of the American trees. "I have seen trunks of these trees," says Bartram, "that would measure 8, 10 and 12 feet in diameter, for 40 and 50 feet shaft." The trunks make excellent shingles, boards, and other timber; and when hollowed, make durable and convenient canoes. The garden vegetables are in high perfection; the orange and lemon trees grow here, without cultivation, to a large size, and produce better fruit than in Spain and Portugal. The intervalles between the hilly parts of this country are extremely rich. The principal town in W. Florida is Pensacola; in E. Florida, St. Augustine. The Spanish strength in the Floridas, and Louisiana, in 1790, was as follows, according to Mr. Melford's account: Troops and levies at St. Augustine and on St. John's river, 400; St. Marks, 100; Pensacola, 350; Mobile and Tombigbee, 150; at the Natchez, 200; Red river, 100; Illinois river, 300; in all 1600 men, called the Orleans or Louisiana regiment. The number of American families that have been Spanish subjects since 1783, amounts to 1720, viz. at Tensas, near Mobile bay, 90; on Tombigbee river, 130; at the Natchez on the Mississippi, 1500. All the settlers in these districts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and subject to martial law; with an appeal from stage to stage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the subject at his decease is to be managed by the commandant, whose fees, by law, are enormous. Until the year 1586, the continent of N. America went by the name of Florida. It received this name from John Ponce, because when he landed in N lat. 38 8, in April, 1513, he found the country there in full bloom. Florida has fre-

quently changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. W. Florida, as far as Perdido R. was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all E. Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the British, at the peace of 1763. The British divided this country into E. and W. Florida. During the American war, both the Floridas were reduced by the Spaniards, and guaranteed to the crown of Spain by the definitive treaty of 1783.

Florida, Cape, the southernmost point of land of the peninsula of E. Florida. It is 100 miles N of the island of Cuba. N lat. 25 20, W lon. 80 20.

Florida Keys, or Martyr's Islands, a number of rocks and sand banks, bounded W by the gulf of Mexico, E by that of Florida. The great sand bank extends from the peninsula of E. Florida inward, to the gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook; its W point is divided from the bank called the Dry Tortugas, by Tortuga channel.

Florida, Gulf of, is the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N of the island of Cuba; and through which the Gulf Stream finds a passage, and runs to the NE along the American coast. See *Gulf Stream* and *Mexico*.

Flowerstown, in Pennsylvania, is a small village about 12 miles N of Philadelphia, in Montgomery co.

Floyd, a new township in Oneida Herkemer co. N. York, has 767 inhabitants.

Floyd, a county of Kentucky, containing 472 inhabitants, of these 29 are slaves.

Flushing, a town in Queen's co. N. York, on the N W part of Long I. and on the S side of Hell Gate; 7 miles E by N of N. York city. It contains 1818 inhabitants.

Fluvanna. See *James River*.

Fluvanna, a county of Virginia, bounded N by Albemarle, NE by Louisa, E by Goochland, W by Amherst, and S by Fluvanna or James river, which divides it from Buckingham. It is about 22 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 2703 free inhabitants, and 1920 slaves. There is great plenty of marble, both white and variegated with blue, red and purple veins found here, on James R. at the mouth of Rockfish; where it forms a large precipice, overhanging a navigable part of the river.

Foggy Cape, on the N W coast of N. America, is situated on the S eastern side of the peninsula of Alaska, and W of Kishatae island.

Foggy Isle, on the same side of the peninsula as the above, lies a short way S by W of Foggy Cape.

Followfield, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania, containing 1635 inhabitants. E. and W. Followfield are also two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania; the former has 1622, and the latter 839 inhabitants.

Fonseca, Gulf of, lies in New Spain on the Pacific ocean, 40 miles S E of the town of St. Miguel, and about 290 miles N W of Cape Blanco, on the western side of the gulf of Nicoya.

Fontaine, Belle, a settlement in the N. W. territory, on the E side of the Mississippi, about 18 miles N of St. Phillips, and 23 below Cahokia.

Font, or Fonte, Straits de, lie on the N W coast of N. America, in N lat 54 35, W lon. 9 55. There is a large island in the middle of the entrance. This is thought to be the same strait that De Fonte, a Spanish admiral, discovered in 1640, whose account of it has been long treated as fabulous. It has been seen by captains Gray and Ingraham, of Boston.

Foralones, in the island of Gunra, and coast of Peru, in S. America, are old walls of some ancient building in the time of the Yncas, which serve here as light houses for the shipping which sail from Callao to Paita, on the S. Sea coast.

Foreland, South, U. Canada (formerly called Point Pelé) on the N shore of lake Erie, opposite Landguard. There is good anchorage for vessels, on either side of the point, which runs out to a considerable distance, but the best is on the E side, in clay bottom. Near the extremity of the point, and on the E side is a pond, where boats in general may enter and be secure from most winds. A long reef runs out from the point.

Foresterton, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey, which lies between Ayerston and Evesham; about 15 miles E of Philadelphia, and 11 S of Burlington city.

Forst, a small island in the British territories, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, between which and Grand Island is a narrow channel. It lies 9 miles southerly of Fort Frontinac, and 6 N westerly of Roebuck I. in the same lake, and within the line of the United States.

Forked Deer, a navigable river in Tennessee, which runs westerly into Mississippi R. between the Obian and Hatchy. It is about 76 yards wide, 7 miles from its mouth.

Forks, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, having 284 inhabitants.

Formose, a small settlement at the S E end of Newfoundland island, at the head of Bear Cove.

Fort Ann, a post town, Washington co. N. York, 459 miles from Washington.

Fort Blount, stands on Cumberland R. in the state of Tennessee, co. of Smith, 671 miles W of Washington, and has a post office.

Fort Brewington, in N. York state, is at the W end of Oneida Lake, and on the N side of Onondago R. at its mouth in the lake.

Fort Chartres, in the N. W. territory, is situated on the E bank of Mississippi R. 6 miles W by S of St. Phillips, and 19 W N W of Kaskaskias village.

Fort Dauphin, a small lake, or rather arm of Little Winnipeg lake, and west of it.

Fort Edward, a pleasant village in Washington co. N. York, on the E bank of Hudson R. 49 miles N of Albany. It has its name from the large fort built here in 1755; of which there are no remains but large mounds of earth. Here is a post office.

Fort Anne, a village on the head waters of Wood creek, in Washington co. N. York, 60 miles NE of Albany city. It has its name from a small picket fort, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, of which there is no vestige left.

Fort George, in U. Canada, the military post and garrison lately built on the heights above Navy Hall, at the entrance of the Niagara river, in the township of Newark, in the county of Lincoln.

Fort George, lies at the S end of lake George, 62 miles N of Albany. Here are the remains of the old forts, George, and William Henry. The situation is pleasant, but there is hardly the appearance of a village. There is a post office here. See *George, lake*.

Fort Massac, Washington co. N. York. Here is a post office, 870 miles from Washington.

Fort Miller, Washington co. N. York. Here is a post office, 439 miles from Washington.

Fort Wilkinson, Hancock co. Georgia. Here is a post office, 702 miles from Washington.

Fortroyal, in the island of Grenada. See *St. George's*.

Fortroyal, one of the principal towns in the island of Martinico, in the W. Indies. It is the seat of government in the island; its streets are regular, the houses agreeable, and the people gay and luxurious. The citadel.

citadel which defends the town cost the French £.325,000 sterling. The harbour here is one of the best in the W. Indies, and the ships of war winter in it.

Fortune, a large bay towards the S W part of Newfoundland island; across the mouth of which lies Micklon island, and S of it Peters island. This extensive bay is interspersed with small isles, and within it are many bays. It has great depth of water throughout.

Foster, a township in Providence co. Rhode Island, containing 2457 inhabitants; 17 miles westerly of Providence, and 31 N W of Newport.

Foxborough, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 26 miles S of Boston. Incorporated in 1778. Inhabitants, 779.

Fox, a river in the N. W. territory, which rises in the S, and runs about 50 miles N, where it approaches very near to, and parallel with, Ouisconsin, a N eastern branch of the Mississippi river. From the Great Carrying place here, through lake Winnebago, it runs easterly, then N E to bay Puan, about 180 miles. From the carrying place to Winnebago it is navigable for canoes 4 or 5 miles. From bay Puan its current is gentle; from thence to Winnebago lake it is full of rocks and very rapid. Its breadth is between 70 and 100 yards. The land on its borders is good, thinly wooded with hickory, oak, and hazel. See *Ouisconsin* and *Winnebago*.

Fox, a northern water of Illinois river, 34 miles below the mouth of Plein river.

Framingham, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 1625 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1700 and is 24 miles W S W of Boston.

Francesstown, an interior post town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the E side of Contecook R. about 21 miles to the S W of Concord. It was incorporated in 1772, and contained in 1775, 200 inhabitants, in 1790, 982, and in 1800, 1355.

Francisboro, now *Cornish*, in York co. Maine, containing 734 inhabitants.

Francis, St. a lake, or extension of the river St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, through which passes the line dividing U. from L. Canada. It is that part of the river St. Lawrence which widening above the Coteau de Luc, loses its current and becomes a long and narrow lake.

Francis, St. a river in the province of L. Canada, which rises from various sources near the northern boundary of the United

States, and runs northward into the river St. Lawrence, at the W end of lake St. Peter. It is not all the way navigable; else it would afford an important communication from the northern parts of Vermont to the markets of Montreal and Quebec. See *Ascot* and *Shipton*. Its banks are fertile, and are settling with people from N. England.

Francis, St. a small river in Louisiana, which runs a S E course into the Mississippi, 108 miles above Arkansas R. and 70 miles above Margot R. on the E side of the Mississippi. It is the general rendezvous for the hunters from N. Orleans, who winter there, and collect salt meat, suet, and bear's oil, for the supply of that city. Kappas Old fort formerly stood at the mouth of this river, on the southern side. It was built by the French during their wars with the Chickasaw Indians. Also, the name of a small river in the N. W. territory, which runs a S W by W course into Mississippi, between Cold and Rum rivers, 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country a little above it is hilly, and the soil pretty good. To the N E are the small lakes called the Thousand lakes. The Mississippi here is not above 90 yards wide.

Francis, St. in Brazil, S. America, a long and large river which runs N easterly, and thence S E till it empties into the ocean N E of the town of Seregeppe del Rey. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

François, Cape St. a jurisdiction city, and port, in the N western part of the island St. Domingo. This jurisdiction is in the N division of the island, in what was called the French part of it; and contains 13 parishes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 31,187,636 lbs. white sugar, 7,267,531 lbs. brown sugar, 32,545,524 lbs. coffee, 269,240 lbs. cotton, 245,177 lbs. indigo: tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 21,789 livres. Total value of duties on exportation, 253,590 dolls. 37 cents. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. The city, which is the governor's residence in time of war, is situated on a cape at the edge of a large plain, 20 leagues long, and on an average 4 broad, between the sea and the mountains. There are few lands better watered, but there is not a river that will admit a sloop above 3 miles. This

space

space is cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, uninterruptedly lined with hedges of lime and lemon trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, leading to plantations which produce a greater quantity of sugar than any spot of the same size in the world. The town, which is situated in the most unhealthy place of this extensive and beautiful plain, had, some years since, several elegant public buildings, as the governor's house, the barracks, the magazine, and two hospitals, called the *houses of Providence*, founded for the benevolent and humane purpose of supporting those Europeans who came thither without money or merchandize. The harbour is admirably well situated for ships which come from Europe, being only open to the N, from whence ships receive no damage, its entrance being sprinkled over with reefs that break the force of the waves. Before its destruction in 1793, this city contained about 8000 inhabitants; whites, people of colour, and slaves. See *St. Domingo*.

François, Old Cape, the N. easternmost point of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola; having Balsamo bay N W, and Scotch bay S S E.

François R. in U. Canada runs S W from lake Nipissing into lake Huron; it has several portages; that nearest to lake Nipissing, is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers, in length about half a mile. *Smyth.*

Franconia, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, 14 miles N E of Haverhill (N. H.) on Connecticut river. Incorporated in 1764, first called Morrifstown. It contains 129 inhabitants.

Frankfort, a post town in Hancock co. Maine, on the W side of Penobscot bay, It has a few houses, regularly built, and lies 8 miles W of Penobscot, and 238 N E of Boston. The township contains 867 inhabitants.

Frankfort, or *Frankford*, a pleasant, thriving village, in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, on the N E side of a creek of the same name, a mile and an half from Delaware R. It contains about 100 houses, chiefly of stone, an Episcopal and a German church; on elevated ground, about 5 miles N E of Philadelphia. Here is a post office.

Frankfort, a new township in Herkemer co. N. York, E of Whitestown, adjoining. It has 946 inhabitants.

Frankfort, a thriving village, where is a post office, in Hampshire co. Virginia,

on a creek which empties into Potowmack R. It is 13 miles N W of Rumney, 4 miles S of the Potowmack, and 10 S S E of Fort Cumberland.

Frankfort, the capital of Pendleton co. Virginia, is situated on the W side of a S branch of Potowmack R. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 180 miles N W of Richmond.

Frankfort, a post town and the metropolis of Kentucky, is situated in Franklin co. on the N E bank of Kentucky R. about 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and has a number of handsome houses. The state house is a handsome stone building. Here is also a tobacco warehouse. It contains 628 inhabitants. It is 30 miles N of Harrodsburg, 40 N by W of Danville, 123 from Louisville, and 790 W by S of Philadelphia. N lat. 38 14, W lon. 95 28.

Franklin, Fort, is in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, near the post called Venango, and was erected in 1787, in order to defend the frontiers of Pennsylvania from the depredations of the neighbouring Indians. It is seated on the S W bank of Alleghany R. opposite the mouth of French creek. N lat. 41 1 40, W lon. 79 41; 53 miles S S E of Presque Isle, and 63 northward of Pittsburg.

Franklin Co. the N westernmost in Vermont, bounded N by L. Canada, and W by lake Champlain. It contains 20 townships, and 8781 inhabitants.

Franklin Co. in Pennsylvania, bounded N by Mifflin, N E by Cumberland, E by York, S by Washington co. in Maryland, W by Bedford co. and N W by Hunterdon. It is computed to contain 800 square miles, equal to 512,000 acres. It lies chiefly between the N. and S. Mountains, and comprehends the middle part of the beautiful and rich valley of Conegocheague; which is watered by the creek of its name, which falls into Potowmack at Williams Port in Maryland. This country exhibits a most luxuriant landscape in summer, from the top of South Mountain. Iron ore is found here sufficient already to furnish work for a furnace and forge. The county is divided into 14 townships, which contain 19,638 inhabitants.

Franklin, a post town, Venango co. Pennsylvania, 322 miles from Washington.

Franklin, a post town of Ohio, 560 miles from Washington.

Franklin, a post town, Pendleton co. Virginia, 191 miles from Washington.

Franklin,

Franklin, a post town, Williamson co. Tennessee, 57½ miles from Washington.

Franklin, a town in Dutchess co. N. York, on the Connecticut line, 10 miles N W of Danbury. It has 1546 inhabitants.

Franklin Co. in Kentucky, is bounded N by Scott co. N W and W by Shelby, S E by Fayette, and S by Woodford. It contains 4450 inhabitants, of whom 1109 are in slavery. Chief town, Frankfort.

Franklin Co. in Halifax district, N. Carolina, contains 8473 inhabitants, of whom 3667 are slaves. It is bounded N by Greenville, S by Johnston, N E by Warren, S W by Wake, and W by Orange co. Chief town, Lewisburg.

Franklin Co. in Virginia, is bounded N by Bedford, N W by Botetourt, W by Montgomery, S W by Henry, S by Patrick, and E by Campbell co. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad, and contains 7728 free inhabitants, and 1574 slaves. A range of the Alleghany Mountains passes through it on the N W. It is in general hilly.

Franklin Co. in Georgia, is situated in the Upper District, bounded E and N E by Tugulo R. which separates it from the state of S. Carolina; W and N W by the country of the Cherokees; S by the head branches of Broad R. and S E by Elbert co. It contains 6859 inhabitants, of whom 959 are slaves. The court house is 17 miles from Hatton's Ford on Tugulo R. 25 from Elberton, and 77 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Franklin College. See *Lancaster*, in Pennsylvania.

Franklin, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts; taken from Wrentham, and incorporated in 1778, and contains 17,000 acres of land, and 1285 inhabitants; is bounded N by Charles R. which separates it from Medway, and lies 30 miles S of Boston.

Franklin, a small isle at the mouth of St. George's R. in Lincoln co. Maine; 4 leagues southward of Thomaston.

Franklin, a post town in Delaware co. S W from, and bordering on Harpersfield, and its W line runs along the S eastern bank of Susquehanna R. This town was divided by an act of the Legislature, 1797. It has 1390 inhabitants. There is a post office in Franklin, Delaware co. N. York.

Franklin, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania. Also, 3 others in the same state, viz. in York co. Fayette co. and in Washington co.

Franklin, a township, the northernmost

in New London co. Connecticut, 6 miles N W of Norwich. It contains 1210 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers.

Franklin, a county in the state of Ohio.

Franks, a town in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniatta R. 20 miles W of Huntingdon, has 743 inhabitants.

Frayles, an island near the coast of New Andalusia, Terra Firma.

Frayles, Los, a clump of rocks which rise above water on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, 4 leagues N W of the island of Beate, nearly opposite the isles called the Seven Brothers, in the bay of Monte Christ, on the N side of the island. These rocks are also called the Brothers or Monks. The rapidity of the currents renders this part of the coast very dangerous.

Frederica, a village in Kent co. state of Delaware, between the two main branches of Mother Kill, a stream which falls into Delaware 7 miles from the town, and 3 S E of James' creek, which leads up to Dover. It contains about 40 houses, and lies 12 miles E of Dover, and 88 from Philadelphia. Here is a post office.

Frederica, a post town of Glynn co. in Georgia, is situated on St. Simon's island, in a very pleasant situation, and was built by Gen. Oglethorpe. The fortress was beautiful and regular, but is now in ruins. The town contains but few houses, which stand on an eminence, upon a branch of Alatomaha R. which washes the W side of this agreeable island, and forms a bay before the town, affording a safe and commodious harbour for vessels of the largest burden, which may lie along the wharf. It was settled by some Scotch highlanders, about the year 1735, who accepted of an establishment both here and at Darien, to defend the colony, if needful, against the neighbouring Spaniards. N lat. 31 15, W lon. 80.

Frederick Co. in Maryland, is bounded N by Pennsylvania, W and N W by Washington, E by Baltimore, and S W by Potowmack R. On the Monocacy R. and its branches are about 37 grist mills, a furnace, iron forge, and a glass manufactory, called the Etna glass works, which are in a thriving state. This county is more than 30 miles each way, reckoning from the extreme parts, and is divided into 12 towns and villages. The Catoctin mountain extends from the Potowmack in a N direction through this county into Pennsylvania, between the South mountain

Mountain and Monocacy Creek; the eastern parts are generally level. It contains 30,791 inhabitants, including 3641 slaves. The lands of this county are generally rich, producing wheat, rye, barley, corn, hemp and flax. Mines of copper have been discovered. It contains about 537,600 acres. Chief town, Fredericktown.

Frederick Co. in Virginia, is bounded N by Berkley, S by Shanandoah, W by Hampshire, and E by Shanandoah R. which separates it from Loudon co. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 16,257 white inhabitants, and 5118 slaves. Iron ore is found here in great plenty; and works have been erected which produce 160 tons of bar iron, and 650 tons of pig, annually. In one year 300 tons of bar iron were manufactured. Pots and other utensils, cast thinner than usual of this iron, may be safely thrown into or out of the waggon, in which they are transported. Both this and Berkley co. has a good soil. Between the waters of Opeckan creek and the Shanandoah is the richest limestone land in the eastern parts of the state. Near the North Mountain in this county is a curious cave, by some called *Zaney's Cave*. Its entrance is on the top of an extensive ridge. You descend 30 or 40 feet as into a well, from whence the cave then extends, nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from 5 to 12 feet. After entering this cave a few feet, the mercury, which, in the open air, was at 50, rose to 57 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. After this may be added the Natural Well on the lands of Mr. Lewis. It is somewhat larger than a common well, and rises as near the surface of the earth as in the neighbouring artificial wells; and is of a depth, as yet unknown. It is used with a bucket and windlass as an ordinary well. It is said there is a current in it tending sensibly downwards. Chief town, Winchester.

Frederick House, a trading station in U. Canada, on the head water of Abbitibbe R. N lat. 48 35, W lon. 82 6.

Frederick, a fort in Washington co. Maryland, situated on the N E bank of Potowmack R. near the S line of Pennsylvania.

Frederick, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania. It has 697 inhabitants.

Frederick, a town on the N side of Sasfras R. in Cecil co. Maryland, and sep-

arated by that river from George Town, Kent co. It lies 6 miles S W of Warwick, and 14 E of Grove point in Chesapeake bay. N lat. 39 22 30.

Frederick Point, in U. Canada, is on the W side of Kingston harbour, and on the W side of Haldamand cove, which is made by it and Point Henry. *Smyth.*

Fredericksburgh, a post town in Spotsylvania co. Virginia, on the S W bank of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay. It is an incorporated town, and regularly laid out into several streets, the chief of which runs parallel with the river, and in all contains about 300 houses, two tobacco warehouses, and several stores of well assorted goods. Its public buildings are an Episcopal church, an academy, court house and gaol. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. A forge in this neighbourhood made, some time ago, about 300 tons of bar iron in a year, from pigs imported from Maryland. It is 50 miles S S W of Alexandria, 68 N by E of Richmond, 102 S W of Baltimore, and 205 S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 38 22, W lon. 77 36.

Fredericksburgh Township, in the county of Lenox, U. Canada, lies to the W of Ernest Town, in the bay of Quinté.

Frederick, a township in Dutchess co. N. York, which contains 1661 inhabitants, between Franklin and Phylliptown.

Frederickton, a considerable township in the province of N. Brunswick, 90 miles up St. John's R. which is thus far navigable for sloops.

Fredericktown, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick co. situated on both sides of Carrolls' creek, a small stream that empties into Monocacy R. over which are two bridges. The streets are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. The dwelling houses, chiefly of stone and brick, are about 700 in number, many of which are handsome and commodious. The public edifices are, one church for Presbyterians, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists, and one for Baptists, an elegant court house, a gaol, and a brick market house. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. The Etna glass works are situated 4 miles above the town, on Tuskarora creek. Fredericktown is 4 miles E of Cotoctin mountain, 47 W by N of Baltimore, 24 E of Sharpsburg, and 148 S W by W of Philadelphia. N lat. 39 24.

Fresbold,

Freehold, a post town in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, 13 miles W of Shrewsbury, and 20 S E by S of New Brunswick. In this town was fought the obstinate battle called the Monmouth battle, on the 28th of June, 1778. See *Monmouth*. There is an academy in this town. Freehold contained, in 1790, 3785 inhabitants. See *Upper Freeholds*.

Freebold, a post town in Green co. N. York, containing 3812 inhabitants.

Freeport, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, at the head of Casco bay; adjoining to Durham on the N E, and to North Yarmouth on the S W; about 10 miles N E of Portland, 140 N by E of Boston, and 625 N E of Washington. It was incorporated in 1789, and contains 1330 inhabitants. A mine of silver and lead, it is said, has been discovered in this town.

Freestone Gap, a place so called in Tennessee, 25 miles from Hawkin's court house, and 35 from Cumberland mountain.

Freetown, a thriving township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1683, contains 2535 inhabitants, and lies 45 miles southerly of Boston. The southern part of this town has been incorporated lately into a new town, by the name of *Fall River*, which see.

French, a considerable river in Massachusetts, has its source in a small pond, on the borders of Leicester and Spencer, in Worcester co. and runs through Oxford and joins Quinebaug R. in Thompson township, in Connecticut. It derives its name from the French Protestants, who obtained a settlement in the town of Oxford, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685.

French America. The only part of the continent which the French nation possessed some years since, was the district or province of Cayenne, and the island of the same name on its coast, in S. America. In the W. Indies the French claimed the following islands, to which the reader is referred for a particular description: *St. Domingo*, or *Hispaniola*, *Guadaloupe*, *St. Lucia*, *Tobago*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Desada*, and *Marigalante*. The French were among the last nations who made settlements in the W. Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which they pursued them, and by that chain of judicious and admirable measures which they used, in drawing from them every advantage that the nature of the climate would yield, and in contending against the difficulties which it threw in their way.

French Broad, a navigable river in the Tennessee, which rises on the S E side of the Great Iron and Bald mountains, in N. Carolina. It is formed by two main branches, which receive several streams in their course. These unite about 58 miles from the source of the Nolachucky, the eastern branch; thence it flows N westerly about 25 miles, and joins the Holston 11 miles above Knoxville, and is 4 or 500 yards wide. The navigation of this branch is much interrupted by rocks, as is also the Tennessee branch, which joins the main river 50 miles below this. A large, clear, medicinal spring, said to be efficacious in curing many diseases, has been lately discovered on the waters of this river, about 30 miles in a direct line from its mouth. The water is so hot, that a patient at first going into it can scarcely support it. Nearer the mouth of the river, a valuable lead mine has been discovered.

French Creek, a N western water of Alleghany R. into which it falls along the N side of Fort Franklin, 80 miles N by E of Pittsburg. It affords the nearest passage to lake Erie. It is navigable with small boats to Le Beuf, by a very crooked channel; the portage thence to Presque Isle, from an adjoining peninsula, is 15 miles. This is the usual route from Quebec to Ohio.

French Lick, in Tennessee, is the name of a salt spring, near which the town of Nashville now stands.

Frenchman's Bay, lies on the sea coast of Lincoln co. Maine, and is formed by Mount Desert island on the westward, and the peninsula of Goldborough township on the eastward. Round Mount Desert island it has an inland circular communication with Blue Hill bay.

French River, in U. Canada. It is very irregular in its breadth and form, so crowded with islands, that in sailing down its current, the real banks are seldom seen. It enters lake Huron from the N E, in lat. 45 53 N.

Frenchman's Creek, in the county of Lincoln, U. Canada, discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the township of Bertie, a few miles below Fort Erie. *Smyth*.

French Town, in Cecil co. Maryland, lies on the E side of Elk R. a mile S of Elkton, from which it is separated by Elk creek. Elk ferry is 6 miles below this.

Freuse Lake, a large collection of water, through which St. John's R. in N. Brunswick, passes. In some maps this appears

appears only as a dilatation of the river ; but in others it appears as a large lake of very irregular figure, and receiving considerable streams from the circumjacent country.

Friedburg, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia, or Surry co. N. Carolina.

Friedland, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia.

Friedensbuetten, a Moravian settlement, whose name signifies *Tents of peace*, on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania, about 24 miles below Tioga Point; established by the United Brethren in 1765. It then consisted of 13 Indian huts, and upwards of 40 houses, built after the European manner, with a neat chapel. Next to the houses the ground was laid out in gardens; and between the settlement and the river about 250 acres were divided into regular plantations of Indian corn.

Friedensstadt, or *Town of Peace*, a Moravian settlement which was established between Great Beaver and Yellow creeks; about 40 miles N W of Pittsburg. It was abandoned in 1773.

Frobisher's Straits, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. N lat. 63, W lon. 42.

Frog's Point, or *Neck*, in W. Chester co. N. York, lies on the coast of Long Island sound, 9 miles from Harlaem heights.

Frontinac Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Leeds; on the S by lake Ontario; on the W by the township of Ernest, running N 24° W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand R. and thence descending that river until it meets the N westernmost boundary of the county of Leeds.

Smyth.

Frontinac, Fort, a fortress in Canada, at the head of a fine bay or harbour, on the N W side of the outlet of lake Ontario, where all sorts of vessels may ride in safety. It is a league from the mouth of the lake, and a short distance S of Kingston, and about 300 miles from Quebec. The winter about this place is much shorter than at Quebec; and the soil is so well cultivated, as to produce all sorts of European and Indian corn, and fruits. Here is one of the most charming prospects in the world, during spring and summer. The St. Lawrence and the mouth of lake Ontario, contain a number of beautiful and fertile islands of different magnitudes, and well wooded, and the bay often presents to the view vessels at anchor, and others passing to and from the

lake. But the misfortune is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of the river being full of rocks and water falls. This, together with the ambuscades of the Iroquois Indians, induced the French to abandon and destroy the strong works they had erected here. This happened in 1689. After this they retook and repaired the place. At length the British, under Col. Bradstreet, took it in 1759, to whom it was confirmed at the peace in 1763. A river has lately been surveyed by the deputy surveyor general of Canada, from its entrance into the lake at Kenty, near Cadaraqui, to its source in lake St. Clie; from which there is an easy and short portage across N W to the N E angle of lake Huron, and another that is neither long nor difficult, to the southward, to the old settlement of Toronto. This is a short route from Fort Frontinac to Michilimackinack. See *Kingston*.

Front Royal, a town in Frederick co. Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, S E of Shenandoah R. 20 miles S of Winchester. It has about 90 houses, a Presbyterian church and one for Methodists. A respectable grammar school is kept here.

Frozesack Channel, or the Gut of Canso, a strait between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton island, 5 French leagues long, and one broad.

Frydusfrin, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

Frying Pan, a dangerous shoal, so called from its form. It lies at the entrance of Cape Fear R. in N. Carolina; the S part of it is in N lat. 33 32, 6 miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 S E by S from the light house on Bald Head.

Frying Pan Island, in Muddy lake, U. Canada, to the northward of Pointe de Tour.

Fryburgh, a post town, pleasantly situated in York co. Maine, in a bend of Saco river. It was incorporated in 1777, has a flourishing academy, and contains 447 inhabitants. This is the ancient Indian village Pigwaket, through which the upper part of Saco meanders; 60 miles from the sea, and 120 N by E of Boston. N lat. 44 2, W lon. 70 47 30.

Fuca's Straits of Juan de, lie on the N W coast of N. America. The entrance lies between Cape Flattery on the S side, in N lat. 48 25, W lon. 124 52, to the opposite coast of the Quadras isles, in N lat 48 53 30. It communicates with

Pintard's sound, and thus forms **Quadrangle** isles; in the S eastern coast of which lies **Nootka sound**. See *Pintard's sound*. The Spaniards, jealous of their right to the American coast, established a settlement at this place.

Fuego. See *Terra del Fuego*.

Full Moon Shoal. See *Hatteras*.

Fundy, a large bay in N. America, which opens between the islands in Penobscot bay, in Lincoln co. Maine, and Cape Sable, the S western point of Nova Scotia. It extends about 200 miles in a N E direction; and with **Verte bay**, which pushes into the land in a S W direction from the straits of Northumberland, forms a very narrow isthmus, which unites Nova Scotia to the continent; and where the division line runs between that province and New Brunswick. From its mouth up to Passamaquoddy bay, on its N W side, situated between the province of New Brunswick and the district of Maine, are a number of bays and islands on both sides, and thus far it contracts its breadth gradually. It is 12 leagues across from St. John's in New Brunswick, to the Gut of Annapolis, in Nova Scotia; where the tides are rapid, and rise 30 feet. Above this it preserves nearly an equal breadth, until its waters are formed into two arms, by a peninsula, the western point of which is called **Cape Chignecto**. At the head of the N eastern arm, called **Chignecto channel**, which, with bay **Verte** forms the isthmus, the tides rise 60 feet. In the **Basin of Minas**, which is the E arm or branch of this bay, the tides rise 40 feet. These tides are so rapid as to overtake animals feeding on the shore.

Funkstown. See *Jerusalem*, in Maryland.

G

GABARON, a bay on the S W of **Louisa**, in the island of Cape Breton.

Gabori, a bay on the S E coast of Cape Breton island. The entrance into it, which is not more than 20 leagues from the isles of St. Pierre, is between islands and rocks about a league in breadth. The bay is 2 leagues deep, and affords good anchorage.

Gabriel, St. an island in the great river La Plata, S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526.

Gachpas, an Indian tribe, formerly in alliance with the Delawares.

Gage Island, in the county of Ontario, U. Canada, lies off Kingston in lake Ontario,

between **Amherst island** and **Wolfe island**.

Gage's Town, a settlement in Sunbury co. New Brunswick; on the lands granted to Gen. Gage, on the W side of St. John's R. on the northern shore of the bay of Fundy. The general's grant consists of 20,000 acres of land; the upland of which is in general very bad. There is some intervalle on the river side, on which are a few settlers; exclusive of these settlements, there is very little good land of any kind.

Galen, a military township in Onondago co. N. York, situated on Canandarqua creek, 12 miles N W of the N end of Cayuga lake, and 13 S by E of Great Sodus. It is bounded S by Junius.

Galets, an island at the E end of lake Ontario, and in the state of N. York, 5 miles S westward of Roebuck island, 5 northerly of Point Gaverse, and 31 S E of Point au Goelans.

Galette, La, a neck of land in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. From the point opposite to l'isle de Montreal, a road might be made to Galette, so as to save 40 leagues of navigation, which the falls render almost impracticable, and always very tedious. The land about La Galette is very good; and in two days time a barque may sail thence to Niagara, with a good wind. La Galette is a league and a half above the fall called les Galots.

Galette, Riviere à la vielle, in U. Canada, runs into the river St. Lawrence, above Isle Fort Levi.

Galibis, or **Charaibes**, a nation of Indians inhabiting near New Andalusia, in S. America; from which the Charaibes of the W. Indies are thought to be descended.

Galicia, an audience in Old Mexico or New Spain, containing seven provinces. **Guadalaxera** is the capital city.

Galipago Isles, the name of several uninhabited isles in the South Sea, on both sides the equator, not far from the coast of Terra Firma; belonging to Spain. They lie between 3 N, and 4 S lat. and between 83 40 and 89 30 W lon. There are only 9 of them of any considerable size; some of which are 7 or 8 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. Dampier saw 14 or 15 of them. The chief of these are Norfolk, nearest the continent, Wenmore among the N westernmost, and Albemarle the westernmost of all. A number of small isles lie W from these, on both sides the equator; one of which, **Gallego I.** lies in the 1st degree of N lat. and 102 of W lon. Many of these isles are well wood-

ed,

ed, and some have a deep black mould. Vast quantities of the finest turtle are to be found among these islands, where they live the greatest part of the year; yet they are said to go from thence over to the main to lay their eggs, which is at least 100 leagues distant.

Gallian, St. a small island on the coast of Peru, in lat. 14 S, 5 miles N of the high land *Morre Veijo*, or Old Man's Head; between which island and the high land, is a most eligible station to cruise for vessels bound for Callao, N. or S.

Gallia, a county in the state of Ohio.

Gallatin, a county of Kentucky, containing 1078 inhabitants, 276 are slaves.

Gallatin, a post town of Sumpter co. Tennessee, 714 miles W by S from Washington.

Gallipolis, a post town in the state of Ohio, situated on a bend of the Ohio R. and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanaway. It is said to contain about 100 houses, all inhabited by French people. In Nov. 1796, many of the inhabitants fell victims to the yellow fever, generated, as was supposed, by the unusual filthiness of the place. [*Elicott.*] It is 140 miles eastward of Columbia, 300 S W of Pittsburg, and 559 S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 39 2, W lon. 83 9. This town is said to be on the decline, their right to the lands not being sufficiently secured.

Galots, the lowest of the falls on the river St. Lawrence in Canada. Between the neck of land la Galette and les Galots is an excellent country, and no where can there be seen finer forests.

Galots, l'isle aux, an island in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada; 3 leagues beyond l'isle aux Chevres, in N lat. 43 33.

Gallo, an island in the province of Popayan, S. America, in N lat. 2 40. Capt. Dampier says it is situated in a deep bay, and that off this island there is not above 4 or 5 fathom water; but at Segnetta, which is on the N side, a vessel may ride in deep water, free from any danger. The island is high, provided with wood and good water, and having good sandy bays, where a ship may be cleaned. Also, the name of an island of the South sea, near the coast of Peru, which was the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru.

Galloway, a township in Gloucester co. N. Jersey.

Galway, a post town in the county of Saratoga, N York. It has 2310 inhabitants. It is W of Ballstown.

Gamble's Station, a fort about 12 miles from Knoxville, in Tennessee.

Gammon, Point, anciently called Point Gilbert, by Gofnoid, forms the eastern side of the harbour of Hyannis or Hyennas, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts.

Gananoque River, in U. Canada, discharges itself into the river St. Lawrence, in the township of Leeds. As high as the first rapids, the shore is bold, and the water deep; there is an excellent harbour in the mouth of the river, the water is from 12 to 15 feet deep in the channel, and the current is very slow. This river was called the Thames before the division of the province of Quebec.

Ganaraska River, in U. Canada, by some called Petnetescoutiang; runs into lake Ontario on the N side, eastward of Petit Escors, and W of Pointe aux Chevaux. From the mouth of this river is a carrying place of about 11 miles, to the Rice lake, through an excellent country for making a road.

Smyth.

Gannelor, a small island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 48, near Bird island.

Garazu, a town in Brazil, and province of Pernambuco, 25 miles N of Olinda.

Gardiner, a post town in Kennebeck co. Maine, (late the westerly part of Pittstown) on the W bank of Kennebeck R.

Gardner, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1785. It contains about 14,000 acres, well watered, chiefly by Otter R. and 667 inhabitants. The road from Connecticut river, through Peterham, Gerry, and Templeton on to Boston, passes through it; 26 miles N by W of Worcester, and 58 N W of Boston.

Gardner's Island, or *Isle of Wight*, lies at the E end of Long Island, in N. York state, sheltered within Oyster-pond, and Montauk points; 10 miles N W of the latter, and as far S W of Plumb island. It contains about 3000 acres of fertile land, the property of one person, and yields excellent grass, wheat and corn. Fine sheep and cattle are raised on it. It is annexed to E. Hampton, and lies 40 miles S westerly of Newport, Rhode Island.

Garrard, a county of Kentucky, lying S E of Madison co. on the S side of Kentucky R.

Gaspe, or *Gachepe*, a bay and head land S of Florell isle, which lies between it and Cape Rosiers, on the E coast of L. Canada, and W side of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Gaspée, a district, and county, in L. Canada, embracing the point of land bounded by

by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence on the N and E, and the bay of Chaleurs S and S W. The inhabitants, consisting of Acadians, refugee loyalists, and disbanded soldiers, live chiefly in several towns laid out in 1786, on the N shore of Chaleur bay, which see.

Gaspee, or *Namquit Point*, 7 miles S of Providence, Rhode I. projecting from the western shore of Providence R, remarkable as being the place where the British armed schooner, called the *Gaspee*, was burnt, June 10, 1772, by about 60 men from Providence, painted like Narraganset Indians. For the cause of this transaction, see Gordon's Hist. of the Amer. Rev. vol. I. p. 311.

Gaspesia, a tract of country on the S side of the mouth of St. Lawrence R. and on the N side of Chaleurs bay; in L. Canada. Its E extremity is Cape Rosiers. The Indians called *Gaspesians* inhabit here.

Gates Co. in Edenton eastern district, N. Carolina, is bounded N by the state of Virginia, S by Chowan co. It contains 5881 inhabitants, including 2688 slaves. At the court house is a post office; 280 miles from Washington. Chief town, Hertford.

Gaully River, about the size of Greenbriar, runs into the Kanhawa some miles above the falls on the eastern side. Its source is unknown.

Gay Head, is a kind of peninsula on Martha's Vineyard, between 3 and 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and almost separated from the other part of the island by a large pond. The Indians inhabiting this part, when lately numbered, amounted to 203. The soil is good, and only requires cultivation to produce most vegetables in perfection. There are evident marks of there having been volcanoes formerly on this peninsula. The marks of 4 or 5 craters are plainly to be seen. The most southerly and probably the most ancient, as it is grown over with grass, now called the Devil's Den, is at least 20 rods over at the top, 14½ at the bottom, and full 130 feet at the sides, except that which is next the sea, where it is open. A man now alive relates, that his mother could remember when it was common to see a light upon Gay Head in the night time. Others say, their ancestors have told them that the whalers used to guide themselves in the night by the lights that were seen upon Gay Head. The sea has made such encroachments here, that, within 30 years, it has swept off 15 or 20

rods, the extremity of Gay Head is the S W point of the Vineyard. N lat. 41 20, W lon. from Greenwich 70 50.

Geel's Bridge, Brunswick co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 211 miles from Washington.

Gekelemuckpeebuenk, a town of the Delaware Indians, on a creek of the same name, a head water of the Muskingum. This was the northernmost Moravian settlement on Muskingum river. It lies 12 miles NE by N of Salem, and 78 N west-erly of Pittsburg.

Genesie, a fort on the river St. John's, which was taken by the English in 1674.

Genesee, a township in Ontario co. N. York, having 217 electors.

Genesee Country, a large tract of land in the state of N. York, bounded N and N W by lake Ontario, S by Pennsylvania, E by the western part of the military townships, in Onondago co. and W by lake Erie and Niagara R. It is a rich tract of country, and well watered by lakes and rivers; one of the latter, Genesee R. gives name to this tract. It is generally flat, the rivers sluggish, the soil moist, and the lakes numerous.

Genesee R. rises in Pennsylvania, near the spot which is the highest ground in that state, where the easternmost water of Alleghany river, and Pine creek, a water of Susquehanna, and Tioga R. rise. Fifty miles from its source there are falls of 40 feet, and 5 from its mouth of 75 feet, and a little above that of 96 feet. These falls furnish excellent mill seats, which are improved by the inhabitants. After a course of about 100 miles, mostly NE by N, it empties into lake Ontario, 4½ miles E of Irondequat, or Rundagut bay, and 80 E from Niagara falls. The settlements on Genesee R. from its mouth upwards, are Northfield, Northampton, Hartford, Genesee, and Williamsburgh. The last mentioned place, it is probable, will soon be the seat of extensive commerce. There will not be a carrying place between N. York city and Williamsburgh, when the western canals and locks shall be completed. The carrying places at present are as follows, viz. Albany to Schenectady 16 miles, from the head of the Mohawk to Wood creek 1, Oswego falls 2, Genesee falls 2; so that there are but 21 miles land carriage necessary, in order to convey commodities from a tract of country capable of maintaining several millions of people. The famous Genesee flats lie on the borders of this river. They are about

about 20 miles long, and about 4 wide; the soil is remarkably rich, quite clear of trees, producing grass near 10 feet high. They are mostly the property of the Indians.

Genesee Co. is bounded N by lake Ontario, W by Niagara R. and lake Erie, S by Pennsylvania, E by the counties of Tioga and Onondago. It embraces the counties of Ontario, Steuben, and Genesee, and contained, in 1800, upwards of 17,000 souls. In the year 1789, Messrs. Gorham and Phelps bought 2,200,000 acres of land in this tract, remarkable for its natural advantages, its fertile soil, and mild climate. It is finely watered by the Genesee river and its tributary streams, also by Rundagut, Flint, Mud and Salmon creeks, and by a great number of fine lakes, some of which are from 20 to 40 miles in length. The S part of this country is watered by several branches of the Susquehanna, such as the Conhocton, Canisteo, Tuscarora, and Cananisque, all of which are navigable from March to July. In 1790, this country contained only 960 souls. A company of Hollanders have made a large purchase in this country. See *Batavia*. The oak openings or plains in this country are a great curiosity. They are level, two or three miles in extent each way, and have only a few large oaks scattered over them, the under growth consists of shrub oaks, hickory, vines, flowers, and long grass. These openings, but on a more extensive scale, extend far to the S W, and with the fortifications found with them, evince that this country has been formerly settled by a people more civilized than the present race of Indians. *Grew's MS.*

Genesee Co. is large, embracing the western part of the state of N. York. See the above article.

Geneva, a lake in U. Canada, which forms the W extremity of lake Ontario; to which it is joined by a short and narrow strait.

Geneva, a post town in Ontario co. N. York, on the great road from Albany to Niagara, situated on the bank of the N W corner of Seneca lake, about 74 miles W of Oneida castle, and 92 W of White-town. The Friends settlement lies about 18 miles below this. It has nearly 100 houses, some of them handsome, a hotel 52 feet square, 3 stories high. They receive their water in pipes, from a spring a mile distant. A printing office was established here in 1796, where a newspaper

is published, supported, in 1798, by more than 1000 subscribers.

Genesieve, St. or Missire, a village in Louisiana, on the western bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to the village of Kaskaskias, 12 miles southerly of Fort Chartres, 65 miles below St. Louis. At this place is a regular quadrangular stockade, capable of being defended by 400 men. The militia here amount to about 180. It contained, about 20 years ago, upwards of 100 houses, and 460 inhabitants, beside negroes.

Genito Bridge, Powhatan co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 166 miles from Washington.

George's, St. a cape and islands nearly opposite to the river Apalachicola, on the coast of E. Florida. Cape St. George's lies about 6 leagues to the eastward of Cape Blaize; being an elbow of the largest of St. George's islands, in N lat. 29 38. There is a large shoal running out from it a considerable way, but how far has not yet been ascertained. The coast between it and Cape Blaize, forms a kind of hollow bay, with deep soundings and a soft bottom. There are two islands to the N W of St. George's cape; that nearest to it is small, and remarkable for a clump of straggling trees on the middle of it; the other is pretty large, and of a triangular form, and reaches within 3 leagues of Cape Blaize, having a passage at each end of it for small craft into the bay, between these islands and the river Apalachicola; but this bay is full of shoals and oyster banks, and not above two or three feet water at most, in any of the branches of that river.

George, Fort, was situated on Point Comfort, at the mouth of James R. and 5 miles N E of Craney island, at the mouth of Elizabeth R. in Virginia. See *Comfort*.

George, Fort King, an ancient fort in Georgia, which stood 5 miles N E of the town of Darien, in Liberty co. situated at the head of a creek which flows into the ocean opposite Sapelo I. It is now in ruins.

George, Lake, in E. Florida, is a dilatation of the river St. Juan, or St. John, and called also Great Lake. It is about 15 miles wide, and generally about 15 or 20 feet deep, excepting at the entrance of the river, where lies a bar, which carries 8 or 9 feet water. The lake is beautified with two or three fertile islands. The largest is about 2 miles broad, and commands a most delightful and extensive prospect of the waters, islands, E and W shores

shores of the lake, the capes, the bay and mount Royal; and to the S the view is very extensive. Here are evident marks of a large town of the aborigines, and the island appears to have been once the chosen residence of an Indian prince. On the site of this ancient town stands a very pompous Indian mount, or conical pyramid of earth, from which runs in a straight line, a grand avenue or Indian highway, through a magnificent grove of magnolias, live oaks, palms and orange trees, terminating at the verge of a large, green, level savanna. From fragments dug up, it appears to have been a thickly inhabited town. See *St. John's river*.

George, Lake, lies to the southward of lake Champlain, and its waters lie about 100 feet higher. The portage between the two lakes is a mile and a half; but with a small expense might be reduced to 60 yards; and with one or two locks might be made navigable through, for batteaux. It is a most clear, beautiful collection of water; 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 wide. It embosoms more than 200 islands, some say 365; very few of which are any thing more than barren rocks, covered with heath and a few cedar, spruce and hemlock trees, and shrubs, and abundance of rattlesnakes. On each side it is skirted by prodigious mountains; from which large quantities of red cedar are annually carried to N. York for ship timber. The lake is full of fishes, and some of the best kind, as the black or Oswego bass, also large speckled trouts. It was called lake sacrament by the French, who, in former times, were at the pains to procure this water for sacramental uses in all their churches in Canada: hence probably it derived its name. The remains of Fort George stand at the S end of the lake, about 14 miles N by W of Fort Edward, on Hudson river. The famous fort of Ticonderoga, which stood on the N side of the outlet of the lake, where it discharges its waters into lake Champlain, is now in ruins. See *Champlain and Ticonderoga*.

Georges Creek, Alleghany co. Maryland. Here is a post office, 152 miles from Washington.

George, Lake, in U. Canada, is situated below the falls of St. Mary, and to the northward of Muddy lake; it is about 25 miles long, and has very shallow water.

George's, St. an island and parish belonging to the Bermuda isles, in the W. Indies. N lat. 32 45, W lon. 63 30.

George's St. a large and deep bay on the W side of Newfoundland island. N lat. 48 12.

George's Bank, St. a fishing bank in the Atlantic ocean, E of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. It extends from N to S between 41 15, and 42 22 N lat. and between 67 50, and 68 40 W lon.

George's Key, St. was one of the principal British settlements in the bay of Honduras. It was taken by the Spaniards during the American war, but retaken by the British soon after. The British settlements on the Mosquito shore, and in the bay of Honduras, were surrendered to the crown of Spain, at the Spanish convention, signed at London, the 14th of July, 1786.

George's R. St. in St. Mary's co. Maryland, is a very broad but short creek, whose mouth lies between Piney Point and St. Mary's R. on the N bank of the Potowmack, opposite the island of the same name.

George's R. St. in Lincoln co. Maine, or rather an arm of the sea, lies about 2 leagues S W of Penobscot bay. Four leagues from the mouth of this river stands Thomaston. This river is navigable for brigs and ships of a large burden up to the narrows; and from thence about 4 miles higher, to nearly the head of the tide, for sloops and schooners of 80 or 90 tons. It is about half a league wide up to the narrows. Of late several considerable vessels have been built in this river, which are employed in coasting, and sometimes in foreign voyages. There are now owned in this river, though it does not in all exceed 4 leagues in length, 1 brig, 2 topfail schooners, and 9 sloops: In all about 1100 tons. The navigation, however, is generally interrupted in winter, when not only the streams through the country, but the salt water rivers are locked up until spring. Fish abound here, of almost all kinds, in their season; and even lobsters, oysters, clams, and other delicacies of the aqueous kind, are plenty in this river.

George's, St. a village nearly in the centre of Newcastle co. Delaware, on a creek of its own name, which falls into Delaware R. 4 miles below, a little above Reedy Island. It is 17 miles S by W of Wilmington, and 45 S W of Philadelphia.

George's, St. the capital of the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies; formerly called Fort Royale, which name the fort still retains. It is situated on a spacious bay,

On the W side of the island, not far from the S. end, and possesses one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the British W. Indies, which has lately been fortified at a very great expence, and declared a free port. This town was destroyed by a dreadful fire in 1771, and on November 1, 1775, it met with the like misfortune: and the loss was valued at £.500,000. The town now makes a very handsome appearance, has a spacious square or parade; the houses are built of brick, and tiled or slated; some few are built of stone, excepting the warehouses and dwelling houses round the harbour, which are mostly wooden buildings. These are in a great measure separated from the town by a very steep and rocky hill, the houses on which, with the trees which serve for shade, have a romantic appearance. The town is computed to contain about 200 inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy merchants. This was its situation before the insurrection of the negroes; of its present state we have not authentic information.

Georgetown, the chief and post town of Sussex co. Delaware, is 16 miles W S W of Lewistown, and 103 S of Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, and has lately been made the seat of the county courts.

Georgetown, a post town in Maryland, in Kent co. on the E side of Chesapeake bay, of about 30 houses. It is 9 miles from the mouth of the river Sassafras, on the S side opposite to Frederick, 60 N E of Chester, and 65 S W of Philadelphia.

Georgetown, a post town of Beaver co. Pennsylvania, on the S E side of Monongahela R. at the mouth of George's creek. Here a number of boats are annually built for the trade and emigration to the western country. It lies 16 miles S W of Union.

Georgetown, a post town and port of entry, in Montgomery co. Maryland, and in the territory of Columbia. It is pleasantly situated on a number of small hills, upon the northern bank of Potowmack R. bounded eastward by Rock creek, which separates it from Washington city, and lies 4 miles from the capital, and 8 N of Alexandria. It contains about 250 houses, several of which are elegant and commodious. The Roman Catholics have established a college here, for the promotion of general literature, which is at present in a flourishing state. The building being found inadequate to contain the number of students that applied, a large addition has been made to it. *Georgetown*

carries on a small trade with Europe and the W. Indies. The exports in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 128,924 dolls. It is 46 miles S W by W of Baltimore, and 148 S W of Philadelphia. Lat. 38 55 N. lon. 2 3 W.

Georgetown, in Lincoln co. Maine, is situated on both sides of Kennebeck R. It was incorporated in 1716, is the oldest town in the county, and contains 1534 inhabitants. It is bounded southerly by the ocean, westerly by the towns of Harpswell and Brunswick, N westerly by Bath, and easterly by Woolwich; being entirely surrounded by navigable waters, excepting about 2 miles of land, which divides the waters of Winnagance creek, a part of the Kennebeck, from an arm or influx of Casco bay, called Stephen's R. The entrance at the mouth of Kennebeck R. is guided on the E by Parker's island, belonging to this township. It contains about 28,000 acres of land and salt marsh, and is inhabited by more than one third part of the people of the township. This was the spot on which the Europeans first attempted to colonise New England, in the year 1607. It is a part of what was called Sagadahock; and the patentees of the Plymouth company began here to lay the foundation of a great state. They sent over a number of civil and military officers, and about 100 people. By various misfortunes they were forced to give up the settlement, and in 1608, the whole number who survived the winter returned to England. There was a tradition among the Norridgewalk Indians, that these planters invited a number of the natives, who had come to trade with them, to draw a small canon by a rope, and that when they were ranged in a line, the white people discharged the piece, and thereby killed and wounded several of them. The resentment of the natives at this treacherous murder, obliged the Europeans to embark the next summer. *Georgetown* is 15 miles S of Pownalborough, and 170 N by E of Boston.

Georgetown, a post town of Georgia, in the co. of Oglethorpe, 50 miles S W of Augusta, surrounded by a poor country; but, nevertheless, exhibiting marks of growing prosperity.

Georgetown, a large maritime district in the lower country of S Carolina, situated in the N E corner of the state. *Horry* and *Marion* districts have lately been taken from this district, leaving 20,332 inhabitants, of which 16,860 are slaves.

Georgetown

Georgetown, a post town, port of entry, and capital of the above district, is situated on a spot near which several streams unite their waters, and form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 13 miles from the sea. See *Pedee R.* Its situation connects it with an extensive back country of both the Carolinas, and would be a place of vast importance, were it not for a bar at the entrance of Winyaw bay, which interrupts the entrance of vessels drawing above 11 feet water, and is in many respects a dangerous place. It contains 3 or 400 dwelling houses, built chiefly of wood. The public buildings are a court house, gaol, and academy; 4 churches, of which the Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists have one each. In the academy, orphans and indigent children are educated gratis. There is here a small trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1795, were to the value of 21,511 dollars. It is 60 miles N E by N of Charleston, 127 S W of Wilmington, N. Carolina, and 681 from Philadelphia. N lat. 33 24, W lon. 79 35.

Georgia, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between 30 37 and 35 N lat. and between 80 8 and 91 8 W lon. being about 600 miles in length, and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded E by the Atlantic ocean; S by E. and W. Florida; W by the river Mississippi; N E and N by S. Carolina and the Tennessee flaté. It was formerly divided into parishes, afterwards into 3 districts, but lately into 2 districts, viz. Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 24 counties as follow: In the Lower district are Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, M'Intosh, Effingham, Scriven, and Burke. The counties in the Upper district are Montgomery, Washington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, Columbia, and Richmond. The principal towns are Augusta, formerly the seat of government, Savannah, the former capital of the state, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica, Washington, and Louisville, which is the metropolis of the state; and here are deposited the records of the state, such of them as a late legislature did not order to be publicly burnt. The principal rivers which water Georgia are, Savannah, which separates it from S. Carolina; Ogeechee river, which runs parallel with the former, and Alamaha, which runs parallel with the others. Beside these and their numerous branches,

there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked R. and St. Mary's, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the U. States. The rivers in the middle and western parts will be noticed under the head of *Georgia Western Territory*. All these are stored with a great variety of fish, as rock, mullet, whiting, shad, trout, drum, bass, catfish, white, brim and sturgeon; and the bays and lagoons are supplied with oysters, and other shell fish, crabs, shrimps, &c. The clams, in particular, are large, their meat white, tender, and delicate. The shark and great black stingray are insatiable cannibals, and very troublesome to the fishermen. The chief lake or marsh is Ekanfanoka, by some called Ouaquaphenogaw, which is 300 miles in circumference. The eastern part of the state, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from N to S, and from 50 to 80 E and W, is level, without a hill or stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the sea board, or salt marsh, the lands begin to be more or less uneven, until they gradually rise to mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, which commence with the Kaats Kill, near Hudson R. in the state of N. York, terminate in Georgia, 60 miles S of its northern boundary. From the foot of this mountain spreads a wide extended plain, of the richest soil, and in a latitude and climate well adapted to the cultivation of most of the productions of the south of Europe, and of the East Indies. In the low country, near the rice swamps, bilious complaints and fevers of various kinds are pretty universal, during the months of July, August, and September; but the fertility of the soil, and the ease with which it is improved, are a sufficient inducement to settlers, and an unfailing source of wealth. Before the sickly season approaches, the rich planters, with their families, remove to the seaislands, or some elevated, healthy situation, for the benefit of the fresh air. In the winter and spring, pleurifies, peripneumonies, and other inflammatory disorders, occasioned by violent and sudden colds, are considerably common, and frequently fatal. Consumptions, epilepsies, cancers, palsies, and apoplexies, are not so common among the inhabitants of the southern as northern climates. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen; nor is vegetation often prevented

vented by severe frosts. Cattle subsist tolerably well during the winter, feeding in the woods and savannas, and are fatter in that season than in any other. In the hilly country, which begins about 50, and in some places 100 miles, from the sea, the air is pure and salubrious, and the water plenty and good. From June to September the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer commonly fluctuates from 76 to 90. In winter from 40 to 60. The most prevailing winds are S W and E; in winter N W. The E wind is warmest in winter and coolest in summer. The S wind in summer and fall particularly, is damp, sultry, unelastic, and of course unhealthy. In the S E parts of this state, which lie within a few degrees of the torrid zone, the atmosphere is kept in motion by impressions from the trade winds. This purifies the air; so that it is found to have salutary effects on consumptive habits. In the low lands, are the rice fields. In the interior and hilly parts, wheat, Indian corn, and the other productions more common to the northern states. Rice is at present the staple commodity of the state; tobacco, wheat and indigo are the other great articles of produce. Beside these the state yields cotton, silk, corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, &c. The forests consist of oak, hickory, mulberry, pine, cedar, &c. The whole coast is bordered with islands; the principal of which are Skidaway, Waffaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyll, Cumberland, &c. These islands are surrounded by navigable creeks, between which and the main land is a large extent of salt marsh, fronting the whole state, not less, on an average, than 4 or 5 miles in breadth, intersected with creeks in various directions, admitting, through the whole, an inland navigation, between the islands and the main land, from the N E to the S E corners of the state. The E sides of these islands are, for the most part, clean, hard, sandy beaches, exposed to the wash of the ocean. Between these islands are the entrances of the rivers from the interior country, winding through the low salt marshes, and delivering their waters into the sounds, which form capacious harbours of from 3 to 8 miles over, and which communicate with each other by parallel salt creeks. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvement. The islands in their natural state are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak,

hickory, live oak (an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood) and some red cedar. The soil is a mixture of sand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey soil. A considerable part of it, particularly that whereon grow the oak, hickory, and live oak, is very rich, and yields on cultivation, good crops of indigo, cotton, corn, and potatoes. The soil of the main land, adjoining the marshes and creeks, is nearly of the same quality with that of the islands: except that which borders on those rivers and creeks, which stretch far back into the country. On these, immediately after you leave the salts, begin the valuable rice swamps, which, on cultivation, afford the present chief staple of commerce. The soil between the rivers, after you leave the sea board, and the edge of the swamps, at the distance of 20 or 30 miles, changes from a grey to a red colour, on which grows plenty of oak and hickory, with a considerable intermixture of pine. In some places it is gravelly, but fertile, and so continues for a number of miles gradually deepening the reddish colour of the earth, till it changes into what is called the mulatto soil, consisting of a black and red earth. The mulatto lands are generally strong, and yield large crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. To this kind of land succeeds by turns a soil nearly black and very rich, on which grow large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. This succession of different soils continues uniform and regular, though there are some large veins of all the different soils intermixed; and what is more remarkable, this succession, in the order mentioned, stretches across this state nearly parallel with the seacoast, and extends through the several states, nearly in the same direction, to the banks of Hudson river. Cotton was formerly planted here, only by the poorer class of people, and that only for family use. They planted two kinds, the *annual* and the *West Indian*; the former is low, and planted every year; the balls are large, and the phlox long, strong, and perfectly white. The latter is a tall perennial plant, the stalk somewhat shrubby, several of which rise up from the root for several years successively, the stems of the former year being killed by the winter frosts. The balls of the W. India cotton are not quite so large as the other, but the phlox or wool is long, extremely fine, silky and white. A plantation of this kind will last several years,

years, with moderate labour and care. The culture of cotton is now much more attended to; several indigo planters have converted their plantations into cotton fields. A new species is about to be introduced into this state, the seed of which was lately brought by Capt. Josiah Roberts from Waitahoo, one of the Marquesas islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, and sent to a gentleman in Georgia by a member of the Historical Society in Boston. This cotton is of a very fine texture, and it is expected will prove a considerable acquisition to the southern states. The cotton at present raised in Georgia, is distinguished by some into two kinds, the green and black seed; the former is planted in the *Upper Country*, the latter on the sea islands and adjacent lands, and was brought, about the year 1788, from the Bahamas. And there is now a prospect, that in a few years the states of S. Carolina and Georgia may be able to raise more than *ten millions* of pounds of cotton annually for exportation. Most of the tropical fruits would flourish in this state, with proper attention. The S. western part of this state, and the parts of E. and W. Florida, which lie adjoining, will, probably, in some future time, become the vineyard of America. The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle and bees wax, corn, and live stock. The planters and farmers raise large stocks of cattle, from 1000 to 1500 head, and some more. The value in sterling money, of the exports of Georgia, in the year 1755, was 15,744l. in 1772, 121,677l. in 1791, value in dolls. 491,472; in 1792, 458,973; in 1793, 501,383; in 1794, 676,154; in 1796, 950,158; and in 1801, 1,854,951. In 1790, the tonnage employed in this state was 28,540, and the number of American seamen 11,225. In return for her exports, Georgia receives W. India goods, teas, wines, clothing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the northern states, cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, and shoes. The imports and exports are principally to and from Savannah, which has a fine harbour, and is the place where the principal commercial business of the state is transacted. According to the census of 1790, the number of inhabitants amounted to 82,548, of whom 29,264 were slaves. The increase by immigration and otherwise, has been very considerable since. The different religious sects are Presbyte-

rians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. They have but few regular ministers among them. The citizens of Georgia have lately revised and altered their constitution, and formed it upon a plan similar to the federal constitution of the United States. The literature of this state, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which, if ever carried into effect, will be very advantageous to the state. A college with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted in Louisville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the state. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy in each county of the state, to be supported from the same funds, and considered as parts and members of the same institution, under the general superintendence and direction of a president and board of trustees, selected for their literary accomplishments from the different parts of the state, and invested with the customary powers of corporations. This institution is denominated *The University of Georgia*. The funds for the support of literary institutions are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to 50,000 acres, a great part of which is of the best quality, and at present very valuable; together with nearly 6000l. sterling in bonds, houses, and town lots in Augusta. Other public property to the amount of 1000l. in each county, has been set apart for the purposes of building and furnishing their respective academies. The funds originally designed to support the literary orphan-house, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, a few miles S. of Savannah, are chiefly in rice plantations and negroes. On the death of the Countess of Huntingdon, to whom Mr. Whitefield bequeathed this property, as trustee, the legislature, in the year 1792, passed a law, vesting it in 13 commissioners, with powers to carry the original intention of Mr. Whitefield into execution; and in compliment to the Countess, the seminary is styled Huntingdon College. The different religious sects are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Quakers and Jews. The two first are the most numerous, and inhabit the upper part of the state. The Episcopalians and Presbyterians are about equal in number. The Catholics and Jews have each one church. It is greatly to be lamented by all good men, that there are so few ministers of education in this state. This state was first

first settled in the year 1732, and was the only colony planted at the expense of the crown.

Georgia, the name originally given in the charter, to a tract of country in the province of Maine.

Georgia, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, contains 1068 inhabitants. It is situated on lake Champlain, opposite to the N end of South Hero Island, and joins Milton on the S, and St. Alban's on the N. La Moille river crosses the S E corner of this township.

Georgia, Southern, a cluster of barren islands, in the South Sea, and E of the coast of Terra del Fuego; about lat. 54 35 S, and lon. 36 30 W. One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length. It is a dismal region, the land of ice, the vales are destitute of shrubs; coarse grass, burnet and lichens the only vegetables.

Pinkerton.

Gerardstown, a neat little town, in Berkeley co. Virginia, containing about 30 or 40 houses; 10 miles from Martinsburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.

German, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania, has 1835 inhabitants.

German Flats, the chief and post town of Herkemer co. N. York. It contains 1637 inhabitants. It lies on the N side of Mohawk river, opposite Herkemer. It is 24 miles E of Whitestown, and 60 miles W of Schenectady. It contains 1637 inhabitants.

Germania, a post town, Culpepper co. Virginia, 82 miles from Washington.

Germantown, (N. York) in Columbia co. containing 516 inhabitants. In 1796, it had 75 qualified voters.

Germantown, in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, is situated 7 miles N of Philadelphia city, and was esteemed the second town in the country, until several inland towns eclipsed it, by superior establishments and number of inhabitants. It is a corporation, consisting chiefly of High and Low Dutch, and contains about 350 houses, chiefly of stone, some of which are large, elegant and commodious; built chiefly on one street, about 2 miles in length. The public buildings are a Presbyterian, a German Calvinist and Lutheran church, a Friend's meeting house, and an academy. Knit stockings, of cotton, thread and worsted, are manufactured here by individuals to a considerable extent, and of an excellent quality. It is an ancient town, pleasantly situated, and by its vicinity to the metropolis, well adapt-

ed for manufactures. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists, and the mother of that sect in America. They derive their name from Menno Simon, a learned man of Witmars, in Germany, one of the reformers, born in 1505. Some of his followers came into Pennsylvania, from N. York, in 1692. There are about 4000 of them in the state. They do not, like the Tinkers, believe in general salvation; yet, like them, they will neither swear nor fight, nor bear any civil office, nor go to law, nor take interest for money, though many break that rule. They use great plainness in their dress, &c. and practise many of the rites of the primitive Christian church. This town is also rendered famous, by the battle fought in it, on the 4th of Oct. 1777.

Germantown, a post town, and the capital of Stokes co. N. Carolina. It is situated near the Town Fork of Dan river, and contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 528 miles S W by S of Philadelphia.

Germantown, the chief town of Hyde co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina.

Germany, a town in Adams co. Pennsylvania, has 1013 inhabitants.

Gerrard, a county of Kentucky, containing 6083 inhabitants, of whom 1234 are slaves.

Gerrish Island, a small isle near Cape Neddock, close to the main land of the district of Maine.

Gerry, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1786, and contains 14000 acres of land, on which are 802 inhabitants. It is 30 miles N W of Worcester, and 66 N W by W of Boston.

Gittysburgh, a small post town in Adams co. Pennsylvania, situated at the head of Rock Creek, one of the head waters of the Monocacy, and contains about 30 houses. It is 9 miles N of the Maryland line, 8 miles from Millertown, 15 from Abbotstown, 36 from Williamsport in Maryland, and 18 W by S of Philadelphia.

Gibbarways, an Indian tribe residing in U. Canada, on the E side of Detroit R. opposite to Fort Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, an ancient town in the province of Venezuela, in Terra Firma. It is situated on the S eastern side of Maracaibo lake. The country in its vicinity is well watered with rivers, and bears the best quality of cacao, and very large cedars. The best Spanish tobacco is made here, called Tabago de Maracaibo, from which

which the valuable snuff is made, vulgarly called *Mackaba* snuff. The air, however, is so unhealthy, that very few but labourers live in the town; the wealthier sort resorting to Merida or Maracaibo.

Gibraltar Point, in U. Canada, is the western extremity of a sand bank, which forms the harbour of York, and upon which block houses are erected for its defence. There is another place of this name on the side of lake Memphramagog, in the town of Bolton in L. Canada.

Gill, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the W bank of Connecticut R. a little below the mouth of Miller's R. on the opposite side. It is 90 miles from Boston, and contains 700 inhabitants.

Gillori, an island on the coast of W. Florida, is divided from Dauphin island by a narrow channel, through which a boat may pass with some difficulty; and between Gillori and the main land, on the W side of Mobile bay, there is a chain of small islands, and oyster shells, through which is a passage of 4 feet called *Passé au Heron*.

Gilmantown, a post town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, S W of lake Winnipiseogee, and 52 miles N W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 3752 inhabitants. One term of the court of common pleas is annually held in this town.

Gilson, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, containing 484 inhabitants. It is on the E side of Ashuelot R. and joins Keene on the S.

Ginger Island, one of the smaller Virgin isles, situated between the Round Rock on the N, and Cooper's isle on the S, between which is the King's channel. N lat. 18 5; W lon. 62 53.

Girty's Town, an Indian village in the N. W. territory, near the head of the navigable water or landing on St. Mary's R. where the Indians ceded at the treaty of Greenville, a tract of 2 miles square to the U. States.

Glade Road, at Bonnets's tavern, 4 miles from Bedford, on the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh Forks; the southernmost is called the Glade Road; the northernmost the Old, or Forbes's Road, and goes by Ligonier. These roads unite 28 miles from Pittsburgh. In the Glades, a tract of country at the entrance of the Alleghany mountains, they cannot raise corn, as the earth is subject to frost from Sept. to June.

Glady Creek, a small stream which flows

through the E bank of Little Miami R. in the N. W. territory.

Glaise, Au, a S S W branch of the Miami of the Lake, which interlocks with St. Mary's R. By the treaty at Greenville, the Indians have ceded to the U. States a tract of land 6 miles square at the head of its navigable waters, and 6 miles square at its confluence with the Miami, where Fort Desaiance now stands.

Glasgow, a new county in Newbern district, N. Carolina, taken from Dobbs' co. It is bounded N by Edgcomb, S by Lenoir, E by Pitt, and W by Wayne.

Glasborough, a village of N. Jersey, 20 miles S E from Philadelphia, containing about 20 houses, an Episcopal church, and a glass manufactory, in which from 50 to 100 people are employed.

Glastonbury, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, having only 48 inhabitants. It has good intervalle lands, and lies N E of Bennington, adjoining.

Glastonbury, a handsome little town in Hartford co. Connecticut, situated on the E side of Connecticut R. opposite to Weathersfield, and of which it formed a part until 1690. It has 2718 inhabitants. In the township are 2 meeting houses; and on Roaring Brook and other small streams are 17 mills of different kinds and 1 forge.

Glengary Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the line which divides Upper from Lower Canada; on the S by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W by the township of Cornwall, running N 24° W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand R. thence descending the said river until it meets the divisional line aforesaid. Glengary county comprehends all the islands contiguous to it in the river St. Lawrence. The greater part of it fronts the St. Lawrence.

Gloucester House, belonging to the Hudson's bay company, is situated in New South Wales, on the N side of the waters which form a communication through a chain of small lakes, between Winnipeg lake and Albany R. Henley House lies N E of this, nearer the mouth of Albany R. in James' bay. N lat. 54, W lon. 87 30.

Gloucester, or *Cape Ann*, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, whose E point forms the N side of the bay of Massachusetts. It contains 5313 inhabitants, and is divided into 5 parishes, and has beside a society of Universalists. This is a post town and port of entry. The harbour is very open and accessible to large ships; and is one of the most considerable fishing towns

towns in the commonwealth. At the harbour, properly so called, are fitted out annually from 60 to 70 bankers; and from Squam and Sandy bay, two small out ports, the bay fishery is carried on with great spirit, and to a large amount. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted in value to 229,613 dollars. Thatcher's Island, on which are two lights of equal height, lies close to the S E side of the township, which is itself joined to the continent by a beach of sand which is very rarely overflowed by the water. There is a very fine white sand here, fit for making glass. The harbour is defended by a battery and citadel erected in 1795. It is 16 miles N E by E of Salem, and 34 N E of Boston.

Gloucester, the N westernmost township, and the largest in Providence co. Rhode Island, being $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, having Killingly and Thompson, in Connecticut, W, Douglas and Uxbridge in Massachusetts, N, Smithfield E, and Scituate and Foster, Rhode Island, S; and contains 4009 inhabitants.

Gloucester Co. in N. Jersey, is bounded N by Burlington co. S by Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties, E by the Atlantic ocean, and W by Delaware R. Its length on the Delaware is about 30 miles; and on the sea the line is about 22 miles. Great and little Egg harbour rivers are both navigable for vessels of 200 tons about 20 miles from their mouths. See *Egg Harbour*. The streams which fall into Delaware river are navigable for small vessels, a few miles up from their mouths, and afford some shad, rock, herrings, and perch. The adjacent islands are Red Bank, Pett, and Old Man's Creek islands. The first of which is famous in the history of the American war, for the desperate defence the garrison upon it made, to prevent the British fleet from passing up to Philadelphia. The soil of this county is a mixture of sand and loam, and the tract bordering on the Delaware is in a high state of cultivation. The chief productions are beef, pork, fish, hay, corn, lumber, butter, cheese, &c. It is divided into 10 townships, viz. Woodbury, Waterford, Newtown, Gloucester Township, Gloucester Town, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg Harbour, and Galloway. The first 8 lie along the Delaware, and the other two on the ocean. Mulicus river divides this county from Burlington, and is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. Maurice river rises

here, runs southerly about 40 miles through Cumberland co. into Delaware bay, is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 15 miles, and for shallops 10 miles farther. It contains 16,115 inhabitants, of whom 61 are slaves. There are found in this county quantities of bog iron ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, and hollow ware. Here is also a glass house. Chief town, Woodbury, 9 miles S of Philadelphia.

Gloucester, a small town in the above county, on the E side of Delaware river, 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the county town, but has now scarcely the appearance of a village.

Gloucester, a post town in Virginia, in the county of its own name, on a point of land on the N side of York river, partly opposite York Town, 17 miles distant.

Gloucester Co. in Virginia, is fertile and well cultivated, bounded N by Piankintank river, which separates it from Middlesex, E by Mathews co. and Chesapeake bay, N W by King and Queen, S and S W by York river, which divides it from York co. It is about 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 3272 free inhabitants, and 4909 slaves. The low lands here produce excellent barley, and Indian corn, the staple produce of the county. Tobacco is little attended to.

Gloucester House, in the territory of the Hudson's bay company, is on the N side of Musquacobahton lake, 120 miles W of Osnaburgh house. N lat. 51 24, W lon. 86 59.

Gloucester Fort, or *Point aux Pins*, in U. Canada, the first point on the N shore of the narrows, leading from lake Superior to the falls of St. Mary.

Gloucester Township, in the county of Dundas, in U. Canada, is the 7th township in ascending the Ottawa river. It lies eastward of, and adjoining the river Rondeau. *Smyth*.

Glover, a township in Vermont, in Orleans co. N E of Craftsborough, adjoining. It has 36 inhabitants.

Glynn Co. in the lower district of Georgia, bounded E by the ocean, N by Alamaha river, which separates it from Liberty co. and S by Camden co. It contains 1374 inhabitants, including 1092 slaves. Chief town, Brunswick.

Gnadenbutten, or *Gnadenbitten*, a settlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, on Muskingum R. opposite to Salem, in the lands which belonged to the Mahikan Indians. In 1746 it was a pleasant town, inhabited by Christian Indians, where

where were a chapel, missionary's house, and many Indian houses. This, together with Schoenbrun and Salem, were reserved by Congress, by an ordinance, May 20, 1785, for the Christian Indians formerly settled there; Sept. 3, 1788, it was resolved that the plat of each town should make up 4000 acres, and the grant was made to the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen. Also the name of a Moravian settlement on the S W bank of Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, about 29 miles N W of Bethlehem.

Gnadenbuetten, New, a Moravian settlement on Huron river, which runs S easterly into lake St. Clair, in the county of Wayne. It is about 22 miles from lake St. Clair, and 28 N W of Detroit.

Goat Island, in the state of R. Island, a small islet, opposite to the town of Newport, and on which is Fort Washington. The fort has been lately repaired, and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States.

Goaves, Le Petit, one of the W jurisdictions of St Domingo. It contains 5 parishes, is the unhealthiest part of the colony, the inhabitants being subject to constant fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and remarkable for the culture of coffee. Exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31 of the same year, 27,090 lbs. white sugar; 655,187 lbs. brown; 807,865 lbs. coffee; 50,053 lbs. cotton; and 210 lbs. indigo. The town of the same name is situated on the narrowest part of the S western peninsula, on the N side of the neck.

Goelans, Point au, a promontory on the N side of lake Ontario, about 33 miles S W of Fort Frontinac.

Goffstown, in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack R. 3 miles from Amuskeag Falls, and 60 miles W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1612 inhabitants. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have been found in this township, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potter's art; but of what antiquity these remnants are, is uncertain.

Golden Island, lies at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. N lat. 9, W lon. 77 10.

Gold River, situated in Terra Firma, on the isthmus of Darien, southward of the river Santa Maria; affording much gold dust, from whence it has its name.

Goldborough, a post town in Hancock co.

Maine, containing 379 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, is the S easternmost town in the co. On the waters of its harbour is the town of Washington. It is 47 miles easterly of Penobscot, 188 S E of Portland, and 330 N E of Boston. N lat. 44 19.

Goldsboro, Brunswick co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 207 miles from Washington.

Golpbington, the chief town of Washington co. Georgia, is situated near the head of Ogeechee R. about 26 miles E S E of Occonee town, 37 S W of Augusta, and 50 N W of Louisville.

Gonave, an island in the bay of Leogane, in the western part of the island of St. Domingo. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ leagues long, and uniformly about 3 broad, except a very small part at each extremity. *Petite Gonave*, an isle about 2 miles each way, is separated from the S E corner of the former, by a channel 3 miles wide. Gonave is $13\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W by N W of Port au Prince; and its W point is $33\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E by N of Cape Dame Marie.

Gonaives, a seaport in the same island, at the head of a bay of its own name, on the north side of a bay of Leogane. The town is situated on the great road from Port de Paix to St. Mark, 16 leagues S E of the former, and 15 N by E of the latter. N lat. 19 27, W lon. from Paris 75 2 30.

Gooseland, a co in Virginia, surrounded by Louisa, Fluvanna, Henrico, Hanover, and Powhatan counties. It is about 40 miles long and 14 broad, and contains 4893 free inhabitants, and 4803 slaves. At the court house is a post office, 142 miles from Washington.

Good Hope, a Danish colony in W. Greenland, in N lat. 64.

Goose Creek, a river which falls into the Potowmac, about a mile S E of Thorpe, in Fairfax co. Virginia.

Gooseberry Mountain, in N. York, lies on the W bank of Hudson's R. about 4 miles S of Fort George.

Gooseberry Islands and Rocks, on the coast of Essex co. Massachusetts, have been the occasion of the loss of many valuable vessels. To prevent such accidents in future, seamen may attend to the following particular information, which is here inserted for their benefit. The N part of Gooseberry great rock with the N of Cat I. bears S 54 W from the beacon on Baker's I. The western Gooseberry S 41 W, the distance nearly three fourths of a mile. The northern part of the western Gooseberry is viewed from the beacon over the point

point of land running out from it. The eastern Gooseberry bears S 26 W, and it is shoal as far as the western breaker. The eastern breaker lies S 35 E, and the western breaker S 29 E. The eastern breaker is about the same distance from the beacon, as the western Gooseberry, but eastern Gooseberry falls within that distance. Satan appears S 32 W, and halfway rock S 3 W, at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The inner part of Cat I. is above 2 miles from the beacon, and with the beacon, to the southward the Gooseberry rock bears only 12 minutes. The western dry breaker extends from 28 to 32; and the eastern from 31 to 32. Halfway rock with the beacon from Cat I. is 65 to the southward.

Gore Island, discovered by Capt. Cook, in his last voyage. N lat. 64, W lon. 169.

Gorgontua, a remarkably high rock, on the N shore of lake Superior, in U. Canada, lying at a small distance, and fartherly of the point which forms Michipicoten bay, to the southward and eastward, the rock is hollow, with an opening into it.

Smyth.

Gorta St Maria la, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, N lat. 26 35, W lon. 135.

Gorgona, a small island about 12 miles W of the coast of Peru, S lat. 3 20.

Gorham, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, on the N E side of Saco river, 15 miles from Pepperelborough at the mouth of the river, and 130 miles N by E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1764, and has 2503 inhabitants.

Goschgoschuenck, a town of the Delawares, consisting of 3 villages situated on the banks of the Ohio. Its name signifies *the habitation of owls*, from the number of these birds that resort here.

Gosfield Township, in Essex co. U. Canada, is situated upon lake Erie, and lies W of Morsea.

Gosben, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, between Cummington and Conway, 14 miles north of Northampton, and 112 W by N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 724 inhabitants.

Gosben, a township in Vermont, lying part in Addison co. and part in Caledonia co. adjoining to Salisbury on the W, and 21 miles N E by E of Mount Independence.

Gosben, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, has 966 inhabitants.

Gosben, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, famous for the production of excellent cheese. It is 7 miles N W of Litchfield, and has 1493 inhabitants.

Gosben, the most considerable town in Orange co. N. York, about 58 miles N of N. York city, 20 W by S of New Windsor, and 30 W by S of Fish Kill. This town is pleasantly situated, containing about 60 or 70 compact houses, an academy, court house, gaol, and Presbyterian church. The township contains 2563 inhabitants. Here is a post office.

Gosben, in Loudon co. Virginia, where is a post office, 37 miles from Washington.

Gosben, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, has 270 inhabitants.

Gosgesink, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, situated on Alleghany river, about 15 miles above Venango, or Fort Franklin.

Gosport, formerly called *Appledore*, a fishing town on Star Island, one of the isles of Shoals, belonging to Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, containing 85 inhabitants. It lies about 12 miles E S E of Piscataqua harbour. See *Shoals*.

Gotham, a small village in Maryland, about 4 or 5 miles north of Baltimore city.

Govadore, a bay on the coast of Chili.

Gowen's Store, in Greenville co. N. Carolina, where is a post office 536 miles from Washington.

Gower Township, lies on the W. side of the river Radeau in U. Canada, and is the second township in ascending that river.

Smyth.

Gracias a Dios, a town belonging to the province of Honduras, or Comaigua, and audience of Guatemala. It is situated at the mouth of a river upon a rocky mountain, which has some gold mines in its neighbourhood. It was built the same year as was Valladolid, the capital, (from which it lies about 27 leagues to the W) for the security of the miners. Also a cape on this coast discovered by Columbus, N lat. 14 36, W lon. 84 12.

Grafton, a town in Windham co. Vermont, chartered by the name of *Tomlinson*, the alteration of the name made in 1791. It contains 1149 inhabitants, and lies W of Rockingham, adjoining.

Grafton Co. in N. Hampshire, is bounded N by Canada; S by the counties of Strafford, Hillsborough and Cheshire; W by the state of Vermont, and E by the district of Maine. It comprehends nearly as much territory as all the other four counties, but is by no means so thickly settled. It is divided into 50 townships, and 17 locations, and contains 23,093 inhabitants.

Grafton, a post town in the co. of its name

name in N. Hampshire, 13 miles S E of Dartmouth college, and 19 S W of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 682 inhabitants. *Lapis specularis*, commonly called ising glass, of the best quality, is found in this town, in a mountain about 20 miles eastward of Dartmouth college. It is found adhering to the rocks of white or yellow quartz, and lying in laminæ, like sheets of paper. It is found in other places in the state in smaller pieces.

Grafton, the *Hassanamisco* of the Indians, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 985 inhabitants; 40 miles S W of Boston, 8 easterly of Worcester, and 34 N W of Providence.

Grainger, Fort, stands on the N side of the mouth of Holston river, in Tennessee, 22 miles below Knoxville.

Grainger, a co. in the district of Hamilton, Tennessee, formed of parts of the counties of Knox, Jefferson and Hawkins. It is bounded N by Virginia and Kentucky. Its principal waters are Holston, Clinch, and Powell's rivers. Chief town Rutledge. It has several huge mountains, between which the valleys are very fertile. It contains 7367 inhabitants, of whom 496 are slaves.

Grais, L'Ance la, a settlement in Louisiana.

Granada, or *Grenada*, the most southerly of the Caribbæ Islands in the W Indies, situated between 11° 58 and 12° 20 N lat. and between 61° 20 and 61° 35 W lon. about 20 leagues N W of Tobago, and 20 N of New Andalusia, on the continent of America; 30 leagues S W of Barbadoes, and 70 from Martinico. Its extreme length is about 28 miles, and its breadth 13 miles. It contains about 80,000 acres of land; of which (although no less than 72,141 acres paid taxes in 1776, yet) the quantity under cultivation never exceeded 50,000 acres. The face of the country is mountainous, but not inaccessible in any part; and it abounds with springs and rivulets. The exports of the island and its dependencies in 1776, were valued at the ports of shipping, to be worth 600,000*l.* sterling. The sugar was the produce of 106 plantations; and they were worked by 18,293 negroes; which was more than a hoghead of Muscovado sugar of 16*cwt.* from the labour of each negro, old and young, employed in its cultivation and manufacture; a return unequalled by any other British island in the W. Indies, St. Christopher's excepted.

The exports of 1787 were inferior: by the prices in London, the value of the cargoes was, however, £614,908 9 3 and consisted of the following articles shipped off in 188 vessels, viz. 175,548*cwt.* 9*lbs.* sugar; 670,390 galls. of rum; 4300 galls. molasses: 8812*cwt.* 2*qrs.* 4*lbs.* coffee; 2716*cwt.* 3*qrs.* 18*lbs.* cocoa; 2,062,427 *lbs.* cotton; 2810*lbs.* indigo; beside hides, dying woods, &c. The exports to the American States, included in the above sum, amounted to £24,597 4*s.* This island is divided into six parishes, St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John; and its chief dependency, Carriacou island forms a 7th parish. Beside St. George's, the capital, the other towns are inconsiderable villages, generally situated at the bays or shipping places in the several parishes. Beside the capital, Grenville, or La Bay, is a port of entry, with distinct revenue officers, independent of St. George's. The white population has decreased considerably since Granada and the Granadines were in possession of the British. In 1771 there were above 1600; in 1777 only 1300, and now there are not above 1000: of which number, two thirds are incorporated into five regiments of militia, including a company of free blacks or mulattoes, attached to each. There are likewise about 500 regular troops on the British establishment. The free people of colour amount to 1115. In 1785 there were 23,926 negro slaves. The above was the state of the island prior to the late insurrection. A chain of mountains crosses the island from N to S. The air is good; and the soil fruitful in all productions common to the climate. Several of the rivers have their source in a lake of a circular form, called Grand Etang, in the highest ground in the island. The high road which runs nearly the whole length of the island is very near it; and on the opposite side of the road, in this elevated spot, is a genteel tavern, for the accommodation of travellers. Here the air is always cooled by refreshing breezes; and the prospect is delightful and extensive. On the sea coast, about half way from St. George's to Goave, some of the high rocks are formed into basaltic columns from 20 to 30 feet high, and appear like regular mason work, impaired by time. Granada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage in 1498. The Caribbees were a numerous and warlike people, who happily remained in peaceful obscurity until the

the year 1650; soon after which the French, by a series of enormities, exterminated that devoted people. Granada was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, was taken by the French during the American war, and at the peace of 1783 was restored to Great Britain.

Granada, a town of Nicaragua and audience of Guatemala, in S. America. It is seated 70 miles from the sea, on a lake of the same name, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a great trade. John David, a Dutchman, pillaged this town in the last century with 90 men, when opposed by at least 800 inhabitants. N lat. 11 28, W lon. 87.

Granada, New, a province of Terra Firma, S. America. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron. Santa Fe de Bogotá is the capital.

Granadilloes, or *Grenadines*, a knot of dangerous islands, and rocks near the leeward islands, where the greatest channel is but 3 or 4 leagues broad. They lie about the 18th degree of latitude, and are a range of small islands and rocks dependent on Granada. This archipelago, whose length is about 14 leagues, contains 23 islands fit to produce cotton, coffee, indigo, and even sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no running springs of fresh water. The most considerable at the N end of the chain is not above two leagues from St. Vincent, and is called Becouya, or Bequia; but the French called it Little Martinico. Beside this, there are the islands of Moskitos and Canaouan; Frigate and Union islands are between Becouya and Cariacou. The Grifon, and the Diamond on Rhonde Islands, are the two principal ones among those which fill up the interval between Cariacou and Granada.

Granby, a township in Essex co. Vermont, has 69 inhabitants.

Granby, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, E of S. Hadley, about 94 miles westerly of Boston; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 786 inhabitants.

Granby, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, on the line which separates Connecticut from Massachusetts. It was formerly a part of Symsbury, and is 18 miles N of Hartford, and has 2735 inhabitants.

Granby, a small town on the Congaree, in S. Carolina, about 2 miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers, at the head of navigation. It is a place of considerable commerce. Here a curi-

ous bridge has been built, whose arches are supported by wooden pillars, strongly secured in iron work, fixed in the solid rock. Its height is 40 feet above the level of the water. The centre arch is upwards of 100 feet in the clear, to give a passage to large trees which are always brought down by the floods. The ingenious architect has the toll secured to him by the legislature for 100 years.

Grande, a river in Peru, near Cayanta; remarkable for its sands enriched with gold dust.

Grand Bay, on the S W coast of Newfoundland island, 19 leagues N E of N. Cape, in the island of Cape Breton.

Grande Riviere, a settlement in a hilly tract of the island of St. Domingo, 6½ leagues S W of Fort Dauphin, and 4½ leagues N by E of St. Raphael, in the Spanish part of the island, N lat. 19 34, W lon. from Paris 74 30. Also the name of a small river, in the same island, which rises at Limonade, and empties into the sea at Qr. Morin, 5 leagues E of Cape Francois.

Grande Riviere, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is about 6 leagues W N W of Cape Despair. Here is a cod fishery.

Grande Sauc, an Indian nation, who inhabit S of the Missouri, and can furnish 800 warriors.

Grand Fathers, several large detached mountains in the S E corner of Tennessee, in which are the head waters of French Broad, and Cataba rivers.

Grand Isle, a new co. in Vermont, in the N W corner of the state, incorporated Nov. 1802, embracing the towns of North Middle and South Hero, Vineyard (late Isle Motte) and Alburgh.

Grand Isles, are two large islands in Lake Champlain; each about 8 or 10 miles long; each forms a township belonging to Vermont. See *South Hero* and *North Hero*.

Grand Island, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, is within the British territories, having Roebuck and Forest islands on the S W, and the Thousand Isles on the N E. It is 20 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles.

Grand Island, in Lake Superior, lies on the N side of the lake.

Grand Island, in Niagara river, is about 6 miles long and 3 broad. The S end is 4 miles N of Fort Erie; and its northern extremity, 3 miles S of Fort Slusher, and nearly 14 S of Niagara fort.

Grand Lake, in the province of N. Brunswick,

wick, near the river St. John's, is said to be 30 miles in length, 8 or 10 in breadth, and in some places 40 fathoms deep.

Grand Manan Island, lies 6 miles S by S E. of Campo Bello Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to Passamaquoddy Bay, on the eastern border of the United States.

Grand Marsh, in the western district, lies in the rear of the parishes of l'Assomption and Petite Cote on the Detroit, in U. Canada, and communicates with Lake St. Clair, opposite to Peach Island, and with the strait opposite to Fighting Island.

Grand, or Ouse R. runs from the N W into Lake Erie, 20 miles below the Forks, 80 miles S W of Presque Isle. The mouth of this river is a good harbour for vessels of 60 tons. The remains of the Mohawk Indians, with Capt. Joseph Brandt at their head, live on this river. See *Mow-hawk Village*.

Grand, or Ottawa R. in U. Canada, is that channel which conveys the waters of lake Tomiscanning till they make a junction with those of the St. Lawrence a little above Montreal. This river is the northern boundary of U. Canada, and the route which is taken by the L. Canada traders to the N W; the birch canoes which go to the N W country, pass up this river with their merchandise, and descend with peltries. There are many rapids on this communication. *Smyth.*

Grange, Cape La, or Cape Monte Christ, on the N side of the island of St. Domingo. It is a high hill, in the form of a tent, and may be seen by the naked eye at Cape Francois, from which it is 14 leagues E by N. A strip of land joins it to the territory of Monte Christ; so that at a distance it seems to be an island. The cruizers from Jamaica often lie off here. This cape lies in lat. 19 54 30 N, and lon. 74 9 30 W from Paris; and with Point de Dunes forms the mouth of the bay of Monte Christ; which see.

Grange R. in U. Canada, empties itself into a bay of that name on the N shore of lake Superior, W. of the Cris. This river leads to Nipigon, a place which was formerly remarkable for furnishing the best beaver and martin, and was the farthest advanced post of the French traders, at the time that Great Britain conquered Canada. *Smyth.*

Grantham Township, in the co. of Lincoln, U. Canada, lies W of Newark, and fronting lake Ontario.

Granville, a fine township in Annapolis co. Nova Scotia. It lies on the N side of

Annapolis river, on the Bay of Fundy, and is 30 miles in length; first settled from N. England.

Granville, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, about 14 miles W of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1754, and contains 2309 inhabitants.

Granville, a post town in Washington co. N. York, containing 3175 inhabitants.

Granville Co. in Hillsborough district in N. Carolina, has the state of Virginia N, and contains 14,015 inhabitants, of whom 6,106 are slaves. Chief town, Williamsbury.

Granville, or Greenville, a flourishing town in Kentucky, Mecklenburgh co.

Grass R. in the N W part of N. York state, rises near the main branch of Black R. and runs N N W about 50 miles, then N E 40 miles, and is lost in the St. Lawrence. It is a rapid river, affords many mill seats, and near the mouth, its banks produce great quantities of hay.

Grass, a river in New South Wales.

Grave Creek, on the Ohio, 12 miles down the river from Wheeling. Here is a mound of earth, plainly the work of art, called an Indian grave. It is of a conical form, in height about 80 feet. It ascends in an angle of about 80°. The diameter at the top is about 60 feet; the margin enclosing a regular concave, sunk about 4 feet in the centre. Near the top stands an oak, about 3 feet in diameter. It is said the Indians have no tradition what nation ever buried their dead in this manner. On examination, these mounds have been found to contain a chalky substance, supposed to be bones of the human kind.

Gravesend, Port of, is situated on the S W side of the island of Jamaica, in a large bay. It has two channels; the Leeward and the Main Channel, and affords good anchorage for large vessels.

Gravesend, a small village in King's co. L. Island, N. York, 7 miles N by E of the city. The township of its name contains 489 inhabitants.

Gravois, Riviere au, in the Missisaga land, on the N side of lake Ontario, U. Canada, runs into that lake between Burlington Bay and River au Credai. *Smyth.*

Gray, a post town in Maine, Cumberland co. 15 miles N by W of Portland. The township was incorporated in 1778, and contains 987 inhabitants.

Grayson, a county of Virginia on the upper waters of the Great Kanhawa. It contains 3742 free inhabitants, and 170 slaves.

Raves. Its form is triangular; the longest line is about 50 miles, its widest place 15 miles. It is very mountainous, not more than a fifth part being arable. The mountains are loaded with timber, and abound in iron ore. Two set of iron works are erected. The court house is in lat. 36 35 N, 250 miles S W of Richmond. At the court house is a post office, 386 miles from Washington.

Great Bank of Newfoundland. This noted fishing bank extends from N to S, and is almost of a triangular shape. Between it and the island on the W is a broad channel of deep water. It lies between 41 and 50 24 N lat. and between 49 45 and 54 45 W lon.

Great Bear Lake, a water which runs westward, and falls into M'Kenzie's river, in the N W part of N. America; not far from the arctic circle. Its mouth is 250 yards wide.

Great Alligator Dismal. See *Dismal*.

Great Barrington, a post town in Massachusetts, Berkshire co. S of Stockbridge, 150 miles W of Boston, and 26 E by S of Hudson city, N. York. Inhabitants 1754.

Great Cape, in U. Canada, on the N side, where lake Superior descends into the narrows of the fall St. Mary.

Great Famine, a river in N. York, which rises in the mountains near the source of Oneida river, and runs N W by W to L. Ontario. Its mouth is 10 miles S westerly from the mouth of Black river.

Great Egg Harbour, &c. See *Egg Harbour*.

Great Island, in Piscataqua harbour, N. Hampshire.

Great Kanbarway, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Alleghany mountains of N. Carolina, and in a N W direction passes into Virginia, thence winding to the N, it receives Green Briar, then turning N N W, it receives Elk river, and enters the Ohio 285 miles below Pittsburg, in 39 5 N lat. being 500 yards wide at its mouth. The current is gentle for about 10 or 12 miles, when it becomes considerably rapid for upwards of 60 miles farther, where you meet with the first falls, when it becomes impossible to navigate it from the great number of its cataracts.

Great Mecatina, an island on the Labrador coast. Its southern extremity lies in 50 43 N. lat.

Great Pelican Island. See *Pelican*.

Great Sodus. See *Sodus*.

Great Swamp, between Northampton

and Lucern counties, in Pennsylvania. This swamp, on examination and survey, is found to be good farm land; thickly covered with beach and sugar maple.

Great Ridge, one of the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which separates the waters of the Savannah and Alatomaha. At the S E promontory of the Great Ridge is that extraordinary place called Buffalo Lick, distant about 80 miles from Augusta. It occupies several acres of ground. A large cane swamp and meadows, forming an immense plain, lies S E from it; in this swamp Mr. Bartram thinks the branches of the Great Ogeeche take their rise. The Lick is nearly level, and lies between the head of the cane swamp, and the ascent of the Ridge. The earth, from the superficies to an unknown depth, is an almost white or cinerous coloured, tenacious, fattish clay, which all kinds of cattle lick into great caves, pursuing the delicious vein. Mr. Bartram could not discover any thing saline in its taste, but an insipid sweetness. Horned cattle, horses, and deer, are immoderately fond of it; inasmuch that their excrement, which almost totally covers the earth to some distance round this place, appears to be perfect clay; which when dried by the sun and air, is almost as hard as brick.

Great Springs, is an amazing fountain of transparent, cool water, situated near the road, about midway between Augusta and Savannah. It breaks suddenly out of the earth at the basis of a moderately elevated hill or bank, forming at once a basin near 20 yards over, ascending through a horizontal bed of soft rocks, chiefly a testaceous concretion of broken, entire, and pulverized sea shells, sand, &c. constituting a coarse kind of limestone. The ebullition is copious, active, and continual, over the ragged apertures in the rocks, which lie 7 or 8 feet below, swelling the surface, considerably, immediately above it; the waters descend swiftly from the fountain, forming at once a large brook, 6 or 8 yards over, and 5 or 6 feet deep. There are multitudes of fish in the fountain of various tribes; chiefly the several species of bream, trout, cat fish, and garr, which are beheld continually ascending and descending through the rocky apertures. Bartram, from whose travels the above is taken, observes, that he crossed no stream or brook of water within 12 or 15 miles of this fountain, but had in view vast savannahs, swamps, and canemeadows, which

which he conjectures are the reservoirs which feed this delightful grotto.

Great Works, a stream about 10 miles long, which runs into Penobscot on its E side, in township No. 4, about 10 miles above the head of the tide, and 2 below the Great Falls, opposite Marsh's Island. There are large tracts of valuable meadow and intervals, and good mill seats on this stream. See *Otter Stream*, a branch of Great Works.

Greene, a county in Washington district, state of Tennessee. In this county are Smoaky and Bays mountains. Near the banks of French Broad are the Warm Springs, efficacious in scorbutic and rheumatic complaints. It has 7610 inhabitants.

Green, a county of Kentucky, 39 miles square, bounded NE by Lincoln. It is well watered by Green R. and its branches. Inhabitants 6025, of whom 816 are slaves.

Green, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania. Also, a township in Washington co. in the same state.

Green, a post town in Kennebeck co. Maine, situated the E side of Androscoggin river, 31 miles W by S of Pittston, 39 N of Portland, and 164 N by E of Boston, containing 933 inhabitants.

Green, a co. of N. York, taken from Ulster and Albany counties. It lies on the W side of the Hudson, extending 50 miles W from the river. Inhabitants 15,870. Chief town, Kaatskill.

Green, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Washington, S and W by Virginia, E by Monongahela river, 33 miles long, 18 broad. Some of its streams fall into the Ohio, others into the Monongahela. Inhabitants 8605.

Green, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer co. has a gentle current, and is navigable nearly 150 miles. Its course is generally W, and at its confluence with the Ohio is upwards of 200 yards wide. Between the mouth of Green river and Salt river, a distance of nearly 200 miles, the land upon the banks of the Ohio are generally fertile and rich; but, leaving its banks, you fall into the plain country, which is considered as little better than barren land. On this river are a number of Salt springs or licks. There are 3 springs or ponds of bitumen near this river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answers all the purposes of the best oil. Vast

quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers manufacture their own gunpowder.

Green, a county of N. Carolina, Newbern district, containing 4218 inhabitants, of whom 1496 are slaves.

Green, a county in the state of Ohio.

Green Bay, or *Puan Bay*, a S western branch of Lake Michigan. See *Michigan*, *Puan*, and *Winnebago*.

Green, a small river which rises in the town of Marlborough, in Vermont, and falls into Connecticut R. above Deerfield, in Massachusetts.

Green Briar, a large and fertile county of Virginia, surrounded by Bath, Randolph, Harrison, Kanaway, Botetourt, and Montgomery counties. It is about 100 miles long and 45 broad. It contains 3894 free inhabitants, and 271 slaves. There is a large cave on Rich creek in this county, the earth at the bottom of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur. Many such are to be found on Green Briar R. The chief town is Lewisburg. At *Green Briar* court house is a post office, 30 miles W by S of Sweet Springs, and 103 W of Staunton.

Green Briar R. runs a S W course, and falls into the eastern side of the Great Kanaway, at the place where that river breaks through the Laurel Ridge, and opposite to the mouth of New R. in N lat. 38.

Greenburgh, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, containing 1581 inhabitants.

Greenbush, a township in Rensselaer co. N. York. It has 3472 inhabitants.

Green, a post town in Franklin co. Pennsylvania, situated near the Conegocheague creek. Here are about 80 houses, 2 German churches, and a Presbyterian church. It is 11 miles S by W of Chambersburg, and 156 W by S of Philadelphia, and has 884 inhabitants.

Green, a county in Kentucky, extending from Ohio R. on the N, to Tennessee state on the S, and bordering W on the Mississippi R. and E upon Hardin and Jefferson counties.

Greene, a county in Washington district in Tennessee, having 7610 inhabitants, of whom 471 are slaves. Greenville College has been established by law in this county. It is situated between two small northern branches of Nolachucky R. about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Greenville, the county town, 25 N W by W of Jonesborough, and 75 E of Knoxville. To the honor of the people of Tennessee, their earliest

earliest legislative attention was directed to the education of youth and the interest of science. This seminary was chartered in the year 1794, by the first act of the first assembly of the South Western Territory. When the state government came into operation, it adopted and sanctioned all the unrepealed acts of the Territory as its own laws. In the number of these was comprehended the charter of Greeneville College. By this, fourteen trustees, including the president, were appointed and incorporated, with full power to hold the property and superintend the concerns of the College. Eight may constitute a quorum. The president officiates as moderator. Through his persevering exertions, a library, consisting of between one and two thousand volumes, has been procured, a small philosophical apparatus purchased, and a convenient building erected. From the beginning of the year 1800, a considerable number of scholars have received instruction. Since that time an advance has been made by subscription towards the establishment of a permanent fund, and it is much to be desired, that it may be crowned with ample success. The local situation of the institution is highly favourable to its utility, on account of silent retirement, healthiness of climate, cheapness of board, and nearness to the most public roads in every direction. The surrounding country is diversified with lofty mountains and luxuriant vallies, with the woods of nature and the fields of the planter, with rapid streams speeding their course to the distant ocean, and innumerable springs ever flowing with the purest water, all agreeably conspiring to stimulate and expand, to invigorate and enrich, to sublimate and purify the youthful mind. The co. is watered by the French, Broad, and Nolachucky rivers, and is bounded N by Washington, E by N. Carolina, S by Jefferson, and W by Hawkins counties.

Greene, a township in Chenango co. N. York, on the E side of Chenango R. It has 655 inhabitants.

Greene, a county in the upper district of Georgia, bounded W by the upper part of Oconee R. E by Wilkes co. and S by that of Washington. It contains 10,761 inhabitants, including 3657 slaves. Chief town Greensborough.

Greenfield, a handiome, flourishing post town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, about 4 miles N of Deerfield, and 104 W by N of Boston. The township lies on

the W bank of Connecticut R. was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1254 inhabitants. A company was incorporated in 1796 to build a bridge over Connecticut R. to connect this town with Montague.

Greenfield, a post town in Saratoga co. N. York, having 3073 inhabitants.

Greenfield, a town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, containing 934 inhabitants.

Green Island, or *Serpent Island*, one of the lesser Virgin islands, which is claimed by the Spaniards, and situated near the E end of Porto Rico.

Green Island Harbour, lies on the western end of the island of Jamaica. It furnishes good anchorage, having Davis's Cove on the N E, and Half Moon and Orange bays on the S W.

Greenland, a town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, in the vicinity of the ocean, 5 miles southerly from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1713, and contains 548 inhabitants.

Greenland. This extensive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents; unless, as seems probable, it be united to America to the northward of Davis's straits. It is bounded by Davis's straits on the W; to the northward by some unknown ocean, or by the N pole; E by the icy sea, and a strait which separates it from Iceland; S E by the Atlantic ocean; S it terminates in a point called Farewell, in N lat. 59. The western coast, which is washed by Davis's straits, is high, rocky, bad land, which rears its head, close to the sea, in lofty mountains covered with snow, and inaccessible cliffs, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at sea. The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7000, live to the southward of the 62d degree of N lat. or as the inhabitants are wont to say, in the south; but no Europeans live there, so that those parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themselves to the northward of lat. 62. The astonishing mountains of ice in this country, may well be recorded among its greatest curiosities. Nothing can exhibit a more dreadful, and at the same time a more dazzling appearance, than those prodigious masses of ice that surround the whole coast in various forms, reflecting a multitude of colours from the sunbeams, and calling to mind the enchanting scenes of romance. Such prospects they yield in calm weather; but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to rise in vast billows, the violent shocks of those pieces of ice, dashing one against

against another, fill the mind with horror. As this country is covered, in most places, with everlasting ice and snow, it is easy to imagine that it must be extremely cold. Among the vegetables of this cold country, are sorrel of various sorts, angelica, wild tansey, scurvy grass in great quantities, wild rosemary, dandelions in plenty, and various sorts of grass; whortleberries and cranberries grow here. Europeans have sown barley and oats, which grow as high and as thrifty as in warmer climates, but seldom advance so far as to ear, and never, even in the warmest places, to maturity, because the frosty nights begin too soon. Unfruitful as this country is, it affords food for some, though but few kinds of beasts, which furnish the natives with food and raiment. Of the wild game are white hares, rein deer, foxes, and white bears, who are fierce and mischievous, seals, &c. The Greenlanders have no tame animals but a species of dogs, who resemble wolves. The Greenlanders believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and have very singular and romantic notions concerning a future state. West Greenland was first peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time a company of Icelanders, headed by one Ericke Rande, were by accident driven on the coast. On his return he represented the country in such a favourable light, that some families again followed him thither, where they soon became a thriving colony, and bestowed on their new habitation the name of *Graenland* or *Greenland*, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to Christianity by a missionary from Norway, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch, who embraced the true religion. The Greenland settlement continued to increase and thrive under his protection, and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, bishops, &c. under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A considerable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway; and a regular intercourse maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the last bishop was sent over. From that time all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion. The colony, from its first settlement, had been harassed by the natives, a savage people, agreeing in customs, garb and appearance, with the

Esquimaux. See *New Britain*. This nation, called *Schrellings*, *Skrælingues*, or dwarfish people, from their small stature, at length prevailed over the Iceland settlers, who inhabited the western district, and exterminated them in the 14th century; inasmuch, that when their brethren of the eastern district came to their assistance, they found nothing alive but some cattle and flocks of sheep running wild about the country. The Schrellings have a tradition that these were likewise exterminated, and affirm that the ruins of their houses and villages still appear. There are reasons, however, for believing that there may be still some descendants of the ancient Iceland colony remaining in the eastern district, though they cannot be visited by land, on account of the stupendous mountains, perpetually covered with snow, which divide the two parts of Greenland; whilst they have been rendered inaccessible by sea, by the vast quantity of ice driven from Spitzbergen, or East Greenland, one would imagine that there must have been some considerable alteration in the northern parts of the world since the 15th century, so that the coast of Greenland is now become almost totally inaccessible, though formerly visited with very little difficulty. The same alteration in the climate of New Britain is visible. The forests are surrounded with a circle of stumps and dead trees, 20 miles and more in diameter. This shows that snow and frost are more powerful than formerly. Where the sturdy forest rose, not a shrub now is seen. While other climates become more mild, that of the northern part of N. America is more dismal. Numerous attempts have been made in the last and present century to discover the eastern district, but they have all proved abortive. In these attempts ore has been found, every hundred pounds of which yielded 26 ounces of silver; and sand, from which an eminent chemist extracted pure gold. It is thought the only practicable method of reaching that part of the country will be to coast north about in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore; as the Greenlanders have declared, that the currents continually issuing from the bays and inlets, and running S. westward along the shore, hinder the ice from adhering to the land; so that there is always a channel open, through which vessels of small burden might pass, especially if lodges were built at suitable distances on the

the shore, for the convenience and direction of the adventurers. The Greenland fishery is productive, and chiefly engrossed by the British and Dutch nations. In 1785 the former employed 153 ships in the whole fishery, and the Dutch 65.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains extending N N E to S S W, and dividing the waters which run easterly into Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into lake Champlain, lake George, and Hudson's river. The ascent from the E to the top of the Green Mountain in Vermont, is much easier than from the W, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of *Ver Mons*, Green Mountain. On some parts of this mountain snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The chain extends through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminates in New Haven. Kellington Peak, the highest of these mountains, is about 3454 feet above the level of the ocean.

Greenborough, a post town, and chief town of Greene co. Georgia, 30 miles from Lexington, and 78 W by S from Augusta. It contains 25 houses, a court house, gaol, and Presbyterian meeting house. Lands are appropriated for the establishment of an academy here.

Greenborough, a thriving village in Caroline county, Maryland; on the W side of Choptank creek, about 7 miles N of Danton, and 22 miles S E by S of Chester. Here is a post office, 109 miles from Washington.

Greenborough, a new township in Orleans county in Vermont. It adjoins to Minden on the N W, and Wheelock on the S E, and contains 280 inhabitants.

Greenboro, a post town, W. Chester co. N. York, 264 miles from Washington.

Greensburg, a post town, and the capital of Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania. It is a neat pretty town, situated on a branch of Sewickly creek, which empties into Youghiogany R. Here are 100 dwelling houses, a German Calvinist church, a brick court house, and a stone gaol. It is 31 miles S E by E of Pittsburg, and 270 W by N of Philadelphia.

Greensburg, a post town, Green co. Ken-

tucky, 875 miles W by S from Washington.

Greensville, a county of Virginia, encompassed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Sussex counties, on the W, N, and E, and by the state of N. Carolina on the S. It is about 24 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 2611 free inhabitants, and 4116 slaves.

Greenville Court House, in Virginia, stands on Hick's Ford, 25 miles from Southampton, and 61 from Norfolk. There is now a small town laid off at this place; a few houses are built.

Greenville, a district of S. Carolina, containing 11,504 inhabitants, of whom 1439 are slaves.

Greenville, a county in Washington district, S. Carolina; situated in the N W corner of the state; bounded E by Spartanburg co. in Pinkney district; S by Pendleton; W by the state of Georgia, and that tract of country which the state of S. Carolina ceded to the United States; and N by the state of N. Carolina. It contains 11,504 inhabitants, of whom 1439 are slaves. The lands are mountainous and hilly, and well watered, and the climate healthy and agreeable.

Greenville, a post town of S. Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws district; situated on the W side of Great Pedee river, in Darlington co. It contains about 30 houses, a court house, gaol, and academy. It is 55 miles E N E of Camden, 90 N E by E of Columbia, 135 N by E of Charleston.

Greenville, a post town, and the chief town of Pitt county, N. Carolina; on the S bank of Tar river, distant from Ocracoke inlet 110 miles, and 23 from Washington. It contains about 50 houses, a court house and gaol; also a seminary of learning, called the Pitt Academy. It is 23 miles from Washington, and 25 miles from Tarborough.

Greenville, a post town, Mecklenburg co. Kentucky, 766 miles W by S from Washington.

Greenville, a post town in Jefferson co. Mississippi territory, 1217 miles W from Washington.

Greenville, a small post town in Green co. in the state of Tennessee, situated on the W side of the N easternmost branch of Nolachucky river, about 6 miles N by E of Greenville college, (see Green Co.) 26 miles N W of Jonesborough, 75 E of Knoxville, and 653 S W of Philadelphia.

Greenville, a fort and settlement in the state

State of Ohio, on the S side of a N western branch of the Great Miami, 6 miles N W of Fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about 23 miles S E of Fort Recovery. It is a picketed fort, with bastions at each angle, and capacious enough to accommodate 2000 men. Here the American legion had their head quarters in the late war with the Indians. It was established by the late Maj. Gen. A. Wayne, in 1793, and here he concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations, on the 3d of August, 1795.

Greenville Bay, or *La Bay*, a town and port of entry on the E or windward side of the island of Granada. It has about 60 dwelling houses, a church, and several rich stores of India and European goods, and plantation utensils. The situation is low, and rather unhealthy.

Greenville Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Dundas; on the S by the river St. Lawrence; and on the W by the township of Elizabethtown, running N 24° W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence it descends that river until it meets the N westernmost boundary of the county of Dundas. The county of Greenville comprehends all the lands near to it in the river St. Lawrence. *Smyth.*

Greenville, in Washington co. N. York. See *Granville*.

Greenville College. See *Green Co. Tennessee*.

Greenwich, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754, contains 1460 inhabitants. It is 20 miles E of Northampton, and 75 westerly of Boston.

Greenwich, a township in Gloucester co. N. Jersey, on the E bank of Delaware R. opposite to Fort Mifflin, 3 miles N by E of Woodbury, and 6 S E of Philadelphia.

Greenwich, a township in Sussex co. N. Jersey, on the E side of Delaware river, in a mountainous country, about 5 miles N E of Easton, in Pennsylvania; and 31 S W of Newton, the shire town. It contained, in 1790, 2035 inhabitants.

Greenwich, a town in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, on the N W bank of Cohanzey creek, about 3 miles from its mouth in Delaware bay. Here are about 80 houses and a Friend's meeting house. It is 15 miles S easterly of Salem, and 66 S by W of Philadelphia.

Greenwich, a maritime and port town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, and the S westernmost of the state, lies about 50 miles W

of New Haven, and 40 E of N. York city, and contains 3147 inhabitants. Its sea-coast on Long I. Sound, and that of the township of Stamford on the eastward, has a number of isles and rocks bordering the inlets of the sea and mouths of the creeks. Byram river passes through this town, the largest of the small streams which water it, and only noticeable as forming part of the line between Connecticut and N. York. This tract was purchased of the native Indians in 1640, and settled under the government of the New Netherlands (now N. York) and was incorporated by Peter Stuyvesant, in 1665, who was then governor of the New Netherlands. This town, falling within the bounds of Connecticut, was afterwards granted to eight persons by that colony.

Greenwich, a town in Washington co. N. York, on the E bank of Hudson R. formerly the southerly part of Argyle. Fort Miller is in this town, where are the falls in the Hudson, which Gen. Putnam descended in a boat, at the hazard of his life, to escape the Indians. Here are saw mills where much business is done.

Greenwich, in Rhode Island. See *East Greenwich*.

Greenwood, a township in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, having 724 inhabitants. Also, a township in Mifflin county, in the same state, having 969 inhabitants.

Green Woods, a vast forest of stately pines in Litchfield co. Connecticut, which cover the face of a part of that county. These are clothed in green bearded moss, which being pendant from the boughs, screens many of the trees from the eyes, and gives to the whole a gloomy, wild, and whimsical appearance.

Gregoria, St. a town of New Mexico, situated on the E side of Rio Bravo, a few leagues N of St. Antonio.

Gregston, a village in Somerset co. N. Jersey, on the E side of Millstone river, 6 miles N E of Princeton, and about 9 S W of N. Brunswick.

Grenada. See *Granada*.

Gres, Cape au, a promontory on the E side of the Mississippi, in the N W territory, 8 leagues above the Illinois river, and the tract of country so called extends 5 leagues on that river. There is a gradual descent back to delightful meadows, and to beautiful and fertile uplands, watered by several rivulets, which fall into the Illinois river, between 30 and 40 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and into the latter at Cape au Gres. The distance

tance from the Mississippi to the Illinois across the country, is lessened or increased, according to the windings of the former river; the smallest distance is at Cape au Gres, and there it is between 4 and 5 miles. The lands in this intermediate space between the above two rivers are rich, almost beyond parallel, covered with large oaks, walnut, &c. and not a stone to be seen, except upon the sides of the river. If settlements were begun here, the French inhabitants acknowledge that the Spanish settlements on the other side of the Mississippi would be abandoned; as the former would excite a constant succession of settlers, and intercept all the trade of the upper Mississippi.

Grey's River, U. Canada, empties itself into lake Simcoe, on the E side.

Grimby's Township, in U. Canada, co. of Lincoln, lies W of Clinton, and fronts lake Ontario.

Grindstone Ford, in the Mississippi territory, where is a post office, 1177 miles N W from Washington.

Grison, one of the smaller Granadillas, situated between Diamond island and Cariacou. It is uninhabited, having no fresh water.

Gros Morne, stands in the middle of the N peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, between the mountain and the head waters of a river which falls into the sea 4 leagues to the N, and a league and a half W of Port de Paix. It is equally distant, 11 leagues N E of Point Paradis, and N W of Les Gonaives. N lat. 19 46, W lon. from Paris 75 13.

Grosse Isle. This island is situated in the river Detroit, in U. Canada, and lies a little way lower down than Grosse Isle aux d'Indes; but close to the W shore; it contains several thousand acres of excellent land, and plenty of good wood; is in a high state of improvement; a number of farmers are settled there, who possess large quantities of cleared land.

Smyth.

Grosse, Isle la, (so called by the Canadians) is the same as Michilimackinac.

Groton, a town in the county of Graf-ton, N. Hampshire, 15 miles N E of Dartmouth college. It has 391 inhabitants.

Groton, a township in Caledonia co. in Vermont, is situated westward of and adjoining to Ryegate, on Connecticut river, and 9 miles N W of Stephen's Fort on that river. It contains 248 inhabitants.

Groton, a post town in Middlesex co.

Massachusetts, 35 miles N W of Boston, and contains 1802 inhabitants.

Groton, a township in New London co. Connecticut, having Fisher's island sound on the southward, and Thames river on the W, which separates it from N. London, to which it formerly belonged. It was incorporated in 1705, and consists of two parishes, containing 4372 inhabitants. In 1770 there were 140 Indians here; 44 of whom could read, and 17 were church members. On a height, on the bank of the Thames, opposite N. London city, stood Fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed on the 6th of Sept. 1781, by Benedict Arnold, a native of Connecticut, after he had become a traitor to his country. Here 70 men, the flower of the town, were put to the sword, after they had surrendered themselves prisoners. The compact part of the town was burnt at the same time, and sustained losses to the amount of £.23,217. Fort Griswold defends the harbour of New London.

Grove Point, forms the N side of the mouth of Saslafras R. in Chesapeake bay, 5 miles S S W of Turkey point.

Grovet's Creek, in the state of Tennessee, lies 7 miles from King's Spring, and 2 from the foot of Cumberland Mountain.

Gryalva, a river in the province of Chiapa, in New Spain, which is said to breed certain amphibious beasts not to be found in any other place. They resemble monkeys, and are spotted like tigers; they hide themselves generally under water, and if they see any man or beast swim by, they twist their tails about a leg or arm to draw them to the bottom; and yet it has never been observed that they eat them.

Gryson, a new county of Virginia, taken from Montgomery, which bounds it on the N. It has the state of N. Carolina S, Henry and Wythe counties on the E and W.

Guacana, a village in New Spain, near the mountain Jeruyo, which was destroyed by a volcano in that mountain, in 1760.

Guacockingo, a town in New Spain, 30 miles S E of Mexico.

Guadalajarra, or *Guadalaxara*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New Spain, and its capital, an episcopal city of the same name, both large and beautiful. The city was built anno 1531, by one of the family of the Guzmans; and the bishopric, which was before settled at Compostella, was translated thither in 1570. It is situated on a delightful

and fertile plain, watered with several streams and fountains, not far from Bajaraja river. The air of the country is temperate, and the soil so fertile, that it yields 100 to 1; and all the fruits of Europe grow in luxuriance and abundance. N lat. 20 50, W lon. 104 49. The province is watered by the Guadalaxara R.

Guadalaxara, or *Great River*, in Mexico or New Spain, rises in the mountains of the valley of Toloccan, where stands the city of Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara, the capital of New Galicia. After running a course of more than 600 miles, it empties into the Pacific ocean, in the 22d degree of N lat. It has stupendous falls, 15 miles S of the city of its name.

Guadaloupe, a small island on the coast of California, in N lat. 29 5, W lon. 118.

Guadaloupe, one of the Caribbe islands in the W. Indies, belonging to France, having been settled by them in 1635. The natives called it *Caracucita*, and *Caracusira*. Columbus gave it its present name, from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain. It is situated in 16 20 N lat. and 62 W lon. about 30 leagues N of Martinico, and almost as many S of Antigua, being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, or rather a narrow channel, through which no ships can venture; but the inhabitants pass it in a ferry boat. Its soil is equally fertile, and in the same productions with that of Martinico. This island was taken by the British in 1759, but was restored at the treaty of peace in 1763. It was taken by the same power in 1794, but was retaken by the French in the close of the same year. Here is a high burning mountain, which abounds with sulphur, and smoke issues out from sandy clefts and chinks. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. Many years ago this island produced 46 million pounds of sugar, 21 millions of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8000 pounds of cocoa.

Guayaquil. See *Guayaquil*.

Guaira, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, in the North sea.

Guaira, a Spanish province in the E division of Paraguay, in S. America. Its city is Ciudad Real, called also Guaira, and Oliveros.

Guamalties, a province in the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Lima, in S. America, and empire of Peru, begins 80 leagues N E of Lima, and extends along the center of the Cordillera. The Indian inhabit-

ants apply themselves to weaving, and making a great variety of baizes, serges, and other stuffs, with which they carry on considerable trade with the other provinces.

Guaman Villas, a jurisdiction under the archbishop of Lima, 7 leagues from Guamanga. It is highly fertile, abounding with corn, fruits, pastures, cattle in great quantities, and all manner of esculent vegetables. The Indians here are equally industrious as those abovementioned, making baizes, corded stuffs, &c. which they send to Cusco and other provinces.

Guamanga, or *Guamanca*, or *St. Juan de la Victoria*, a city of Peru, about 60 leagues S E of Lima, and having Pisco between it and the sea. It was founded by Pizarro, in 1539. The houses are all of stone, covered with slates. There are in it 3 elegant churches, several convents, and a rich hospital; being the seat of a bishop, under the archbishop of Lima, the seat of a governor, and the capital of a small province. The air is wholesome and temperate. The soil produces wheat, and the meadows breed numerous herds of cattle. There are in the province mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, and sulphur. The famous quicksilver mines of Guancavelica are 9 or 10 leagues from this city. S lat. 12 20, W lon. 72 36.

Guianabani, or *St. Salvadore*. See *Cat Island*.

Guana Patina, a volcano near Arequipa, in the valley of Quileca, in S. America, and empire of Peru; whose eruption, assisted by an earthquake, laid Arequipa in ruins in 1600.

Guancha Belica, a jurisdiction subject to the archbishop of Lima, in Peru, 30 leagues N of the city of Guamanga; has very rich quicksilver mines, but otherwise very barren. See *Guanzavelica*.

Guanchaco, a port or harbour in Peru, S. America, about 2 leagues N of Truxillo, and the channel of its maritime commerce, situated in 8 6 S lat. in the South sea.

Guanta, a jurisdiction N N W of Guamanga, 4 leagues, in the empire of Peru; under the archbishop of Lima. Its rich silver mines are nearly exhausted.

Guanzavelica, or *Guancavelica*, a town of Peru, in S. America, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quicksilver; 120 miles N E of Pisco, and 175 S E of Lima. S lat. 13, W lon. 88 30. The famous quicksilver mines called *Guanzavelica*, or *El Affiento de Oropezo*, not far from the above town, near the

The city of Oropeso, were discovered by the Spaniards in 1566, and produce annually a million pounds of quicksilver, which is transported by land to Lima, afterwards to Arica, and thence to Potosi, where they make use of it to melt and refine the silver; and it yields to the Spanish treasury 40,000 ducats a year, beside other emoluments. The quicksilver is found in a whitish mass, resembling brick illy burned. This substance is volatilized by fire, and received in steam by a combination of glass vessels, where it condenses by means of a little water at the bottom of each vessel, and forms a pure heavy liquid.

Guanuco, or *Guanugo*, a city and the capital of its jurisdiction, in the archbishoprick of Lima, in Peru, which begins 40 leagues from Lima. It was a settlement made by the first conquerors, but the city is now in a mean condition. Several kinds of jellies and sweetmeats are made here, and sold to other provinces. It is 192 miles N E of Lima. S lat. 10 21, W lon. 75 20.

Guara, a town in its own jurisdiction on the road from Truxillo to Lima, containing about 200 houses. It has a parish church, and a convent of Franciscans, surrounded by fine plantations, and delightful improvements. At the S end of Guara stands a large tower with a gate, and over it a kind of redoubt. This tower is erected before a stone bridge, under which runs Guara river. It lies in S lat. 11 31 36. Not far from this town are still to be seen a great many ruinous remains of the edifices of the Yncas or Incas; such as walls of palaces, large dykes, by the sides of spacious highways, fortresses, and castles, erected for checking the inroads of the enemy.

Guarchi, a jurisdiction 6 leagues E of Lima, in Peru, extends itself above 40 leagues along the Cordilleras, abounding in grain and fruits. It has some silver mines, but as the metal is indifferent, few are wrought.

Guarico, a town situated on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, but more commonly called *Cape François*; which see.

Guarma, a maritime town of Peru, in S. America. S lat. 10 10, W lon. 77 49.

Guarmoy, a small maritime town of Peru, in S. America. It is the residence of a corregidore; has a good harbour, and lies 134 miles N W of Lima, S lat. 18 3 53.

Guasco, a river of Chili in S. America.

Guasaca, or *Panuco*, (which see) a prov-

ince which borders on New Leon and Mexico, in which province are grain, cochineal, and some very rich silver mines. All the shores are low, overflowed, unhealthy, and full of salt marshes.

Guatavita, a lake in Terra Firma, S. America, near the city of *Santa Fe de Bogotá*; which see.

Guatemala, Audience and Province of, in New Spain, is about 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by Chiapa and Vera Pax; on the S and W by the South Sea, and on the E by Honduras. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it, and the native Indians profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which runs across it from E to W, and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, cotton, indigo, honey, some balsam and woad. The merchandise of the province is generally conveyed to the port of St. Thomas in the bay of Honduras, to be sent to Europe. The way across this province to the South Sea is about 65 leagues, and is the next to that from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. This province is called by the Indians *Quatuenallac*, which signifies a *rotten tree*. St. Jago de Guatemala, the capital city, is situated in a valley, through the midst of which runs a river between two burning mountains. In 1541 this city was ruined by a dreadful tempest, and a number of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. It was rebuilt at a good distance from the volcano, and became a large and rich town, with a bishop's see, and an university; but it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1773. It contained about 60,000 inhabitants of all colours, and was immensely rich; but there are no traces of it left. The loss was valued at 15 millions sterling; and it was the third city in rank in Spanish America. In this dreadful earthquake 8000 families instantly perished. New Guatemala is built at some distance, is well inhabited, and carries on a great trade. N lat. 13 40, W lon. 90 30.

Guaxaca, a province in the audience of Mexico, in New Spain, N. America, and its capital city of the same name. It reaches from the bay of Mexico on the N to the South Sea, having the province of Tlascala on the N W, and those of Chiapha and Tabasco on the S E. It extends

tends nearly 95 leagues along the South Sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and near 120, say some, along the confines of Tlascala, but not above 50 on those of Chiapa. The air here is good, and the soil fruitful, especially in mulberry trees; so that it produces more silk than any province in America. Except the valley of Guaxaca (which is famous for giving the title of Marques del Valle to Ferdinand Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico) the greatest part is mountainous, yet abounding with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantanes and other fruits. It has rich mines of gold, silver, and lead; and all its rivers have gold in their sands. Cassia, cochineal, crystal, and copperas abound also here. Vanilla, a drug, used as a perfume to give chocolate a flavour, grows plentifully in this province. There were in this province 120 monasteries, beside hospitals, schools, and other places of public charity, 150 considerable towns, beside upwards of 300 villages. But now the province is said to be thinly inhabited.

Guaxaca, the capital of the last mentioned province, is a bishop's see, and the residence of a governor. It lies 230 miles S of the city of Mexico, 120 W of Spirito Santo, and 132 S of the gulf of Mexico, and of Vera Cruz, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth; and on the road leading through Chiapa to Guatimala. This city contains a very stately cathedral, and several thousand families, both Spaniards and Indians. It carries on a considerable trade with the North and South Seas. The river is not fortified, so that it lies open to invasion. The Creolian clergy here are bitter enemies to the Spanish clergy. According to some, the proper name of Guaxaca is *Antiquera*; but this last, others make a separate town and bishop's see also, situated about 80 miles to the S W. It is said to have a stately cathedral, adorned with many large and high pillars of marble, each of which is one entire stone. It is situated in N lat. 17 45, W lon. 100.

Guayalas, a province and jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima, in Peru, S. America; extends along the center of the Cordilleras, begins 50 leagues N N E of Lima; produces grain, fruits, and pasture for cattle.

Guayana, a town in the province of Paria, in Terra Firma, S. America, about 175 miles S E by E of Calabeza, and 75

S of the mouth of the gulf of Paria.

Guayaquil, called by some *Guiaquil*, by others *Guagaquil* and *Guayakal*, a city, bay, harbour, and river, in Peru, S. America. Guayaquil city is the second of Spanish origin, being as ancient as 1534; is situated on the W side of the river Guayaquil, N of the island of Puna, at the head of the bay, and about 155 miles S S W of Quito, in 2 11 S lat. 79 17 W lon. Ciudad Vieja, or Old Town, was its first situation, but it was removed about a quarter of a league in 1693 by Orellana; and the communication over the great ravins or hollows of water, preserved between the old and new towns by a wooden bridge of half a quarter of a league. The city is about 2 miles in extent; is defended by 3 forts, 2 on the river near the city, and the third behind it, guarding the entrance of a ravin. The churches, convents and houses are of wood. It contains about 18 or 20,000 inhabitants, Europeans, creoles and other casts; beside a number of strangers drawn hither by commercial interests. The women here are famed for their personal charms, polite manners, and elegant drefs. The salt creek here abounds with lobsters and oysters; but the fish in the neighbourhood are not esteemed, being full of bones, and unpalatable. But this place is most noted for a shell fish called *turbine*, no bigger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world, and to vie with that of the Tyrians. It is called the purple of Punta, a place in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil. With this valuable and scarce purple, they die the threads of cotton, ribbands, laces, &c. and the weight and colour are said to exceed according to the hours of the day; so that one of the first preliminaries to a contract is to settle the time when it shall be weighed. The dye is only the blood of the fish, pressed out by a particular process; and the cotton so dyed is called by way of eminence *caracolillo*. The river Guayaquil is the channel of its commerce; and the distance of the navigable part of it, to the custom house of Babahoio is reckoned about 24 leagues. The commerce of this place is considerable; the productions of the country alone form the most considerable part of it; these are cocoa, timber, salt, horned cattle, mules, and colts; Guinea pepper, drugs, and lana de ceibo, a kind of wool, the product of a very high and tufted tree of that name, being finer than cotton,

ton. It is used for mattresses and beds. *Guayna*, a town in the interior part of Brazil on Parana river, a short distance S of the tropic of Capricorn.

Guiana, a large country of S. America, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon. The seacoast is partly possessed by the Dutch and French. See *French America*, or *Cayenne*; and *Dutch America*, or *Dutch Guiana*. The most considerable of the Indian nations of Guiana are the Charibbees, the Arvaques, the Yaos, and the Galibis. These are well proportioned, for the most part, are swarthy, and go naked. The Charaibes, or Caribbees, are enterprising, and so cautious of surprise, that they post outguards and centinels with as much care and art as the Europeans. They are said to have been formerly cannibals. The Galibis are more addicted to peace; they manufacture hammocks and cotton beds, and are very ingenious. Such as are near the Europeans have learnt to handle firearms. The Charaibes in the W. Indies are thought to derive their origin from these nations. The Charaibes of Guiana still fondly cherish the tradition of Sir Walter Raleigh's alliance; and to this day preserve the English colours which he left with them at parting, about 200 years since.

Guindot, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Cumberland mountain, and running a N by W course about 80 miles, falls into the Ohio R. about 34 miles below the Great Kanaway. It is said to be 60 yards wide at its mouth, and as many miles navigable for canoes.

Guiana, La, corruptly called *Leguira*, a town of Terra Firma, on the Caracoa coast. Its harbour is 212 miles E of Maracaibo, where, in the years 1739 and 1743, the British were twice repulsed, and lost some men in attacking this place. S lat. 10 39, W lon. 66 1.

Guildball, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on Connecticut river, and contains 296 inhabitants. It is opposite the mouth of Israel river.

Guilford, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania, having 1343 inhabitants.

Guilford, a township in Windham co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut river, and opposite to the mouth of Ashuelot river. It has Hinsdale on the S E, and the state of Massachusetts on the S, and contains 2256 inhabitants.

Guilford, a post town of Connecticut, in New Haven co. on the S side of Long I. Sound, about 18 miles E by S of New

Haven city. The township is large, and is divided into 5 parishes, and was settled in 1639. It was called *Menuncatuck* by the Indians. It has 3601 inhabitants.

Guilford Co. in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is bounded E by Orange, W by Rowan, S by Rockingham co. and N by Virginia. It is noted for the extensive and rich tracts called New Garden, Buffalo and Deep river lands. It contains 9442 inhabitants, inclusive of 905 slaves. Chief town, Martinville.

Guilford Court House. See *Martinville*. It is on the post road from Halifax to Salisbury, 48 miles S W of Hillsborough, and 51 eastward of Salisbury.

Guinet, or *Gwynned*, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, has 906 inhabitants.

Gulf of Florida, or *New Bahama Channel*, is bounded W by the peninsula of E. Florida, E by the Bahama islands. It is generally about 40 miles wide, and extends from the 25th to the 28th degree of N latitude.

Gulf Stream. This remarkable phenomenon is a current in the ocean, which runs along the coast, at unequal distances from Cape Florida to the Isle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs down through the Western islands; thence to the coast of Africa, and along that coast in a southern direction, till it arrives at, and supplies the place of those waters carried by the constant trade winds from the coast of Africa towards the W, thus producing a constant circulating current. This stream is about 75 miles from the shores of the southern states, and the distance increases as you proceed northward. The width of it is about 40 or 50 miles, widening towards the N. Its common rapidity is three miles an hour. A N E wind narrows the stream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coast. N W and W winds have a contrary effect. The Gulf Stream is supposed to be occasioned by the trade winds that are constantly driving the water to the westward, which being compressed in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a passage between Florida and the Bahama islands, and runs to the N E along the American coast. This hypothesis is confirmed by another fact: It is said that the water in the Gulf of Mexico is many yards higher than on the western side of the continent in the Pacific ocean. It is highly probable that the sand carried down by great rivers into bays, and the current

present out of these bays meeting with the Gulf Stream, by their eddies, have formed Nantucket Shoals, Cape Cod, George's Bank, the Island of Sable, &c. Skilful navigators, who have acquired a knowledge of the extent to which this stream reaches on the New England coast, have learnt, in their voyages from Europe to New England, New York, or Pennsylvania, to pass the banks of Newfoundland in about 44 or 45 N lat. to sail thence in a course between the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and the shoals and banks of Sable Island, George's Bank, and Nantucket, by which they make better and quicker voyages to America.

Gunpowder, a river of the western shore of Maryland, whose chief branches unite a little above Joppa, and empty into Chesapeake bay, about 12 miles above Patapsco river. It is navigable only a few miles, by reason of falls.

Gunpowder Neck, near the head of Chesapeake bay, is a curious peninsula formed by Gunpowder river and Bush river.

Gurnet, The. See *Duxborough*.

Guyborough, or *Manchester*, a township in Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto bay, 10 leagues N W of Cape Canso and 40 leagues eastward of Halifax, contained 250 families in 1783.

Gwillimbury Township, in the home district, U. Canada, lies on lake Simcoe, where Yonge street meets Hollands river.

Smyth.

H

HA Braga, formerly called *Fort Dauphin*, a fort in the island of Cuba.

Haeba, Rio de la, or *La Haeba*, a province, its chief town, and a river, in Terra Firma or Castile del Oro, in S. America. The province is surrounded on two sides by the ocean, viz. on the N and N W, and on the third eastward by the gulf of Venezuela. The town is situated at the mouth of the river, and on its W side, on a little hill about a mile from the sea. The soil about it is very rich, and abounds with productions common to the climate, also European plants and fruits; well supplied with salt springs, veins of gold, and some gems of great value. The harbour is none of the best, being exposed to the N winds. It is about 8 leagues from New Salamanca, and 18 from Cape Vela, N by E, and 246 miles E of Carthagena. Here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence ex-

presses are sent to all the settlements, to give them notice of it. In 1595 it was surprised and sacked by Sir Francis Drake. N lat. 11 30, W lon: 72.

Hackettstown, a small post town in Suffex co. N. Jersey, on the N W side of Musconegunk river. It is about 3 miles above the mineral spring near Roxbury, on the opposite side of the river, 22 miles W by N of Morristown, 16 S W by W of Suffex court house, and 120 N N E of Philadelphia.

Hackinsack, a river of N. Jersey, which rises in N. York, and runs a southerly course 4 or 5 miles W of Hudson river. It unites with Passaic river at the head of Newark bay, and is navigable about 15 miles.

Hackinsack, the chief and post town in Bergen co. N. Jersey, is situated near the W bank of the above river, 20 miles N W of N. York city. The inhabitants are mostly Dutch. The houses are chiefly built of stone, in the old Dutch taste. Here are 4 public buildings, a Dutch and Episcopal church, a court house, and a flourishing academy. The people, who are mostly farmers, carry their produce to N. York.

Haddam, a post town of Connecticut, the second in rank in Middlesex co. on the W side of Connecticut river, 18 or 20 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles S E of the city of Middletown, containing 2307 inhabitants. This township, including East Haddam, on the opposite side of the river, was purchased of the Indians, May 20th, 1662. A spot in East Haddam was famous for Indian *Parvarus*, and was subject for many years to earthquakes and various noises, which the first settlers attributed to these *Parvarus*. An old Indian being asked what was the reason of such noises in this place? answered, "The Indian's God was very angry because the Englishmen's God came here." These noises are now frequently heard.

Haddonfield, a small post town in Gloucester co. N. Jersey, 9 miles S E by E of Philadelphia, and 17 from Burlington.

Hadley, a pleasant post town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, lying on the E side of Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, 20 miles N of Springfield, and 97 W of Boston. The town consists of twolong spacious streets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river. The township contains 1073 inhabitants.

Hagarstown, now called *Elizabeth Town*: which see. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and has between

between 2 and 300 houses. It is situated in Washington co. Maryland; is a post town, 26 miles N W of Fredericktown, 73 N W by W of Baltimore, and 22 S by W of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania.

Halbut Point, the N E point of Cape Anne, in Massachusetts.

Halesburg, a post town, Lunenburg co. Virginia, 235 miles from Washington.

Half Moon, an extensive township in Albany co. N. York. It contains 3851 inhabitants. *Waterford*, a neat, compact, thriving village, of about 80 or 100 houses, 2 miles E N E of the Cohoez, and 12 miles N of Albany, on the N bank of the most northerly branch of Mohawk river, and on the W bank of the Hudson, is situated in this township.

Halldiman Cove, in U. Canada, is a little to the eastward of Kingstown harbour, and made by the points Frederick and Henry. On the W side of the Cove is the king's dockyard, and provisions, stores, wharf, &c.

Smyth.

Halldiman Township, in the co. of Northumberland, U. Canada, lies to the W of Cramahe, and fronts lake Ontario. *Smyth.*

Halifax, a co. in the eastern part of the British province of Nova Scotia. It contains Londonderry, Truro, Onslow, Colchester, Lawrence, Southampton, Canso, and Timmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly Irish, Scotch and New Englanders. It has numerous bays, and rivers; the chief of the latter are Shabennacadie, which is a boatable river, the Petitcodiac, Memramcook, &c. See *Nova Scotia*.

Halifax, the capital of the province of Nova Scotia, in the co. of its name, was settled by a number of British subjects in 1749. It is situated on a spacious and commodious bay or harbour, called Chebucto, of a bold and easy entrance, where a thousand of the largest ships might ride with great convenience and safety. The town is built on the W side of the harbour, on the declivity of a commanding hill, whose summit is 236 feet perpendicular from the level of the sea. The town is laid out into oblong squares; the streets parallel and at right angles. The town and suburbs are about two miles in length; and the general width a quarter of a mile. It contained, in 1793, about 4000 inhabitants and 700 houses. At the northern extremity of the town, is the king's naval yard, completely built and supplied with stores of every kind

for the royal navy. The harbour of Halifax is reckoned inferior to no place in British America for the seat of government, being open and accessible at all seasons of the year, when almost all other harbours in these provinces are locked up with ice: also from its entrance, situation and its proximity to the bay of Fundy, and principal interior settlements of the province. This city lying on the S coast of Nova Scotia, has communication with Pictou, 68 miles to the N E on the gulf of St. Lawrence, by a good cart road, finished in 1792. It is 12 miles northerly of Cape Sambro, which forms in part the entrance of the bay; 27 S easterly of Windsor, 40 N by E of Truro, 80 N E by E of Annapolis on the bay of Fundy, and 157 S E of St. Ann, in N. Brunswick, measuring in a straight line: N lat. 44 40, W lon. 63 15.

Halifax, a fort in the town of Winslow, in Kennebeck co. Maine, erected by order of Governor Shirley, in 1754. It stands on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebasticook with the Kennebeck, 30 miles below Sandy R.

Halifax, a township in Windham co. Vermont, 23 miles E by S of Bennington, has Marlborough on the N, and the Massachusetts line S. It contains 1600 inhabitants.

Halifax, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 35 miles S E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 642 inhabitants.

Halifax, a village on the E side of Susquehannah R. in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, 13 miles N of Harrisburg. Here is a post office.

Halifax, one of the middle districts of N. Carolina, bounded N by the state of Virginia, E by Edenton district, W by Hillsborough, and S by Newbern. It is divided into 7 counties, viz. Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, which contains 69,136 inhabitants, including 31,445 slaves. Beside smaller streams, the Roanoke passes through this district in a S E course, and the Pamlico has its source in it. Chief town, Halifax. The soil is productive, and the people live in ease and plenty; but almost half of them are slaves.

Halifax, a co. of the above district, bounded N by Northampton, S by Edgecomb, E by Bertie, and W by Warren. It contains 13,563 inhabitants, of whom 7020 or more than half are in slavery. Chief town, Halifax.

Halifax,

Halifax, the chief and post town of the above co. is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Roanoke, about six miles below the falls, regularly laid out, and beside dwelling houses, has a court house and gaol. It is 36 miles N of Tarborough, 28 miles from Greenville court house, 147 N E of Fayetteville, 75 S by W of Petersburg, Virginia, and 383 S W by S of Philadelphia. N lat. 36 13.

Halifax, a co. in Virginia, bordering on the state of N. Carolina. It is about 42 miles long and 39 broad, and contains 11,466 free inhabitants, and 7911 slaves. A post office is kept at the court house, 414 miles from Philadelphia.

Hallam, a township in York co. Pennsylvania, has 1000 inhabitants.

Hallowell, a flourishing post town, Maine, Kennebeck co. situated in N lat. 44 16, at the head of the tide waters on the W side of Kennebeck R. An academy is established here with a considerable fund in lands. The court house is 12 miles S by W of Vassalborough, 30 N by W of Wiscasset, 40 N E of New Gloucester, and 195 N by E of Boston. *Hallowell Hook* lies on the same side of the river, three miles below the town, and five N of Pittston. The whole township, which is intersected nearly in its center by Kennebeck river, contains 1364 inhabitants.

Hallowell Township, in the co. of Prince Edward, U. Canada, lies at the southern part of the co. open to lake Ontario.

Smyth.

Hambato, a principal assiento, or jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru. It is situated in 1 41 S lat. and 12 miles W of the city of Quito; and has 6 small villages in its dependence. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in weaving stuffs, and in knitting.

Hamburg, a small post town of N. Jersey, 18 miles from Goshen in N. York, and 20 from Newtown or Suffex court house.

Hamburg, a handsome post town in Berke's co. Pennsylvania, on the E side of Schuylkill. Here are about 50 or 60 houses, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 18 miles N by W of Reading, and 70 N N W of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 34, W lon. 76.

Hamden, a town in Hancock co. Maine, on the W side of Penobscot river, opposite Orrington, and has Bangor on the N. The river is navigable to this town for vessels of any size. It is a thriving place of considerable trade, 32 miles northerly

from Castine, and about 40 N E from Wiscasset.

Hamden, a township in New Haven co. Connecticut, about eight miles N of New Haven. It has 1482 inhabitants.

Hamilton, a post town of Essex co. Massachusetts, 4 miles S of Ipswich, 26 N E from Boston, 506 N E from Washington, containing 749 inhabitants.

Hamilton, a cape on the N end of Newfoundland Island.

Hamilton. There are three townships of this name in Pennsylvania; one in each of the counties of York, Franklin, and Northampton.

Hamilton, a settlement in Vermont, on the Canada line.

Hamilton, a post town in Chenango co. N. York, 20 miles S of old Fort Schuyler, a level township of good land, fast settling. Oriske or Olhiske creek, a water of Mohawk, and Chemung, a water of Susquehannah, rise in this township. It has 2673 inhabitants.

Hamilton, a town in Albany co. N. York, and has its present name in honor of that great patron of American manufactures, Alexander Hamilton, Esq. late secretary of the treasury of the United States. It lies 10 miles W of Albany, 2 miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the most decisive efforts of private enterprise in the manufacturing line, yet exhibited in the United States. The glass manufactory is now so well established, and so happily situated for the supply of the northern and western parts of the state of N. York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expensive exertions. The glass is in good reputation. Here are two glass houses, and various other buildings, curious hydraulic works to save manual labour, by the help of machinery. A copious stream runs through the heart of the settlement which lies high; and being surrounded by pine plains, the air is highly salubrious. The great Schoharie road traverses the settlement. Here are a spacious school house, and a church of an octagon form. In the neighbourhood of these glass works, a block was cut out of an ancient tree, not many years ago, containing evident marks of an axe or some edge tool, made 185 years ago, determined according to the usual and certain mode of ascertaining the age of trees. The block is preserved in Albany as a curiosity. Henry Hudson ascended the river which

which bears his name, as high as Albany, in the autumn of 1609, 194 years ago, and these marks were probably made by some of his men.

Hamilton Ford, lies near the mouth of Bullock's creek in N. Carolina. This was the rout pursued by Tarleton, after his defeat at Cowpens, in January, 1781.

Hamilton Ban, a township of Adams co. Pennsylvania. On the E side of South mountain, in the W part of the town, are found gold, silver, copper and iron.

Hamilton District, in the state of Tennessee, so called in honor of Alexander Hamilton, Esq. is situated on the waters of the Holston and Clinch; bounded S by Tennessee R. and separated from Merb district on the W by an uninhabited country. It contains the counties of Knox, Jefferson, Blount, Sevier, Grainger, and Cocke, and has 37,836 inhabitants, 2996 are slaves.

Hamilton, a county in Ohio state, erected Jan. 2, 1790, "beginning on the bank of the Ohio R. at the confluence of the Little Miami; and down the said Ohio R. to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the Standing Stone, Forks, or branch of said river; and thence with a line to be drawn due E to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami R. to the place of beginning." It contains 14,692 inhabitants.

Hamilton, Fort, stands on the E side of the Great Miami, in the state of Ohio; 25 miles S of Fort St. Clair, and 25 N of Cincinnati. It is a stockaded fort, capable of containing 200 men. The situation is as advantageous for defence as pleasing to the eye. It is built upon a narrow neck of land, commanding the Miami on the N W, and a prairie and sheet of water on the N E, about a mile wide, and 2½ miles long. The soil near it is rich; and forage may be obtained by repeated mowings of natural grass.

Hamilton, a port in the Bermuda Islands.

Hamilton Township, in the county of Northumberland, U. Canada, lies to the westward of Haldimand, having lake Ontario in front, and Rice lake in the rear.

Smyth.

Hammel's Town, in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, 5 miles from Susquehanna R. and 85 from Philadelphia. It contains a German church, and about 35 dwelling houses.

Hampden, a post town, Hancock co. Maine, 754 miles N E from Washington.

Hampden Sydney College. See *Prince Edward County, Virginia*.

Hampshire, an extensive, populous and wealthy county in Massachusetts, made a shire in 1662. It is in many parts mountainous and hilly, and extends across the state from N to S; bounded N by the states of N. Hampshire and Vermont, S by the state of Connecticut, E by Worcester co. and W by Berkshire. It contains 62 townships, and 72,432 inhabitants. Its principal towns lie on both sides of Connecticut river, which intersects it from N to S. These are Springfield, West Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield. It is one of the most fertile and populous counties in the state, and produces the necessaries of life, and some of its luxuries in great plenty. In Leveret a copper mine has been discovered, and black lead in several other places.

Hampshire, a county in Virginia, bounded N and N W by the Potowmack river, which divides it from the state of Maryland. It is about 60 miles long and 50 broad, and contains 7310 free inhabitants, and 587 slaves. It is well watered by Potowmack and its S branch. Iron ore and coals have been discovered on the banks of this river. Chief town, Romney.

Hampstead, a town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, about 34 miles W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1749, and contained, in 1775, 768 inhabitants, in 1790, 724, and in 1800, 790.

Hampstead, a village in Georgia, about 4 miles from Savannah, and about a mile from another village called Highgate. The inhabitants are gardeners, and supply the town with greens, pot herbs, roots, &c.

Hampton, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, 8 miles N E of Windham. Inhabitants 1379.

Hampton, East, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, S of Northampton, containing 586 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1785.

Hampton, East, on the E end of Long I. N. York, a half shire town of Suffolk co. It has 1549 inhabitants; and in it is Clinton Academy, which in 1795 had 92 students.

Hampton, (*Winnicowett* of the Indians) a township on the seacoast of N. Hampshire, on the eastern side of Rockingham county. It was settled under Massachusetts, and incorporated in 1638. In 1775 it contained 862 inhabitants, in 1790, 853, and in 1800, 875. It is 12 or 14 miles S by W of Portsmouth, and 8 S E of Exeter. In 1791, a canal was cut through the marshes in this town, which opens an inland navigation

igation from Hampton through Salisbury into Merrimack river, for about 8 miles; loaded boats may pass through it with ease and safety.

Hampton Falls, a small town taken from the above town, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Newburyport, six miles S E of the former, and 8 N of the latter. In 1775 it contained 645, in 1790 541, and in 1800 519 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1712.

Hampton, a township in the northern part of Washington co. N. York, having Skeensborough on the W. It has 700 inhabitants.

Hampton, the capital of Elizabeth co. in Virginia, also a port of entry and post town, situated at the head of a bay which runs up N from the mouth of James R. called *Hampton Road*, 5 miles N W of Point Comfort. It contains about 30 houses, an Episcopal church, a court house and gaol. The value of its exports of grain, lumber, slaves, &c. amounted to 41,997 dollars in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794. This town was anciently called *Kecoughton* by the Indians. It is 18 miles N of Norfolk, 22 S E of York Town, 93 E S E of Richmond, and 205 W by S of Philadelphia.

Hamstead, or *Hemstead*, North and South, in Queens co. Long Island, N. York, 23 miles E of N. York city. A post office is kept at Herrick's, in N. Hamstead.

Hamstead Plain. See *Long Island*.

Hamstead, a town in Rockland co. N. York, W of Hudson river, between Haverstraw on the N, and the Jersey line S. It has 1981 inhabitants.

Hancock's Harbour, called by the Indians *Clioquot*, is situated about 20 leagues E S E of Nootka, in N lat. 48 30, W lon. from Greenwich 125 26. The entrance of this harbour is about 5 miles in length, and has good anchorage; about it are scattered a number of islands, and several sand banks or spits. It has also a number of fine coves. The land round the harbour is generally uneven, rocky and mountainous; covered however with pine, fir, spruce, cedar, hemlock, cypress and other trees of a remarkable size. The climate here is much milder than in the same latitude on the eastern side of the continent; the frost in winter being seldom so severe as to prevent vegetation. An easterly wind is considered here as a prognostic of a storm, and W winds bring fair weather. Deer, racoons, wolves, bears, squirrels, martins, land otters, beaver and wild cats are the animals which inhabit the forests.

The amphibious animals are the common seal, and the sea otter. The skin of the latter is very valuable. The inhabitants are said to be cannibals. This and other places of the same name have their appellation in honor of the late Governor Hancock, of Massachusetts.

Hancock, a river of Washington island, on the N W coast of N. America, called *Masheet* by the Indians, discovered by Captain Crowell in 1791. It empties into the sea from the N end of the largest island. At its mouth it is nearly 2 and an half nautical miles wide; and a considerable size 10 miles up. It has at its mouth five fathoms water, gradually increasing in breadth; and for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles up, to Goose Island, has not less than 10 fathoms. Captain Ingraham examined it about 12 miles; but by the information of the natives, he judged that it communicates with Skitiki's Bay, or near it, on the E side of the islands. It is by far the most eligible for a new settlement, of any place the Captain had seen on the coast. The land is low and apparently very fertile: and the river abounds with salmon. Were a good house erected on some of the pleasant spots; it would have every appearance of being long settled. Beautiful bushes and grass occupy the skirts of the woods. The mouth of the river is in N lat. 54 7, W lon. 131 54.

Hancock, a township in Addison co. Vermont. It has 149 inhabitants.

Hancock, a large maritime co. Maine, bounded N by L. Canada, S by the ocean, E by Washington co. and W by Lincoln and Kennebeck counties. It is 190 miles long from N to S, and nearly 60 broad, intersected by Penobscot river. It contains the following townships, beside 15 plantations; towns E side Penobscot R. Castine, Blue Hill, Buckstown, Eden, Mount Desert, Goldboro', Penobscot, Orrington, Sedgwick, Sullivan, Trenton, Ellsworth, Orland; towns W side Penobscot R. Belfast, Bangor, Canaan, Frankfort, Hampden, Northport, Prospect, Surry; Islands in the bay, Islesboro, Deer Isle, Vinalhaven. The number of inhabitants is 16,316. It is remarkably well watered by Penobscot river and its branches, Union river, and other smaller streams. The northern part of the county sends its waters in one stream from numerous branches, in a N E course to St. John's river. On the sea-coast are many harbours and inlets, hid by a multitude of fertile islands; the largest of these in a S W direction from Goldboro',

borough, are Mount Desert, Swan Isles, Vinalhaven, Haut Isle, Deer, and Islesborough; all situated in Penobscot Bay. Great part of the county is yet unsettled. The towns along the seacoast, and on the banks of Penobscot and Union rivers, are the most fertile and populous. Castine is the shire town. See *Maine* and *Penobscot*.

Hancock, (now *Clinton*), a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, embosomed by the Kennebeck and Sebasticook rivers.

Hancock, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, situated between two western branches of Contoocook river, 14 miles E of Keene, and between 60 and 70 W by S of Portsmouth. It was incorporated 1779, and contains 1120 inhabitants.

Hancock, a long, narrow and mountainous township on the N. York line, in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having on the E Lanefborough, and Pittsfield S E. It was incorporated in 1776, has 1187 inhabitants.

Hancock, a small post town of Maryland, in Washington co. on the N bank of Patowmack river, between Conoloway and Little Conoloway creeks, about 25 miles S E of Bedford in Pennsylvania, and 119 N W of Baltimore.

Hancock, a co. in the upper district of Georgia. It contains 14,456 inhabitants, of whom 4835 are slaves.

Hannab Bay House, a factory of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the S end of James' Bay in N. America, and on the eastern side of Harricanaw river, 45 miles E by S of Moose Fort, and 18 below a house on the same river.

Hannab's Town, in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, 4 miles N N E of Greensburg, and on the road from Bedford to Pittsburg; 54 miles N W by W of the former, and 26 E of the latter.

Hannibal, a military township in N. York, on lake Ontario, 10 miles S by W of Fort Oswego.

Hanover, a bay in the sea of Honduras, on the E side of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Honde. The tract of land between the river Honde and the Balize was ceded by the Spanish king to the king of G. Britain, at the peace of 1783, for the purpose of cutting and carrying away logwood. See *Babia de Cbetumal*.

Hanover, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania. Also a township in Washington co. E. and W. Hanover, are two townships in Dauphine county in the same state.

Hanover, or *M'Allister's Town*, a post town in York co. Pennsylvania, between Cadorus creek, and a branch of Little Conewago, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 160 dwelling houses, a German Lutheran and German Calvinist church. It is 7 miles N of the Maryland line, 18 miles S W of York, and 106 W by S of Philadelphia.

Hanover, a post town in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 25 miles S E of Boston; was incorporated in 1727 and contains 958 inhabitants.

Hanover, a post town of N. Hampshire, situated on the E side of Connecticut river in Grafton co. *Dartmouth College*, in this town, is situated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile from the river, in 43 43 N lat. and in 72 14 W lon. from Greenwich. It derives its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors, and was founded in the year 1769 by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock. The funds of the college consist chiefly of lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value in proportion to the growth of the country; 1200 acres lie contiguous to the college; and are capable of the best improvement; 12,000 lie in Vermont. A tract of 8 miles square was granted by the assembly of N. Hampshire in 1789. The revenue of the college, arising from the lands, in 1793, amounted annually to £.140. By contracts then made, they would amount, in 4 years after to £.450; and in 12 years to £.650. The income from tuition is about £.600 per annum. The number of under graduates is, on an average, from 150 to 180. A grammar school of about 50 or 60 scholars is annexed to the college. The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a president, who is also professor of history, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and a professor of medicine and chemistry, and one tutor. The college is furnished with a handsome library, and a philosophical apparatus, tolerably complete. A new college edifice of wood, 150 by 50 feet, and three stories high, was erected in 1786, containing 36 rooms for students. Its situation is elevated, healthful and pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect to the W. There are three other public buildings, belonging to the college, and a handsome congregational meeting house has lately been erected, in which the commencement exercises are exhibited.

ited. It has 1912 inhabitants. It is 32 miles N of Charlestown, 115 N W by W of Portsmouth, 138 N W of Boston, 378 N E by N of Philadelphia, and 541 N E from Washington.

Hanover, a township in Morris co. N. Jersey. In a ridge of hills in this township are a number of wells, 40 miles from the sea in a straight line, which regularly ebb and flow about 6 feet twice in every 24 hours. It is about 16 miles N W of Elizabeth Town, and joins upon Morristown.

Hanover, a co. of Virginia, lying between Pamunky and Chickahominy rivers. Its length is about 48 miles and its breadth 22; and contains 6211 free inhabitants, and 8192 slaves. It abounds with limestone.

Hanover, a small post town of Virginia, of the above co. on the W side of the Pamunky. It is 6 miles from New Castle, 22 N E by E of Richmond, and 110 N N W of Washington city.

Hants, a co. of Nova Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport; several valuable tracts remain unsettled. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between Windsor and Newport, and has settlements on it at small distances. The county is about 20 miles square, and is well watered. The rivers St. Croix, Kenetcoot, and Cocmiguen empty into the Avon, and are all navigable except the last. The Cacaguet and Cobeguit are navigable 40 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

Hapae, four small islands among the Friendly Isles, in the S. Sea.

Hardin, a co. in the state of Kentucky, bounded N E by Washington and Lincoln, N W and W by Nelson and Greene, and S E by Logan counties. It contains 3597 inhabitants, 310 being slaves. At the court house is a post office, 659 miles W by S from Washington.

Hardwick, a township in Caledonia co. in Vermont, having 260 inhabitants.

Hardwick, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 25 miles N W of Worcester, and 70 S W of Boston. It is separated from New Braintree and Ware by Ware river. There are within this town 245 houses, 1727 inhabitants.

Hardwick, a township in Suffex co. N. Jersey, 10 miles S W of Newton.

Hardwick, a small town of Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeeche river, and about 18 miles S by W of Savannah. It is a port of entry.

Hardy, a co. of Virginia, bounded N by Hampshire. It is about 60 miles long, and 40 in breadth, and contains 6004 free inhabitants, and 623 slaves. Chief town, Moorfield.

Hardystown, a township in Suffex co. N. Jersey, containing in 1790, 2393 inhabitants.

Hare Bay, a large bay on the E coast of Newfoundland.

Hare Indians, inhabit near M'Kenzie's river in the N W part of N. America.

Harford Co. in Maryland, is bounded N. by York co. Pennsylvania; E by Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay. The chief waters within the county are Bush river and Deer creek; on which are 16 mills of different kinds. On the former and its branches are the towns of Harford, Abington, Coopstown, and Belle Air. The other towns are Havre de Grats at the mouth of Susquehanna, and Joppa below the forks of Gunpowder. It contains 17,626 inhabitants, including 4264 slaves. Chief town, Belle Air.

Harford, a post town in Harford co. Maryland, lies at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, between Binams and James's runs; the former separating it from Abington. It has few houses, and is falling to decay since the courts of justice have been removed to Belle Air. It is 9 miles S E of Belle Air, and 25 N E by E of Baltimore.

Harlem, a township in Kennebeck co. Maine, incorporated in 1796. It was formerly called *Jones's Plantation*. It is 19 miles N E of Hallowell, 47 from Pownalborough, and 213 N E by N of Boston, and has 262 inhabitants.

Harlem, or *E. River*, a river which connects L. Island Sound with Hudson river, and forms York Island.

Harlem, a division of N. York co. in the northern part of York Island, which contained in 1790, 803 inhabitants. The village of its name stands 9 miles northerly of N. York city, and 4 S W of W. Chester, opposite to the W end of Hell Gate.

Harman's Station, in Kentucky, is a fort on the E side of the W. branch of Big Sandy river. On the opposite side of this branch is the Great Salt Spring. Harman's Station is about 20 miles S of Vancouver's fort.

Harmar, a well constructed fort in the N. W. Territory, situated at the mouth of the Muskingum. It had in 1796, 5 bastions, and 3 cannon mounted, and was garrisoned

garrisoned by 4 companies. It is conveniently situated to reinforce any of the posts up or down the river Ohio. The place is remarkably healthy.

Harmony, a township in Kennebeck co. near Cornville; incorporated 1803.

Harmony, a village in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, close on the line of N. York on the N side of Starucca creek, a water of the E branch of Susquehanna river. Between this and Stockport on Delaware river, distant 18 miles E S E, there is a portage. It is about 140 miles N by W of Philadelphia, and 130 N W of N. York. N. lat. 41 58.

Harpath, a small boatable river in Tennessee, which, after a N N W course of about 40 miles, falls into Cumberland river, 19 miles N W of Nashville.

Harper's Ferry, Berkley co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 65 miles from Washington. Here is also an armoury belonging to the United States, at which muskets and bayonets are manufactured.

Harpersfield, a post town in Delaware co. in N. York, bounded S W by Unadilla township, and 32 miles S E of Cooperstown. Through this town runs the great post road from Hudson to Williamsburgh, 62 miles W of Hudson city. It contains 1013 inhabitants.

Harple, or *Marple*, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, has 761 inhabitants.

Harpswell, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, incorporated in 1758, and contains 1049 inhabitants. It is bounded easterly by Georgetown; from which it is separated by a navigable river. The people here have opened a communication by a canal between the waters of Kennebeck river and those of Casco Bay, through the arm of the sea called Stevens's river. The point called Merryconeg, projecting itself into the bay together with the island Sebasteconeg, and several other small islands, are incorporated and form this township. The waters round this island extend to within two miles of the waters of the Kennebeck, and thus form what is called Small Point.

Harrington, a town in Washington co. Maine, at the head of Narraguagus bay. It has 298 inhabitants. See *Narraguagus*.

Harrington, a township in Bergen co. N. Jersey.

Harrisburg, originally *Louisburgh*, a post town, and the capital of Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, is situated on the N E bank of Susquehanna river. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 400 houses; of

which several are neat and convenient; some of brick and others of stone; a stone gaol, a German church, and a court house. The court house is 91 feet in front, and 50 feet deep, with a cupola and bell. Immense quantities of lumber are annually brought here from the country above, and there are considerable quantities of leather, hats, and nails manufactured. It has 1472 inhabitants, and is 107 miles W N W of Philadelphia, 53 W S W of Reading, and 17 E N E of Carlisle. N. lat. 40 16.

Harrison, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, containing 856 inhabitants.

Harrison, a co. in the western part of Virginia, bounded N by Ohio co. N E by Monongalia, S by Greenbrier, and S W by Kenhawa. Its length is about 120 miles, its breadth 80; and the number of inhabitants 4603 free and 245 slaves. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Harrison, a co. in the N E part of the state of Kentucky, N of Bourbon. It is well watered by the S. fork of Licking and several other streams. It contains 4263 inhabitants. Chief town, Cynthiana.

Harrisonburgh. See *Rockingham*.

Harrodsburg, or *Harrodsboron*, a post town in Mercer co. Kentucky, at the head of Salt river, which contains about 20 houses, and is 10 miles S W of Danville, 30 S by W of Frankfort, and 825 S W of Philadelphia.

Harbin's Island, near the entrance of the river, St. Clair, in lake St. Clair, E of Thompson's Island; it contains 300 acres of land fit for culture; the other parts of it are meadow and marsh.

Hartford, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, on Connecticut river, opposite the town of Lebanon, in N. Hampshire. It contains 1594 inhabitants.

Hartford, a post town, in Ontario co. on the E bank of Genesee river, N. York, 40 miles W of Geneva, and 67 S E by E of Fort Niagara, has 535 inhabitants.

Hartford, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, bounded by Livermore on the E, and Sumner on the W, has 243 inhabitants.

Hartford, a fertile and populous, though hilly co. in Connecticut, bounded N by the state of Massachusetts; S by part of Middlesex and N. Haven counties; E by Tolland, and W by Litchfield co. It is about 34 miles from N to S, and its greatest breadth from E to W is 30 miles. It is divided into 15 townships, and contains

22,147 inhabitants. Chief town, Hartford.

Hartford City, the capital of Connecticut, lies on the W bank of Connecticut river, in the county and township of its own name, 50 miles northwesterly from the mouth of the river, at Saybrook Bar, in L. Island Sound; and thus far the tide flows. The township is 6 miles square, bounded N by Windsor, NE by E. Windsor, W by Farmington, E by E. Hartford, SE by Glastonbury and S by Wethersfield. The town is divided by a small stream called Little R. with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the town. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Its buildings are an elegant state house, 2 churches for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and between 4 and 500 dwelling houses; a number of which are handsomely built with brick. The number of inhabitants are 5347. A bank was incorporated in 1792, with 100,000 dollars capital, number of shares 250. The corporation have the power to extend their capital to 500,000 dollars. A woollen manufactory was established here and encouraged by the state, but has not succeeded. The town is advantageously situated for trade, has a fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, flourishing, commercial town. It was first settled in the year 1636, by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker, who, with their adherents, removed from Massachusetts. The Dutch had then a trading house at the confluence of Mill and Connecticut rivers. They soon relinquished the settlement, and their lands were confiscated by a commission from the Commonwealth of England in 1653. A point of land, which formed part of their possessions, is still called Dutch Point. It is 40 miles NE by N of N. Haven, 55 NW of N. London, 124 S W of Boston, 128 NE of N. York, 223 N E of Philadelphia, 502 from Richmond, 376 from Washington city, 1044 from Augusta, and 1018 from Frankfort in Kentucky. N lat. 41 44, W lon. 72 50.

Hartford, a co. of Maryland. See *Hartford*.

Hartford, a post town, Ohio co. Kentucky, 736 miles from Washington, has 56 inhabitants.

Hartland, a township of Connecticut, the N easternmost in Litchfield co. It has 1318 inhabitants.

Hartland, a post town in Windsor co.

Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut river, 11 miles below the 15 mile Falls, has 1960 inhabitants.

Harvard, a township in the eastern part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, 23 miles NE of Worcester, and 35 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1732, by this name, in honor of the founder of Harvard University in Cambridge. It has 1400 inhabitants.

Harvard University. See *Cambridge*.

Harwich, a post town on Cape Cod, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, lying between Yarmouth and Chatham, about 88 miles SE of Boston, containing 2857 inhabitants. It extends quite across the cape, which is here about 6 miles over. Their marine business lies chiefly in the fishery. The remains of the Indians of this township are only 6 or 7 souls. They live at *Potanumaquut*.

Harwich, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, containing 153 inhabitants, watered by Otter creek and one of its branches.

Harwington, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles E of Litchfield, and 24 W by N of Hartford. It has 1431 inhabitants.

Harwich Township, in the western district, U. Canada, lies to the W of Howard, having lake Erie on the S, and the river Thames on the N.

Hastings Co. in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Lenox; on the S by the bay of Quinte, until it meets a boundary on the easternmost shore of the river Trent; thence along that river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession; thence by a line running N 16° W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the N westernmost boundary of the county of Addington. The county comprehends all the islands near it, in the bay of Quinte and river Trent. The greater part of the county fronts the bay of Quinte.

Smyth.

Hatborough, or *Hatfield*, a town in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, on the NE side of Pannepack creek, which runs into Delaware R. about 5 miles above Frankfort. It contains about 20 houses, and has a library of more than 1000 volumes, and 520 inhabitants.

Hatcha Cones. See *Pearl River*.

Hatchi. See *Pearl River*.

Hatchy, a navigable river in the state of Tennessee, runs westerly into the Mississippi, about 19 miles N of Wolf river, and is about

about 80 yards wide 7 miles from its mouth.

Hatfield, a very pleasant town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, situated on the W bank of a bend of Connecticut river, where it is 80 rods wide, 5 miles N of Northampton, and 100 W of Boston. It lies chiefly on one street, and contains 103 houses, and 809 inhabitants. Here are two ferries on Connecticut river; the one to Hadley, the other to Amherst. N of the ferry to Amherst, the river meets with a bed of rocks, which lessens its breadth 20 or 30 rods; no fall, but a large eddy at high water.

Hatley, a township in L. Canada, having Stanstead S, the northern fork of L. Memphremagog W, and Ascot N; containing about 300 souls. Lake Timicobi is in this township.

Hatteras, is the most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of N. America. This point extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina, in 35 15 N lat. The water is very shoal at a great distance from the cape, which is remarkable for sudden squalls of wind, and for the most severe storms of thunder, lightning and rain, which happen almost every day, during one half the year. At the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's approaching this coast, the shoals in the vicinity of Hatteras were found so dangerous, so extensive, and so shallow, many of them covered with not more than 5 or 6 feet water, that no vessels, in that latitude, ventured within 7 leagues of the land. At present the out shoals, which lie about 14 miles S W of the cape, are but of 5 or 6 acres extent, and where they are really dangerous to vessels of moderate draught, not above half that extent. On the shoalest part of these is about 10 feet at low water; and here, at times, the ocean breaks in a tremendous manner, spouting, as it were, to the clouds, from the violent agitation of the Gulf Stream, which touches the eastern edge of the banks, from which the declivity is sudden, that is to say, from 10 fathoms to no soundings. On the spot above mentioned, which is firm sand, it has been the lot of many a good vessel to strike, in a gale of wind, and go to pieces. In moderate weather, however, these shoals may be passed over, if necessary, at full tide, without much danger, by vessels not drawing more than 8, 9, or 10 feet water. From this bank, formerly of vast extent, and called the *Full Moon Shoal*, a ridge runs the whole distance to the cape about a N W course,

is about half a mile wide, and at low water has generally 10, 11, and 12 feet water. There are gaps at equal intervals, affording channels of about 15 or 16 feet water. The most noted of these is about a mile and a half from the land, and is at least two miles and a half wide, and might at full sea be safely passed by the largest ships; but is rarely used except by coasting vessels. It may be easily known by a range of breakers always seen on the W side, and a breaker head or two on the eastern side; which, however are not so constant, only appearing when the sea is considerably agitated. A little N of the cape is good anchoring in 4 or 5 fathoms; and with the wind to the westward, a boat may land in safety, and even bring off casks of fresh water, plenty of which is to be found every where on the beach, by digging a foot or two, and putting a barrel into the sand.

Hatton's Ford, on Tugelo river, a village 16 miles from Pendleton court house, in S. Carolina, and 17 from Franklin courthouse, in Georgia.

Haut Isle, or *Isle of Holt*, is the southernmost of the large islands in Penobscot bay, in Lincoln co. Maine.

Havannah, a strongly fortified seaport town, on the northern side of the island of Cuba, capital of the island, 191 miles almost directly S of Cape Florida, and consequently commands the gulf of that name. Its great strength, importance, and happy situation, occasion it to be called the key of the W. Indies. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. The town, situated on the west side of the harbour, contains above 2000 houses, with a great number of rich churches and convents. It is a place of great commerce; the residence of the governor of the island, and other royal officers, the bishop of St. Jago, and most men of fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the British in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is 35 miles W of the town of Santa Cruz, and 54 miles from Cape Sed. N lat. 23 11, W lon. 82 13.

Haverford, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania, has 605 inhabitants.

Haverhill, a post town of N. Hampshire, and half shire town of Grafton co. situated on the E side of Connecticut river, in Lower Coos. It has between 40 and 50 compact houses, a well constructed court house, and a congregational church. This town was incorporated in 1763, and contains 805 inhabitants. In it is a bed of iron ore, which has yielded some profit to the proprietor, also a quarry of freestone, fit for hearths and chimney pieces. It has also a fulling mill, an oil mill, and many other excellent mill seats. It is opposite to Newbury in Vermont, 35 miles above Dartmouth college, 119 miles N W of Portsmouth.

Haverhill, a handsome post town of Massachusetts, in Essex co. situated on a declivity on the N side of Merrimack river, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting this town with Bradford, 650 feet long and 34 wide. It has 3 arches, of 180 feet each, supported by 3 handsome stone piers, 40 feet square; also a draw of 30 feet, over the channel of the river. Haverhill has a considerable inland trade, lying about 32 miles N by W of Boston, and 12 miles from Newburyport, at the mouth of the river, and about 28 S W of Portsmouth. It lies chiefly upon two streets; the principal of which runs parallel with the river. Vessels of 100 tons burden can go up to it. Travellers are struck with the pleasantness of the situation; and a number of neat and well finished houses give it an air of elegance. Here are 3 distilleries, one of which has lately undergone a laudable transmutation into a brewery. Some vessels are annually built here, and several are employed in the W. India trade. A manufactory of sailcloth was begun here in 1789, and is said to be in a promising way. The trade of the place, however, is considerably less than before the revolution. The whole township contains 330 houses, 2730 inhabitants, and 4 meeting houses, 1 for Baptists, and 3 for Congregationalists.

Haverstraw Bay, in Hudson river, 38 miles above N. York city, spreads 8 of Stony point, and before the town of its own name, is 10 miles long and about 3 wide.

Haverstraw, a township in Rockland co. N. York, on the W side of the above bay, 35 miles N of N. York city. It contains 1233 inhabitants.

Havre de Grace, or *Gras*, a post town and port of entry in Harford co. Mary-

land, on the W side of Susquehanna river, at its mouth in Chesapeake bay. It contains about 40 houses, 250 inhabitants, and is the port of entry for all the shores of Chesapeake bay above Turkey point. It is 6 miles W by S of Charleston in Cecil county, 37 N E of Baltimore, and 65 W S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 39 39.

Haw, a water of Cape Fear, which unites with Deep river. It may be rendered navigable for 50 miles. See *Saxapahaw River*.

Hawke, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, was incorporated in 1760, and contains 389 inhabitants.

Hawkesbury Township, in the county of Glengary, U. Canada, lies on the Ottawa river, adjoining L. Canada.

Hawkins, a county in Washington district, Tennessee, having 6563 inhabitants, inclusive of 811 slaves. Chief town, Rogersville. It is bounded N by Virginia, E by Washington and Sullivan counties. It is watered by the Holston and Clinch rivers.

Hawkins Court House, in Tennessee, is 25 miles from Freestone Gap, 72 from Abingdon, and 178 from Danville in Kentucky. Here is a post office.

Hawke's Bay, on the coast of W. Florida, westward of the mouth of Mobile bay, is between Pelican and Dauphin islands. There is a broad channel of 11 and 12 feet water, afterwards safe anchorage in 4 fathoms, good holding ground, and sheltered from most winds; on which account it is very convenient for small vessels.

Hawke's Harbour, is an arm of Igorna-choix bay, Newfoundland Island.

Hawley, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 120 miles W of Boston. It has 878 inhabitants. It is about 20 miles N W of Northampton.

Haw River, Orange co. N. Carolina. Here is a post office, 330 miles from Washington.

Hawsbill Mills, Shenandoah co. Virginia, where is a post office, 150 miles from Washington.

Haycocks, a small isle in Delaware river, about 7 miles below Easton, in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

Haye's Island, a small island of New South Wales formed by the rivers Nelson and Hayes. At the mouth of Nelson R. stands Fort York; which, as well as Nelson R. is called Bourbon by the French.

Haymarket, Prince William co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 38 miles from Washington.

Haywoodboro,

Haywoodboro, a post town, Chatham co. N. Carolina, 305 miles from Washington.

Hayne's Fort, Colonel, is situated in Nelson co. Kentucky, on the N side of Green river, 25 miles W of Craig's Fort, and 53 from the Ohio.

Head of Sassafras, Kent co. Maryland. Here is a post office, 109 miles from Washington.

Heath, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1785, and is 110 miles N W of Boston, and about 18 miles N N W of Northampton, and contains 604 inhabitants.

Hebron, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 281 inhabitants.

Hebron, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, on the N E side of Little Androscoggin, was incorporated in 1792; 35 miles N by W of Portland.

Hebron, a post town in Washington co. N. York, containing 2528 inhabitants.

Hebron, a post town in Tolland co. Connecticut, settled in 1704 from Northampton. Most of the lands were given by Joshua, sachem of the Mohegan tribe, in his last will and testament. It lies between Lebanon and Glastenbury, about 18 miles S E of Hartford, and 16 S of Tolland. It has 2266 inhabitants.

Hebron, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litiz, which is 70 miles northerly of Philadelphia. This settlement began in 1757.

Hector, a military township in N. York, on the E side of Seneca Lake near the Sand, having Ovid on the N, and Newton township on the S, and 29 miles S by W of the ferry on Cayuga Lake. It has a post office.

Heidelberg, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, begun in 1743; situated 24 miles from Litiz, which is in Warwick township, Lancaster co.

Heidelberg, a handsome town in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, containing about 200 houses and two German churches for Lutherans and Calvinists; one of the churches is a handsome stone building. It contains 1990 inhabitants. It is 33 miles E by N of Harrisburg, and 74 N W by W of Philadelphia. There are two other townships of this name in the state, the one in York co. the other in that of Northampton, having 1238 inhabitants.

Height of Land, a range of mountains which extend from S W to the N E, and separates the district of Maine from L. Canada, giving rise to many rivers which fall into St. Lawrence river, and others which fall into the Atlantic

Ocean. The principal growth between the Height of Land and St. Francis river is beech, maple, birch, hemlock and fir, very few white pines, and no oak of any fort. Some of the rivers have fine intervals.

Helena Island, St. on the coast of S. Carolina, with the main land on the N, forms St. Helena Sound, or entrance, and gives name to a parish in Beaufort district.

Helena Parish, St. in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, consists of a cluster of islands, on the S W side of St. Helena Island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal are St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and Hunting Islands. The Hunting Islands are 5 or 6 in number, bordering on the ocean, so called from the number of deer and other game found upon them. All these islands, and some others of less note belong to this parish. The produce of the islands is rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes; the cultivation of which, as well as in other parts of the state, is entirely carried on by slaves. Taxes paid by St. Helena parish £.1144 13 2. Chief town, Beaufort, on Port Royal island, which has 694 inhabitants. The other parts of the parish contain 2970 inhabitants.

Helena, St. a town on the coast of Florida, built by the Spaniards, and burnt by Sir Francis Drake in 1585.

Hell Gate, this celebrated strait is near the W end of L. Island Sound, opposite to Harlem in York Island, and about 8 miles N E of N. York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide. These whirlpools are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the passage, and a bed of rocks which extend quite across it; and not by the meeting of the tides from E to W, as has been conjectured, because they meet Frog's Point, several miles above. A skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden, with safety, through this strait, at high water with the tide, or at low water with a fair wind. There is a tradition among the Indians, that in some distant period, in former times, their ancestors could step from rock to rock, and cross this arm of the sea on foot at Hell Gate.

Hemlock, a lake in N. York state, 12 miles long, and 1 broad, in the Genessee country.

Hemlock, a stream which falls into Penobscot on its W side in Township No. 4, about 9 miles above the Great Falls.

Hempfield, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster co. the other in that of Westmoreland.

Hempstead, towns, in Queen and Rockland counties, N. York. See *Hampstead*.

Henderfon, the chief town of Montgomery co. N. Carolina, seated at the confluence of the Yadkin and Huarry rivers, which form the Great Pedee. It has a court house, 35 miles from Salisbury.

Henderfon's Grant, a tract 12 miles square, on the peninsula formed by the junction of Green river with the Ohio, in the state of Kentucky.

Henderfon, a co. of Kentucky which includes the greater part of the above grant, containing 1263 inhabitants, of whom 340 are slaves.

Henderfon, a post town of the above co. 786 miles from Washington.

Henderfontown, a post town, Montgomery co. N. Carolina, 455 miles from Washington.

Henderfonville, a post town, Nottoway co. Virginia, 204 miles from Washington.

Henderfonville, a post town, Sumner co. Tennessee, 720 miles from Washington.

Henley House, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the N bank of Albany river, in New South Wales, 150 miles S W of Albany Fort, and 110 N W by W of Brunswick House. N lat. 51 14 27, W lon. 85 5 54.

Henniker, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, about 12 miles W of Concord. In 1775, it contained 367, in 1790, 1127, and in 1800, 1476, inhabitants.

Henlopen, Cape, forms the S W side of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and Cape May the N E side, 28 miles apart. Cape Henlopen lies in N lat. 38 50, and in W lon. 75 26. There is a light house here, a few miles below the town of Lewis, of an octagon form, handsomely built of stone 115 feet high, and its foundation is nearly as much above the level of the sea. The lantern is between 7 and 8 feet square, lighted with 8 lamps, and may be seen in the night 10 leagues off at sea. Its annual expence is about £.650. There is a strong iron net work, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night. Yet so attractive is the light to the winged tribe, that shortly after its erection, 110 birds of different kinds were found dead one morning, and a duck, in particular flew against it with such force, as to penetrate through both the were and glass, and was found dead in the lantern. Since the above accident,

few similar ones have occurred, and the birds have become more wary. Vessels off Delaware, upon displaying a jack at the the foretopmast head, will be immediately furnished with a pilot. None, however, are to be depended upon, unless they are furnished with branches, and with a certificate from the board of wardens of Philadelphia.

Henrico, a co. of Virginia, about 30 miles long, and 7 broad, contains 4541 free inhabitants, and 4608 slaves. It is surrounded by Hanover, Charles City, and Goochland counties, and James river. A number of coal mines are in the co. and pits have been opened by many of the proprietors, and worked to considerable profit. The coals in several of the pits are found nearly 200 feet above the level of the river, and 3 or 4 feet below the surface of the ground. It is supposed that 500,000 bushels might be raised from one of these in a year. Chief town, Richmond.

Henriquelle, a remarkable salt pond in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, about 22 leagues in circuit. It is inhabited by lizards and alligators, and land tortoises, all of a large size. The water is deep, clear, bitter and salt, and has a disagreeable smell. Near the middle of this pond is an island about 2 leagues long, and a league wide, in which is a spring of fresh water, well stocked with *cabritoës*, and thence called *Cabrito island*. This pond is about 11 leagues E of Port au Prince.

Henry, a cape, the N eastern extremity of Princess Ann co. in Virginia, 12 miles S by W of Cape Charles in Northampton co. These capes form the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Cape Henry lies in N lat. 37, W lon. 76 16.

Henry, a fort in Pennsylvania, 8 miles N by W of Myer's Town, at the head of Tulpehocken creek, 32 N of Lancaster, and nearly 37 S E of Sunbury.

Henry, a mountainous and hilly co. of Virginia, bounded N by Franklin, S and S E by Patrick, S W by Grison, and N W and W by Montgomery. It is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and contains 3844 free inhabitants and 1415 slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Henry, a co. of Kentucky, containing 3258 inhabitants, 406 being slaves.

Hentionitan, an island in the N E part of Lake Huron.

Herkemer, a co. of N. York, divided into 8 townships, viz. German flats, Warren,

Warren, Frankfort, and Litchfield, formed out of *German flats* in Feb. 1796. Herkemer, Fairfield and Norway, formed out of *Fairfield*, Feb. 1796. Schuyler. This county contains 14,479 inhabitants. The height of land near the western part of this county is at fort Stanwix. Hence the streams flow in opposite directions, to the Hudson and Lake Ontario. Boats ascend the Mohawk, at fort Stanwix pass thro' the canal into Wood Creek, descend the stream into Oneida Lake, thence thro' Onondago and Oswego river into Lake Ontario. Two canals with locks are completed, one uniting the Mohawk and Wood Creek, and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length; the other at Little Falls is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long. When the canal at the mouth of the Mohawk is completed, the city of N. York will enjoy an inland navigation to Niagara, 520 miles without one carrying place.

Herkemer, a post and chief town of the above county, is situated on the N side of Mohawk R. The township includes the village called Little German Flats, and the celebrated plain called German Flats. The village contains a court house, gaol, a Dutch church, and about 40 dwelling houses, which last are very indifferent buildings. It is 80 miles N W by W of Albany, 16 S E of old Fort Schuyler, and 20 in a like direction from Whites town. In the midst of the flats is a shrub oak plain of 80 or 100 acres, barren and stony, of no use but for building lots. The township is named in honor of general Herkemer, who was mortally wounded in the late war. It contained in 1796, by the state census, 2073, and in 1800, 2534 inhabitants.

Hero, North, an island in Lake Champlain, is a township annexed to Chittenden co. in Vermont, and contained in 1790, 125 inhabitants. It is 13 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

Hero, South, an island in the same lake, belonging to Chittenden co. Vermont, is a township and port of entry, and contains 678 inhabitants. It is 14 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Numerous small isles surround the Heroes. This island produces good crops of wheat and other grain. In it is a quarry of bluish grey marble, which has the appearance of being a petrification of scallops, a species of shell common in the vicinity of the lake, together with the common earth of the shore, which is of a marley substance. South Hero was divided into 2 townships in 1798, the southernmost retains its original name, and the

northernmost that of *Middle Hero*, and contains 621 inhabitants.

Heron, Pass au, at the bay of Mobile, in W. Florida, is 18 miles E of Pascagoula R. and has 4 feet water; and from thence to the point which is on the E side of the bay of Mobile, in N lat. 30 17, is nearly 6 miles.

Herrick's, a place in N. Hampstead, Queens co. L. Island, in N. York, where a post office is established, 28 miles E of N. York city.

Herring Bay, lies on the W side of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, 26 miles S of Annapolis, and derives its name from the fish of its name which frequent it.

Herring Pond Indians. See *Sandwich*.

Hertford, a county of Edenton district, N. Carolina; bounded N by the state of Virginia, S by Bertie co. E by Chowan, and W by Northampton, and contains 6448 inhabitants, of whom 2733 are slaves. Chief town, Wynton.

Hertford, a post town of N. Carolina, in Edenton district, and capital of Gates co. situated on the W side of Perquimins R. It contains about 20 houses, a court house, and gaol, and is 18 miles N E of Edenton, and 38 S by W of Suffolk in Virginia.

Hervey's Isle, one of the new discovered islands, in the S. Sea, visited by captain Cook in 1778. S lat. 19 18, W lon. 159 6.

Heve, or *La Haive*, a port and cape on the S coast of Nova Scotia. Here the French built a fort, which was taken by the British with some loss of men in 1712.

Hias town, a village in Middlesex co. N. Jersey; 13 miles northeasterly of Trenton, and 17 S by W of Brunswick.

Hicksford, a post town, Greenville co. Virginia, 209 miles from Washington.

Hickman's, a settlement in Fayette co. Kentucky, on the N side of Kentucky R. 10 miles N of Danville and 22 S of Lexington.

High Island is situated in the N. W. Territory; in Plein R. the northern head water of the Illinois.

Highgate, a village in Georgia, about 4 miles from Savannah. See *Hampstead*.

Highgate, the N. westernmost township except Alburgh, in Vermont, in Franklin co. contains 324 inhabitants.

Highlands, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudson R. in the state of N. York, between 40 and 60 miles N of N. York city. The passage on the river through these Highlands, for the distance of about 18 miles, is grand and romantic, in a high degree. The opening seems to have been formed on purpose for the passage

passage of this noble river. In these Highlands are situated the important and famous fortresses of West Point, Fort Montgomery, and Stony Point. The most noted peaks are, as you ascend the river, Thunder Hill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, and Break Neck Hill. After passing the two last, the country opens delightfully, and presents to the eye the pleasant villages of New Windsor and Newburgh. These mountains abound with iron ore.

Higüey, or *Alta Gracia*, a city in the S E part of the Spanish division of St. Domingo, the easternmost of all the settlements in the island, celebrated formerly for its fertility, and the quantity of sugar it produced. It was formerly the seat of *Cayacoa*, the most powerful cacique of the island. It has now only about 500 inhabitants, and is distant about 40 leagues to the eastward of St. Domingo, between which, and Higüey are three roads, the circuitous and northernmost of which leads by Bayagüana. N lat. 18 30.

Hills, a river in New S. Wales, which empties into Hudson's Bay at York Fort.

Hillsdale, a post town in Columbia co. N. York, 15 miles E of Hudson city, containing 4702 inhabitants.

Hillsborough, an island on the Labrador coast, on a bay at the head of which is Nain. See *Nain*.

Hillborough, a county of N. Hampshire, bounded N by Grafton co. S by the state of Massachusetts, W by Cheshire, and E by Rockingham co. It contains 43,899 inhabitants, who chiefly follow agriculture. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

Hillsborough, a post town in the above co. situated on the northern head branches of Contoocook R. about 18 or 20 miles W of Concord, was incorporated in 1772, and contains 1311 inhabitants.

Hillborough, a township in Somerset co. N. Jersey, contained in 1790, 2201 inhabitants, 15 miles W of Brunswick, and 18 northerly of Trenton.

Hillsborough, a village on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, in Caroline co. Maryland; seated on the E. side of Tuckahoe Creek, one of the chief branches of Choptank R. 7 miles S E by E of Denton, 9 N W of Greenborough, and 27 S S W of Chester.

Hillsborough, one of the middle districts of N. Carolina, bounded N by the state of Virginia, S by Fayetteville district, E by Halifax, and W by Salisbury. It comprehends the counties of Granville, Per-

son, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph; and contains 80,012 inhabitants, of whom 22,198 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Hillsborough, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of the district of its name, is situated in Orange co. on the N side of Eno R. in a high, healthy and fertile country. It contains about 80 houses, a court-house and gaol; and had in 1788 an academy of 60 or 80 students, patronized by the principal gentlemen of the state. The Eno unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below the town. It is 180 miles W N W of Newbern, 26 S by W of Person court house, 101 W by S of Halifax, 110 E N E of Salisbury, and 452 S W by S of Philadelphia.

Hillsboro, a post town in Loudon co. Virginia, 33 miles from Washington.

Hilltop, Charles co. Maryland, where is a post office, 39 miles from Washington.

Hilltown, a small town near the centre of Chester co. Pennsylvania; 28 miles W of Philadelphia, and 21 N W of Chester. Also the name of a township in Bucks co. in the same state, having 1154 inhabitants.

Hilton Head, an island of S. Carolina. W and S W of Hilton Head lie Pinckney's, Bulls, Dawfuskie and some smaller islands, between which and Hilton Head, are Calibogie R. and sound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers.

Hilton's Point, in Piscataqua R. in N. Hampshire, is the spot where the united stream of Newichawannock and Cochecho rivers meets the western branch and forms the Piscataqua: From thence to the sea is 7 miles, the course generally S to S E, and the river is so rapid that it never freezes.

Hinebe, a territory and town in the Spanish part of St. Domingo. The canton of Hinebe is bounded W by the French parishes of Gonaives, Petit Riviere and Mirebalais, and contains with some appendages about 12,000 souls. The town contains about 500 houses, and, together with its dependences, 4500 souls, 500 of whom are capable of bearing arms. It is situated on the E side of the mouth of the river Guayamuco, 64 miles N W of St. Domingo. N lat. 19 3.

Hiniburgh, a post town in Chittenden co. in Vermont, lies E of and joins Charlotte on Lake Champlain. It has 933 inhabitants.

Hingham, a post town in Suffolk co. Massachusetts, situated on a small bay which sets up S from Boston Bay. It contains

contains a number of houses compactly built, two Congregational churches, and a well endowed school, called, in honor of its principal donor and founder, Derby School. It is 19 miles S E of Boston, and 22 in a like direction from Plymouth. The township is about 4 miles square, consists of two parishes, was incorporated in 1635, and contains 2112 inhabitants. Here are 6 grist mills, 3 saw mills, and a fulling mill; four of which are tide mills. Two hills in this town, one of which is called Baker's Hill, present extensive and delightful prospects of Boston Bay, its islands, and the adjacent country.

Hinsdale, in Vermont, now *Vernon*, which see.

Hinsdale, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut river, where the S line of the state strikes the river in 42° 43' 59" N lat. and is opposite to *Vernon* in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 634 inhabitants. It is about 38 miles above Northampton.

Hiram, a post town in York co. Maine, has 184 inhabitants.

Hispaniola. See *St. Domingo*.

Hitchelaga, or *Hoebelaga*, an Indian village in L. Canada, situated in the island of Montreal, and at the foot of the mountain so called. It is fortified after the Indian manner, and the inhabitants speak the Huron language.

Hitton, a village in Anne Arundel co. Maryland, 13 miles W by S of Baltimore.

Hiwassee, is the only river of any consequence which empties into the Tennessee from the S. It is a bold river passing through the Cherokee towns, and empties into the Tennessee about 40 miles below the mouth of the Clinch, and 46 above the Whirl or Suck, by land, but 60 by water. It is navigable till it penetrates the mountains on its S side. Ore was found in these mountains, when in possession of the British, from which gold was extracted. The Indians know the spot; but are very anxious to keep it a secret. A branch of the Hiwassee, called Amoia, almost interlocks a branch of the Mobile. The portage between them is short, and the road firm and level.

Hobbbole. See *Tappahannock*.

Hoboken, a tract of land in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on the W bank of the Hudson, in the mountainous country between the town of Bergen and Fort Lee, about 7 miles above N. York city.

Hoebelaga, the ancient name for the river St. Lawrence.

Hookbocking, a river in the state of Ohio, about 28 miles below the Muskingum, which it resembles, but is inferior to it in size. It rises near a branch of the Scioto, and taking a S-W course enters the Ohio, at Bellpre, in N. lat. 38° 57'. It is navigable for large flatbottomed boats, between 70 and 80 miles; has fine meadows with high banks, which are seldom overflowed, and rich uplands on its borders. On the banks of this fine river are inexhaustible quarries of freestone, large beds of iron ore, rich mines of lead, and coal pits. There are also productive salt springs, beds of white and blue clay of an excellent quality. Red bole, and many other useful fossils have been found on the banks of this river.

Hookbocking, a post town, Ross co. Ohio, 440 miles from Washington.

Hockquar, or *Hockquart*, an island of U. Canada, on the E side of Lake Superior.

Hog, an island on the E side of Lake Champlain, in Franklin co. Vermont, 9 miles long, and generally about 3 broad.

Hog, an island in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island, about 2 miles in circumference, 2 miles from Bristol.

Hogton, in Martin co. N. Carolina, where is a post office, 272 miles from Washington.

Hog Island, below Peach Island in U. Canada, is situated in the strait of Detroit, where it opens into lake St. Clair, the lower end of it is about 2 miles above Detroit; it contains about 300 acres of land fit for tillage, and a large quantity of marsh or meadow land. It has some wood on it; the land is low, but valuable for pasturage, is well improved, and contains in all about 1700 statute acres.

Smynth.

Hogoboge, *Callamanco*, and *Cherokee*; names formerly applied to *Tennessee* river.

Holden, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 7 miles N of Worcester, and 51 miles W of Boston. It contains 1142 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1740. In the earthquake in 1755, there were several acres of land, in an obscure place in the N E corner of the township, quite surrounded by a visible fracture in the earth, of a circular form, and of various width and depth. The small river there had its bed raised so as to occasion a considerable fall of water, where there was little or none before. The stump of a tree, that stood directly over

After the chasm, on the E was divided into two equal parts, one standing on the outside of the chasm, the other upon the inside; but not opposite to each other; the half within the chasm, being carried five feet forward, toward the river.

Holdernefs, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E side of Pemigewasset river, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 531 inhabitants. A corner of Squam Lake is in this township; and Rattlesnake Mountain lies partly in this and Sandwich, the adjoining township on the N E. It is 64 miles N N W of Portsmouth.

Holdwith Hope, the first land discovered by Hudson on the eastern coast of Greenland, in 1607. N lat. 73.

Hole in the Wall, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, on the E side of Chesapeake Bay; 7 miles easterly of Oxford, and a like distance S of Easton.

Holland, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, which, until incorporated in 1785, was the E parish of S. Brimfield, and is bounded S by Tolland co. in Connecticut, E by Worcester co. and northward by Brimfield. It contains 445 inhabitants, and is 75 miles S W by W of Boston.

Holland, Company Lands, are situated in Pennsylvania, on the navigable waters of Alleghany river and French Creek.

Holland's Islands are near to, and S of Hooper's Island in Chesapeake Bay.

Holland's Point, on the W side of Chesapeake Bay, together with Parker's Island, form the mouth of Herring Bay.

Holland's River, in U. Canada, runs from the S W, and empties into Cook's bay, lake Simcoe.

Holler, the *Nisitset* of the Indians, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the Massachusetts line, incorporated in 1746. It is about 70 miles S W of Portsmouth, and 45 N W of Boston, and contains 1557 inhabitants.

Hollidays Island, lies 15 miles up Chowan river in N. Carolina: thus far the river is 3 miles wide.

Holliston, the most southern township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, has Hopkinton on the N, Wrentham on the E, and is 28 miles S by W of Boston. The first settlements were made here in 1710, and in 1724 the town was incorporated by its present name in honor of Thomas Hollis of London, one of the patrons of Cambridge University; and it now contains 783 inhabitants.

Holmes's Hole, Dukes co. Massachusetts, a commodious and safe harbour on the N side of Martha's Vineyard. Here is a post office, 98 miles S E of Boston, and 524 E from Washington.

Holmesbury, Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, where is a post office, 150 miles from Washington.

Holston, a branch of Tennessee river, rises in Virginia, and joins that river 22 miles below Knoxville. It is a large, bold river, upwards of 300 yards wide at that town, is about 200 miles in length, and receives in its course several considerable rivers, viz. from its head downwards, Watauga, French Broad, (which includes Limestone Creek, Nolachucky, Swanano, Big Laurel, and Big and Little Pigeon) and little rivers. The streams on the northern side are creeks of no great size or length of course. Holston is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 miles, as high as the mouth of the N. Fork; at which place Mr. David Ross has erected iron works upon a large scale. At the mouth of this river, on the N side, stands Fort Grainger. The river is 150 yards wide, 16 miles above the N Fork at Ross's iron works, and nearly 5 above L. Island, and in N lat. 36 27, W lon. 83 8. See *Tennessee* and *L. Island*.

Holston, a settlement on the river above-mentioned, in the state of Tennessee, containing, in 1790, 28,649 inhabitants, though in the year 1775 it had hardly 2200; yet its importance during the revolution may be conceived, when it is known that a great part of those volunteer troops who attacked and defeated the British and Tories on King's Mountain, who were commanded by Colonel Ferguson, came from this country. The land is generally fertile, but the face of the country is much broken. Placed between two large mountains, it seldom suffers for want of rain. It abounds with iron ore. A capital furnace and forge have lately been erected in Holston, near the Virginia line, a bloomery below the mouth of Watauga, and another 25 miles above the mouth of the French Broad. There are several lead mines in the settlement, one in particular on the French Broad, that produces 75 per cent. pure lead. L. Island, on Holston river is 340 miles S W by W of Richmond in Virginia.

Holy Rood, a bay in Newfoundland I. at the head of Conception Bay.

Home District, The, in U. Canada, was originally

originally constituted and erected into a district of Nassau, in the province of Quebec, by Lord Dorchester's proclamation of July, 1788; it received its present name by an act of the provincial legislature; and is bounded easterly by a meridian passing through the mouth of the river Trent; northerly by the Ottawa river into lake Tomifcanning, and the bounds of the Hudson's bay company; also by part of lake Huron; westerly by a meridian passing through the eastern extremity of Long Point, or the N Foreland: and southerly by part of lake Ontario and part of lake Erie.

Smyth.

Homer, a military township in Onondago co. N. York, on the head waters of the N W branch of Chenengo river. It has 612 inhabitants.

Homocbitto, a small stream of the Mississippi territory, which falls into the Mississippi river, a few miles N of Loftus' Heights, in lat 31 12 N.

Hondo, Rio, a river of Yucatan, which empties into the bay of Honduras. This river, by the peace of 1783, was the northern boundary of the tract southward of Bellefse river, granted by the Spaniards to the British, to cut and carry away logwood.

Honde, a bay on the N side of the island of Cuba, westward of the Havannah.

Honduras, a province of New Spain, having the bay of its name and the N Sea on the N; Yucatan on the N W; and the Mosquito Shore on the NE; Nicaragua and Guatemala on the S, and Vera Paz on the W. It is about 100 leagues long and 80 broad. It abounds with honey, cotton, fine wool, dye woods in particular, and has some gold and silver mines. The rivers overflow like the Nile, and enrich the land. The air is good, except near the lagoons and low grounds. The soil in many parts bears Indian corn thrice a year; and the vineyards bear twice a year; for immediately after the vintage they cut them again; and the second grapes are ripe before Christmas. Valladolid is the chief town, where the governor and bishop reside. Truxillo is also a fine town, and very strong by nature: and Omoah is strongly fortified. The Spaniards claim this country; but the English have been long in possession of the logwood tract in the Bay of Honduras, cutting large quantities of it every year. And the Mosquito Indians to the E of this province have entered into treaties with the English, received them

into their country, and done them several services. Beside, the Spaniards have no forts in this bay, or in the country of the Mosquito, only two small towns.

Honduras, Sea of, is that part of the N Sea bounded N by the Island of Cuba, S by the Mosquito shore, S W by the bay of Honduras, W by the peninsula of Yucatan, N W by the Gulf of Mexico, E N E by Jamaica, and the Caribbean Sea.

Honduras, Bay of, noted for cutting of logwood, as that of Campeachy formerly was. It lies in the province of the same name, and opens betwixt Cape Honduras in N lat. 13 30, and Cape Catoche, the easternmost point of Yucatan in N lat. 21 30. The distance between these capes is 270 miles. The great lake of Nicaragua has an outlet into it by the river Anuzelos, or Angelos, only navigable by small craft. In this bay are several small islands, particularly the Pearl Islands, a little to the N, but the pearls fished up are not in such quantities as formerly, nor so large. Sugar river also, a small river from Veraguas, falls into it. It has its name from the quantity of Sugar works, with which the country abounds. The part of the country where the English cut their logwood is all a flat, and a great part of it a morass, with several lagoons, which are very often overflown. The cutters amount to 15 or 1600 men; but form no regular colony; yet they choose a chief, who cannot have less authority, luxury, or emolument, or whose subjects are more disobedient. The quantity of wood annually furnished by the bay has been valued at 20,000 tons. The English export only about 6,000; but the principal branch of the trade was lately carried on by the Dutch, whose annual clear profit used to amount to above 90,000*l*. sterling. The bay is sprinkled with an infinity of shoals, rocks and clusters of drowned islands, which abound with great numbers of green turtle. There are several channels between them, among which a ship should not venture without an experienced pilot. The manati is frequently met with here, and that called the Jewish, which is something like the cod, but thicker in proportion, and much better eating. They have very broad scales, and some of them weigh 80*lb*s.

Honeyyoe, a lake in the Genessee country, N. York, westward of Canandarque Lake, 5 miles long and 3 broad.

Honga

Honga Happee, an uninhabitable rock in the Pacific Ocean not half a league in circumference, 10 leagues N. of Tongataboo, visible 15 leagues distant.

Honominiis, a river, in the N W Territory which runs S S easterly into Puan Bay. Between the head of this river and Lake Superior is a short portage.

Hoods, Island, one of the Marquesas Islands in the S. Sea, so called by its discoverer Capt. Cook. It lies in 9 26 S lat. 5 or 6 leagues N by W of the E point of Deminica.

Hook Island. See *Bombay Hook*.

Hookset Falls, in Merrimack river, just below the mouth of Suncook, 7 miles above Amuskeag Falls, and 8 below Concord, N. Hampshire.

Hookstown, a village on the W side of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland, Baltimore co. 6 miles N W of Baltimore.

Hooktown, a village on the E side of Chesapeake Bay, in Talbot co. Maryland, N of Easton, and S W of Williamsburg, 3 miles from each.

Hoongatonga, an uninhabitable rock, not half a league in circumference, 10 leagues N of Tongataboo, separated from Honga Happee by a channel a league broad, running E N E and W S W.

Hooper's Island and Straits, lie on the E side of Chesapeake Bay, and on the S W coast of Dorchester co. Maryland. The island is 7 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Hoosack, a township in Rensselaer co. N. York, opposite Bennington, in Vermont, and has 3141 inhabitants.

Hoosack, a river of N. York, which falls into the Hudson from the E, about 8 miles above the city of Lansingburgh. It rises in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, runs N westerly through Pownal in Vermont, thence into N. York state. Its length is about 40 miles. The curious mill-stream called Hudson's Brook, which falls into a N branch of Hoosack, is described in the account of *Adams*, in Massachusetts.

Hope, a village in Suffex co. N. Jersey, on the post road, from Newtown to Easton, Pennsylvania, 16 miles S W of the former, and 20 N E of the latter. It is inhabited by about 100 of the Moravian United Brethren. Here is a post office.

Hope, a bay on the N W coast of N. America, so named by Capt. Cook. The entrance of Nootka, or St. George's Sound is situated in the E corner of Hope Bay, in N lat. 49 33, E lon. 233 12.

Hope, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia, in N. Carolina, in Surry co. where

is a meeting house of the United Brethren.

Hope Township, in the co. of Durham, U. Canada, lies to the W of Hamilton, and fronts lake Ontario. *Smyth*.

Hope, a small island in Narraganset Bay, state of Rhode Island.

Hopetown, a village in Ontario co. Jerusalem township, N. York, on a rising ground near the creek which connects Crooked with Seneca Lake, half a mile from the former Lake, 15 miles S of Geneva. A set of Merchants mills of the best construction, are built on this creek, accessible by boats from Seneca Lake.

Hopewell, a township in Cumberland co. in New Brunswick, on Chepodie river, which runs easterly into a northern arm of the Bay of Fundy, and is navigable 4 or 5 miles.

Hopewell, the name of 3 townships in Pennsylvania, viz. in York, Huntingdon, and Washington counties.

Hopewell, a township in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, on Delaware river, 14 miles W of Princetown, and 11 above Trenton. It contained in 1790, 2320 inhabitants. Another township of this name lies in Cumberland co. in N. Jersey.

Hopkins, or *Hopkinsville*, a township in Caledonia co. in Vermont, was granted to Dr. Hopkins; 11 miles N W of the upper bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut R.

Hopkinton, a half shire town of Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on Contooscook river, 9 miles S W from its confluence with the Merrimack, and divided from Concord on the E, by the Rockingham county line. It was first granted by Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 2016 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is a handsome flourishing town, 42 miles E by S of Charlestown on Connecticut river, and about 58 W by N of Portsmouth.

Hopkinton, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 1372 inhabitants. The rivers Concord, Providence and Charles receive each of them a branch from this town. These streams furnish seats for 7 or 8 gristmills, a number of sawmills, iron works, &c.

Hopkinton, a township in Washington co. Rhode I. on the W line of the state, on several branches of Pawcatuck river. It contains 227 inhabitants.

Horn, Cape, the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego, and of S. America, was first

first sailed round in 1616, and the straits were discovered in 1643. S lat. 55 58, W lon. 67 21.

Horn, an island on the coast of W. Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands. Horn island is nearly 17 miles long and about half a mile wide. There are more trees on the middle of the island than in any other part of it; and for about 3 miles from the E end there are no trees at all; but there are a number of sandy hillocks.

Hutchins.

Hornet, a small stream in Maine, which falls into Penobscot R. on its W side in Township No. 3, the same with Hemlock, about 3 miles above the latter, and about 12 above the Great Falls.

Hortown, a village in Maryland, 31 miles from Snowhill, 26 from Drummond or Accomack court house, in Virginia, and 168 from Philadelphia.

Horseneck, a point of land, on the N side of Long Island, between Hog's Neck and Easton's Neck.

Horseneck, in the township of Greenwich, Fairfield co. Connecticut, called by the Indians *Pai hant sing*, was settled in 1680. A bloody battle was fought here between the Dutch and the Indians, in 1646. The Dutch with great difficulty obtained the victory. Great numbers were slain on both sides; and their graves appear to this day. It is 53 miles S W of N. Haven, and 37 N E of N. York city.

Horseneck, a village in Essex co. N. Jersey, on the southern bank of Passaic river above the Little Falls, 4 miles S W by S of the town of Patterson.

Horseam, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, has 781 inhabitants.

Horton, a township in King's co. Nova Scotia. Salmon river runs through Horton, and supplies the inhabitants with excellent salmon.

Hospital Island, in the river St. Lawrence, in U. Canada, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh, contains about 100 acres; it lies immediately above Point au Gallop.

Hotte, a mountain in the W part of the Peninsula of St. Domingo.

Hot Spring. See *Virginia*.

Hougue, La, a little fort 2 leagues beyond the Havannah, in the island of Cuba. From hence vessels begin to discover La Pain de Matance, a mountain whose top resembles an oven or a loaf. It serves sailors to know the bay of Matance by, which is about 14 leagues from the Havannah.

Howe, Fort, on St. John's R. in N. Brunswick, is capable of containing 100 men.

VOL. I.

Ec

Howe's Island, in the S. Sea, was discovered by Capt. Wallis, July 30, 1767. Smoke was seen to arise from it, but no inhabitants could be discerned. S lat. 16 46, W lon. 154 8.

Houabeine, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Sea. S lat. 16 44, W lon. 151 1.

Howland's Ferry, is the narrow part of the waters that separate Rhode I. from the main land. It is about a quarter of a mile wide. The bridge built across this strait cost 30,000 dollars, and was carried away by a storm in January, 1796. It is rebuilt.

Housatonic, or *Hoeslonnuc*, a river of Connecticut, in the Indian language signifying over the mountain, rises by two sources; the one in Lancaster, the other in Windsor, both in Berkshire co. Massachusetts. These branches form a junction in Pittsfield, and the river, after passing through a number of towns, empties itself into Long I. Sound, between Stratford and Milford in Connecticut. It is navigable about 12 miles, to Derby. A bar of shells, however, at its mouth, obstructs the navigation of large vessels. In this river, between Salisbury and Canaan, is a cataract, where the water of the whole river, which is 150 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 60 feet. Several useful mills and iron works are erected on these falls.

House of the Devil. See *Lake Ontario*.

Honakila, a name by some applied to the N E branch of Illinois river. See *Theakiki*.

Houghton Township, in the county of Norfolk, U. Canada, lies W of Walsingham and Lake Erie.

Howard Township, in the co. of Suffolk, U. Canada lies W of Oxford; it is watered on the N by the Thames, and on the S by Lake Erie.

Howe Island, in the co. of Ontario, U. Canada, lies in the river St. Lawrence, between Wolf island and Pittsburgh.

Hubbardston, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, and formed the N E part of Rutland, until incorporated in 1767. It borders on the western part of Wachusett Hill, and contains 1113 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N W of Worcester, and 60 W of Boston.

Hubbardton, a small river rising in the N part of this township, noticeable only for its 5 falls which furnish excellent mill seats.

Hubberton, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, has 642 inhabitants, and lies 50 miles N of Bennington.

Hudson's Bay, took its name from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610.

It

It lies between 55 and 65 degrees of N. lat. The eastern boundary of the bay is Terra de Labrador; the northern part has a straight coast, facing the bay, guarded with a line of isles innumerable. A vast bay, called the Archiwinnipy Sea, lies within it, and opens into Hudson's Bay, by means of Gulf Hazard, through which the Beluga whales pass in great numbers. The entrance of the bay, from the Atlantic Ocean, after leaving, to the N, Cape Farewell and Davis's Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Button's Isles, on the Labrador coast, to the S, forming the eastern extremity of Hudson's Straits. The coasts are very high, rocky and rugged at top; in some places precipitous, but sometimes exhibit extensive beaches. The islands of Salisbury, Nottingham, and Digges are very lofty and naked. The depth of water in the middle of the bay is 140 fathoms. From Cape Churchill to the S end of the bay, are regular soundings; near the shore, shallow, with muddy or sandy bottom. To the northward of Churchill, the soundings are irregular, the bottom rocky, and in some parts the rocks appear above the surface at low water. Hudson's Bay is reckoned about 300 leagues wide, from N to S. Its breadth is unequal, being about 130 leagues where broadest; but it grows narrower at both extremities, being not much above 35 leagues in some places. In the account of N. Britain, we have given a general account of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements on both sides of James's Bay. The commerce in the countries adjacent to this inland sea is in the hands of an exclusive British Company of its name, who employ only 4 ships, and 130 seamen. The forts Prince of Wales, Churchill river, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in 1782, took and destroyed these settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of £.500,000 sterling. The Company's exports are to the amount of £.16,000, mostly the drugs of the market, which produce returns, chiefly in beaver skins, and rich furs, to the value of £.29,000; yielding government a clear revenue of £.3,734. This includes the fishery in Hudson's Bay. The skins and furs procured by this trade, when manufactured, afford articles for trading with manuvations of Europe, to great advantage.

Hudson's Strait, or *Frobisher's Mistaken Strait*, which leads into Hudson's Bay, in

a westerly course, is 76 miles wide, between Cape Chidley and the S point of Resolution Island.

Hudson's House, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's factories in N. America, lies on the S W side of Suskashawan river, 100 miles E of Manchester House, and 167 S E by E of Buckingham House. N. lat. 53 0 32, W lon. 106 27 20.

Hudson River, passes its whole course in the state of N. York, and is one of the largest and finest rivers in the United States. It rises in a mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. In its course southeasterly it approaches within 6 or 8 miles of lake George; then, after a short course E turns southerly, and receives the Sacandaga from the S W, which heads in the neighbourhood of Mohawk river. The course of the river thence to N. York, where it empties into York Bay, is very uniformly S 12 or 15 W. Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to lake George is 65 miles. This distance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occasioned by falls, of half a mile each. The banks of Hudson's river, especially on the western side, as far as the highlands extend, are chiefly rocky cliffs. The passage through the Highlands, which is 16 or 18 miles, affords a wild romantic scene. In this narrow pass, on each side of which the mountains tower to a great height, the wind, if there be any, is collected and compressed, and blows continually as through a bellows; vessels, in passing through it are often obliged to lower their sails. The bed of this river, which is deep and smooth to an astonishing distance, through a hilly, rocky country, and even through ridges of some of the highest mountains in the United States, must undoubtedly have been produced by some mighty convulsion in nature. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from N. York. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands and shoals 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the *Overfall*. It has been in contemplation to confine the river to one channel, by which means it will be deepened, and the difficulty of approaching Albany with vessels of a larger size, be removed. About 60 miles above N. York the water becomes fresh. The river is stored with a variety of fish, which

which renders a summer passage to Albany, delightful and amusing to those who are fond of angling. The advantages of this river for carrying on the fur trade with Canada, by means of the lakes, are very great. Its conveniences for internal commerce are singularly happy. The produce of the remotest farms is easily and speedily conveyed to a certain and profitable market, and at the lowest expense. In this respect, N. York has greatly the advantage of Philadelphia. A great proportion of the produce of Pennsylvania, is carried to market in waggons, over a great extent of country, some of which is rough; hence it is that Philadelphia is crowded with waggons, carts, horses and their drivers, to do the same business that is done in N. York, where all the produce of the country is brought to market by water, with much less shew and parade. But Philadelphia has other advantages, to compensate for this natural defect. The increasing population of the fertile lands upon the northern branches of the Hudson, must annually increase the amazing wealth that is conveyed by its waters to N. York. The northern and western canals, when completed, will be of incalculable advantage to the trade of this state.

Hudson's River, a broad but short river emptying into Chesapeake Bay, in Dorchester co. Maryland. Hill's Point, N E of it, shapes the broad mouth of the river.

Hudson City, a port of entry and post town in Columbia co. N. York, on the E side of Hudson R. 35 miles S by E of Albany, and 132 N of N. York city. In the autumn of 1783, Messrs. Seth and Thomas Jenkins, from Providence, of Rhode Island, fixed on the unsettled spot, whereon this city stands, for a town, to which the city is navigable for vessels of any size. The city is laid out into large squares, bordering on the river, and divided into 30 lots. Other adventurers were admitted to proportions, and the town was laid out in squares, formed by spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. Each square contains 30 lots, two deep, divided by a 20 feet alley. Each lot is 50 feet in front and 120 feet in depth. In the spring of 1784, several houses and stores were erected. The increase of the town from this period to the spring of 1786, two years only, was astonishingly rapid, and reflects great honor upon the enterprising and persevering spirit of the original founders. In the space of time just mentioned no less than 150 dwelling houses,

beside shops, barns and other buildings, 4 warehouses, several wharves, spermaceti works, a covered ropewalk, and one of the best distilleries in America, were erected, and 1500 souls collected on a spot, which three years before, was improved as a farm, and but two years before began to be built. Its increase since has been very rapid; a printing office has been established, and several public buildings have been erected, beside dwelling houses, stores, &c. The inhabitants are plentifully and conveniently supplied with water, brought to their cellars in wooden pipes, from a spring 2 miles from the town. It has a large bay to the southward, and stands on an eminence from which are extensive and delightful views to the N W, N, and round that way to the S E, consisting of hills and vallies, variegated with woods and orchards, corn fields and meadows, with the river, which is in most places a mile over, and may be seen a considerable distance to the northward, forming a number of bays and creeks. From the S E to the S W, the city is screened with hills, at different distances, and west as far off over the river and a large valley, the prospect is bounded by a chain of stupendous mountains, called the Kaats Kill, running to the W N W, which add magnificence and sublimity to the whole scene. Upwards of 1200 sleighs entered the city daily, for several days together, in February, 1786, loaded with grain of various kinds, boards, shingles, staves, hoops, iron ware, stone for building, firewood, and sundry articles of provision for the market, from which some idea may be formed of the advantage of its situation, with respect to the country adjacent, which is every way extensive and fertile, particularly westward. The original proprietors of Hudson, offered to purchase a tract of land adjoining the S part of the city of Albany, and were constrained, by a refusal of the proposition, to become competitors for the commerce of the northern country, when otherwise they would have added great wealth and consequence to Albany. There is a bank here, called Bank of Columbia, whose capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. It is composed of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. Hudson city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 4 assistants and a number of other officers. The number of inhabitants in *Hudson Township*, is 3664. N lat. 42 14.

Hudson, a flourishing town in Trumbull co. state of Ohio, about 35 miles W of Warren,

Warren, containing about 200 inhabitants.

Hughesburg, a town in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, called also *Catawessy*, situated at the mouth of Catawessy creek, 25 miles N E of Sunbury. It contains about 60 handsome houses, and a meeting house for friends. It has 1315 inhabitants, and is 144 miles N W of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 54.

Hull, the Indian Nantasket, a town of Suffolk county Massachusetts, containing about 21 houses, 25 families, and 117 inhabitants, and has a meeting house. It is a peninsula, 8 miles long, 9 miles E of Boston, on the S side of the harbour. Grape Island, the Great Brewsters, and several other islands, lie near it. On the eastern side of the town are two forts, in one is a well 90 feet deep, which often has 85 feet of water. In digging it the strata of shells &c. the whole depth, were regularly disposed, as on the beach. Hull is joined to Hingham by a milldam, where a mill was erected by a mutual grant from the two towns, about the year 1640, which now pays taxes equally to both towns, according to the contract made at that time.

Humas, an Indian village on the W side of Mississippi R. in Louisiana, 60 miles above New Orleans. The Humas were formerly a considerable nation, but about 1770 were reduced to about 25 warriors. The Alabamas, whose villages are near those of the Humas, had, at the above period, about 30 warriors, and followed the French here when they abandoned the post on Alabama river in 1762. The Chetimachas have about 27 warriors.

Humber River, in the E riding of the co. of York, in U. Canada, empties itself into lake Ontario, a little to the eastward of the old fort Toronto.

Humber, a river of Newfoundland I. which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the bay of Islands.

Humberstone Township, in the co. of Lincoln, U. Canada, lies between Bertie and Wainfleet, and fronts Lake Erie.

Hummel's Town, a thriving town in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, containing a German Lutheran church, and about 90 houses; situated on the S side of Swetara creek, 6 miles N of Middletown, 10 E by N of Harrisburg, and 100 W N W of Philadelphia.

Hungarytown, a post town of Lunenburg co. Virginia 215 miles from Washington.

Hungerford Township, in the co. of Haf-

tings, U. Canada, lies in the rear and N of the Mohawk tract.

Hungerford, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, containing in 1790, 40 inhabitants, 7 miles S of the Canada line and 14 E of L. Champlain.

Hunger Creek, a stream which carries the various water machinery, in the new and thriving manufacturing town of Hamilton, between Albany and Schenectady.

Hunter Fort, 21 miles W of Schenectady, on the S side of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, over which a bridge is about to be built. Here is an old church built in the reign of queen Ann, and 3 or 4 houses. At this place was the Old Mohawk town, which was abandoned by that nation as late as the Spring of 1780. These Indians had made considerable advances in civilization; could generally speak the English language, and numbers of them made profession of their faith in the Christian religion. In the church which is now standing, they used to attend public worship in the Episcopal form. These Indians are now settled, a part of them on Grand river, a northern water of Lake Erie, and a part of them in another part of U. Canada. None of this nation now remain in the United States. The father of the only remaining family was drowned in 1788.

Hunterdon Co. in N. Jersey, is bounded N by that of Morris, E by Somerset, S E by Burlington, S W and W by Delaware river, which separates it from the state of Pennsylvania, and N W by Suffex co. It is about 40 miles long, and 32 broad, is divided into 10 townships, and contains 21,261 inhabitants, including 1220 slaves. On the top of Muskonetcong mountain in this county, is a noted medicinal spring, much resorted to. It issues from the side of a mountain into an artificial reservoir, for the accommodation of those who wish to bathe in, as well as to drink, the waters. It is a strong chalybeate. Trenton is the chief town.

Hunterstown, a village of Pennsylvania, situated in York co. 25 miles W by S of York Town.

Hunting Creek, in Virginia, runs E into Patowmack river, at the S corner of the territory of Columbia.

Hunting Creek Town, a village in the northern part of Dorchester co. Maryland; 14 miles N N W of Vienna, 16 S by W of Denton, and 18 N E of Cambridge.

Huntingdon College. See *Georgia*.

Huntingdon, an extensive and mountainous county in Pennsylvania, bounded N and N W by Lycoming county, E and N E by Mifflin, S E by Franklin, S and S W by Bedford and Somerset, and W by Westmoreland. It is about 75 miles long and 39 broad; contains 1,432,960 acres of land, divided into 18 townships, which contain 3008 inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and lead are found here. A furnace and two forges manufacture considerable quantities of pig and bar iron, and hollow ware; large works have also been established for manufacturing of lead. A mineral spring, 6 miles N N E from Huntingdon, is celebrated for relieving the rheumatism, and curing cutaneous complaints.

Huntingdon, is the capital and a post town of the above county, on the N E side of Juniatta river, and at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 50 miles from the mouth of Juniatta, contains about 90 houses, a court house, gaol, and 1251 inhabitants. It is about 23 miles W S W of Lewis Town, and 184 W N W of Philadelphia.

Huntingdonboro, in the same county, contains 688 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, a post town on the N side of Long I. N. York, at the head of a bay in Suffolk co. which sets up S from the found, contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and Episcopal church. It is 38 miles E by N of N. York city. It is opposite to Norwalk in Connecticut, and contains 3894 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, North and South, two townships in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, containing, the former 1484 inhabitants, the latter, 2317.

Huntingdon, a post town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, separated from Derby on the N E by Stratford river. It has 2792 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, formerly *New Huntingdon*, a post town in Chittenden co. Vermont, on the S side of Onion river, 15 miles S E of Burlington, containing 405 inhabitants.

Hunting Town, a village, where is a post office on the W side of Chesapeake bay in Maryland, on the S E side of Hunting Creek, in Calvert co. 3 miles N by W of Prince Frederick, and 22 E N E of Port Tobacco.

Huntsburg, a post town in Franklin co. in Vermont. It is situated on the Canada line, having 280 inhabitants.

Hunts Town, is the Seat of Justice in

Jefferson county, (Mississippi Territory) situated on an elevated plain, near the middle fork of Cole's creek, about 25 miles N from the town of Natchez, on the main post road to Nashville (in Tennessee) about 10 miles from the mouth of Cole's creek, where it empties into the Mississippi river. This town is surrounded by a rich fertile country, settled by industrious and wealthy inhabitants. The healthy situation of this place, together with its local advantages, render it equal, if not superior, to any in the Mississippi Territory. An elegant court house, gaol, several stores and dwelling houses have been built here.

Huntville, a post town in N. Carolina, 10 miles from Bethania, and 16 from Rockford.

Hurley, a township in Ulster co. N. York, containing 1159 inhabitants. The compact part contains about 30 houses, situated on Esopus Kill, about 5 miles from the W bank of Hudson's river, and 100 N of N. York. The lands around it are low and fertile, but infested with wild onions.

Huron, one of the five principal northern lakes. It lies between 43 30, and 47 30 N lat. and between 80 45, and 84 45 W lon. and is reckoned to be upwards of 1000 miles in circumference. The fish are of the same kind as in Lake Superior, and it communicates with that lake through the straits of St. Marie on the N W with Michigan on the W, and with Erie on the S. It is of a triangular shape, and on the S W part is *Saguinum* or Sagana bay, 80 miles in length, and about 18 or 20 in breadth; the other most remarkable bay is *Thunder Bay*; which see —also see *Manataulin Island*, and *Michillimackinack*. On the banks of the lake are found amazing quantities of sand cherries. The land bordering on the western shore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on Lake Erie. It is mixed with sand and small stones, and is principally covered with pines, birch, and some oaks; but a little distance from the lake the soil is very luxuriant. Twenty years ago, part of the Indian nations, called Chepaways and Ottawas, who inhabited round Saguinum bay and on the banks of the lake could furnish 200 warriors; and those of the latter nation, who lived on the E side of lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michillimackinack could furnish 200 warriors.

Huron, a small river of the N. W. territory, which, after a course of 38 miles, falls into Lake St. Clair from the N W. Gna-denhuettten

Senhuetten lies on this river. Also the name of another small river in the same territory, which runs N eastward into lake Erie, 40 miles westward of Cayahoga, and 15 S E of the mouth of Sandusky Lake.

Hyannis Road. See *Barnstable*, in Massachusetts.

Hyde, a maritime county in Newbern district, N. Carolina; bounded E by the ocean, W by Beaufort co. N by Tyrrel, and S by Carteret. It contains 4783 inhabitants, of whom 1386 are slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Hycootee, or *Hycoo*, a small river which empties into the Dan, about 4 miles above the mouth of Staunton river.

Hydepark, a township in Orleans county, in Vermont, containing 110 inhabitants. It is 25 miles S of the Canada line.

I

IAGO. See *Jago*, or *Tago*.

Iata, a bay on the coast of Chili.

Ibberville, a river or rather a sort of natural canal, of W. Florida, which, when the Mississippi overflows, and is high enough to run into it, (which is generally in the months of May, June, and July) forms a communication for vessels drawing three or four feet, from the Mississippi to the gulf of Mexico, eastward, through the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. This canal, which has been dignified with the name of river, is dry all the rest of the year. Its junction with the Mississippi is at the town of Manfhack, which stands on its N bank at its mouth, in lat. 30 17. Its course is E 12 or 15 miles, when it receives the river *Amite* from the N, which is boatable some distance; its course is thence about S E between 20 and 30 miles into lake Maurepas, which is connected by a narrow strait, with lake Ponchartrain, which extends nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. This river and these lakes, on the N E, with the Mississippi on the S W, and the Gulf of Mexico E, form the island of Orleans, which is 144 miles in length, from N W to S E, and on an average about 12 miles broad.

Icaque Point, on the E end of the island of St. Domingo, lat. 19 2.

Ichuatown, in the Genessee country, N. York, is an Indian village at the mouth of Ichua Creek, a N E head water of Allegany river. It is 60 miles easterly of Fort Erie, 70 E by S of La Boeuf, and 67 S W by S of Hartford on Genessee river.

Icunada de Barragan, a town on the river

La Plata, in S. America. See *Buenos Ayres*.

Icy Cape, is the northwesternmost head land of N. America, situated in the Northern ocean. Between this cape and Cape North, in Asia, is the opening into Behring's Straits, which lead from the Northern into the Pacific ocean.

Ignacio, St. a town in the eastern part of Peru, and on the N side of Amazon river.

Igornasboix, a bay of Newfoundland, S of St. John's Bay.

Ilignes, or *St. Charles*, a town on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, and 200 fathoms from the city of St. Domingo. It is inhabited by emigrants from the Canary Islands, and has a few streets which run from the four cardinal points, and cut each other at right angles. The inhabitants are the most industrious people in the Spanish part of the island.

Ilheos, a captainship S of that called Bay of All Saints, and in the middle division of Brazil. Chief town, Paya Ilheos, the capital of the above province, stands about 30 leagues N E of Porto Seguro, and as far S W of the Bay of All Saints. It is watered by a river of the same name, and contains about 200 families. S lat. 15 40, W lon. 34 28.

Illinois, a large navigable river of the N. W. Territory, formed by the confluence of the rivers Plein, and Theakiki, in 41 48 N lat. and in 88 42 W lon. This noble branch of the Mississippi, after running a serpentine S W course, through an extensive country of rich, fertile land, and receiving a vast number of rivers from 20 to 100 yards wide, which are navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles, approaches within 5 miles of the Mississippi; from thence running eastward about 12 miles, it pays its tribute by a mouth 400 yards wide, in 38 40 N lat. and in 92 12 W lon. opposite the large cave, 176 miles above the Ohio and 18 above the Missourri. The lands on the banks of the Illinois, particularly those on the S E side, are perhaps as fertile as any part of N. America. They produce in the most luxuriant plenty, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, dying roots, medicinal plants, &c. Here also grow large forests of hickory, oak, cedar, mulberry trees, &c. Savannas, or natural meadows are both numerous and extensive. In the forests are great variety of

Note.—* *Illinois* signifies a man of full age, in the vigour of his years.—*Hinnepin*.

of animals, as buffaloes, deer, &c. and in the rivers are plenty of fish, particularly cat, carp, and perch, of an enormous size. Such is the abundance of wild grapes in this country, that in the year 1769, the French planters upon this river made above 110 hhd. of strong wine, from these grapes. On the N W side of this river is a coal mine, which extends for half a mile along the middle of its banks, and about the same distance below the coal mine are two salt ponds, 100 yards in circumference, and several feet in depth. The water is stagnant and of a yellowish colour; but the French and natives make good salt from it. The Illinois furnishes a communication with lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the length of which do not exceed 4 miles. [See Chicago river, Appendix.] The whole length of the river from the source of Theakiki, which is but a short distance from the river St. Joseph, opposite to Fort St. Joseph on the north, is 480 miles. The Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, a tract of land 12 miles square, at or near the mouth of the Illinois; also a tract 6 miles square, at the Old Prusias fort and village near the south end of Illinois Lake. That lake is only a dilatation of the river, and is situated about 240 miles below the source of Theakiki, and 43 below the Salt Ponds. It is 20 miles long and 5 miles broad in the middle.

Illinois Indians inhabit near Kahokia on the Mississippi. Warriors 260.

Imperiale, a city of Chili in S. America, 6 leagues from the South Sea, having the river Cauten to the S, and another river to the W, both navigable. It is situated on a rising steep neck of land, hard to be ascended. In 1600, it was taken by the Indians, after a year's siege; most of the inhabitants having perished by famine. They burnt the town, and then laid siege to Soforno. In this war Valdivia, Argol, Sancta Cruz, Chilla, and Villa Rica were taken. After which they became so confident of their strength, that they fought the Spaniards bravely, and in some measure revenged the cruelties they had committed upon their countrymen. The Spaniards afterwards built a town here called *Conception*; which see. S lat. 38 42, W lon. 73 25.

Inagua, Great and Little, two small islands in the Windward Passage, N W of the island of St. Domingo, and N E of the island of Cuba.

Inattendue Island, (the Gower Island of Carteret) so named by Surville, lies on the north side of the islands of Arfacides, 2 4 east of Port Praslin.

Incai, a southern branch of Amazon river, in S. America.

Independence, Mount, is situated on the strait through which the waters of Lake George and East Bay pass into Lake Champlain, in the N W part of the town of Orwell in Rutland co. Vermont, and opposite to Ticonderoga.

Indian Bay, lies on the west side of Bonavista Bay, in Newfoundland Island.

Indian Old Town, a town in Hancock co. Maine, situated on an island in Penobscot river, just above the Great Falls, and about 60 below the Forks. Here are about 100 families, who are Roman Catholics, the remains of the Penobscot tribe, and the only Indians who reside in the District of Maine. They live together in a regular society, and are increasing in number; the Sachems having laid an injunction on the young people to marry early. In a former war, this tribe had their lands taken from them; but at the commencement of the American revolution, the Provincial Congress granted them a tract of land, 12 miles wide, intersected in the middle by the river. They have a right, in preference to any other tribe, to hunt and fish as far as the mouth of the bay of Penobscot extends. In their town is a decent church with a bell; and a priest resides among them to administer the ordinances.

Indian Orchard, a tract of land in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the Delaware and Lexawacsean rivers.

Indiana Territory, on the N W side of the Ohio, lately formed a part of the N W. Territory. In January 1801, it was by act of Congress, erected into a temporary government, with powers and privileges similar to other Territorial Governments. It lies between the Great Miami river E, and the Mississippi W, the Ohio S, and the Illinois N. It is divided into the three following counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inhts.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhts.
Knox,	2517	St Vincennes,	714
Randolph,	1103	Kaskaskias,	467
St. Clair,	1255	Kahokia,	719
Total.	4875		

This Territory has a fine soil, adapted to corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, hemp, tobacco, &c. The two Western counties of Randolph and St. Clair, have lately petitioned Congress to be annexed to the Upper Louisiana, in the Territorial Government.

ment, which will probably soon be established there. On the N W bank of the Ohio, about 20 miles southward of the mouth of the Wabash, N lat. 37 36, is a remarkable cave, called the *Great Cave*, which is one of the greatest natural curiosities on the Ohio. The entrance is spacious, and remarkably uniform; the dome is elliptical, and the uniformity continues to its termination in the Hill.

Ellicott.

Indiana, a territory in Virginia, lying between Ohio river and the Laurel Mountain, containing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres. It is nearly of a triangular form, and extends in length from the Pennsylvania line to the waters of the Little Kenhaway. It was granted to Samuel Wharton, William Trent, and George Morgan, Esquires, and a few other persons, in the year 1768, by the Shawanese, Delaware and Huron tribes of Indians, as a compensation for losses to the amount of £85,916: 10: 8 currency, which these people had sustained by the depredations of the Indians, in the year 1763. It is a valuable tract of land; but the title of the proprietors, though pronounced good by a Committee of Congress in 1782, is at present embarrassed in consequence of the revolution.

Indiana, a new co. in the western parts of Pennsylvania, which, with Westmoreland and Armstrong, constitute a district, for the choice of 3 Representatives.

Indiane, a small harbour in the island of Cape Breton.

Indian River, District of Maine, a small arm of the sea, between Chandler's and Pleasant river.

Indian River, or *Cypress Swamp*, lies partly in the States of Maryland and Delaware. This morass extends 6 miles from E to W, and nearly 12 from N to S, including an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land. The whole of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land on that part of the coast. False Cape, at the mouth of Indian river, and the N E part of Cedar Neck is in 38 35 15 N lat. and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the light house at Cape Henlopen. Cedar Swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.

Indian River, on the E coast of the peninsula of E. Florida, rises a short distance from the sea coast, and runs from N to S, forming a kind of inland passage for many miles along the coast. It is also called Rio Ays, and has on the N

side of its mouth the point El Palmar, on the S that of the Leech. N lat. 27 30, W lon. 80 40.

Indian Island. See *Penobscot River*.

Indians. The amount of Indian population, in America, can only be guessed at. The new discovered islands in the S Sea, and part of the N W coast are probably the most populous. The best informed have conjectured the number of aboriginal inhabitants, or Indians, in America, to be under two millions and a half. The decrease since the discovery of America, has been amazing: at that period, the island of Hispaniola alone contained at least a million of inhabitants; Bartholomew de las Casas estimated the number at three millions. Millions were buried in the mines, or hunted to death by the Spaniards, both on the islands and continent. In the northern parts of America, numbers were doubtless destroyed in forming the English, Dutch, and French colonies; but notwithstanding the ruptures between the colonists and the Indians, very few comparatively perished by war. Famine, and its companion the pestilence, frequently destroy whole tribes. The diseases also introduced by the Europeans, have made great havoc; the spirituous liquors, in the use of which they have been initiated by the whites, prove perhaps most of all repugnant to population. They waste as the Europeans advance; they moulder away, and disappear. The most numerous tribes are at the greatest distance from the settlements of the whites, and it is very certain that in proportion to their distance they are unacquainted with the use of fire arms. All the nations N of lake Superior, and those beyond the Mississippi, use only bows and arrows, so that when their scattered situation is considered, the various customs and superstitions which it would be necessary to reconcile, in order to produce unity of action, and what a small proportion of them have the apparatus, or understand the use of musquetry, or possess resources to enable them to carry on lasting hostilities against the power of the United States, it must be obvious that even partial defeats of the federal troops will hasten their ruin, notwithstanding the wonderful dexterity and intrepidity which they have exhibited in several actions with the regular troops in late wars. But this neither is nor ought to be the wish of the inhabitants of the United States;

States; they ought to teach them the blessings of peace, and curb the exorbitant lust of farther extent of territory. A list of Indian tribes, in Imlay's History of Kentucky, makes the aggregate number less than 60,000 who inhabit the country from the Gulf of Mexico on both sides of the Mississippi, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as far west as the country has been generally explored, that is, to the head water of the Mississippi, and from thence a good way up the Missouri, and between that river and Santa Fe. To give any account of the nations farther south, far less in S. America, would be a task beyond all bounds; the chief of these are noticed under their respective names. The population of the Indian nations in the southern parts of the United States, somewhat different from Imlay, is, according to Mr. Purcell, who resided among them in 1780, as follows:

Muscogeas, common-	Gun men.	Total.
ly called Creeks,	5860	17,280
Chactaws,	4131	13,423
Chickasaws,	575	2290
Cherokees,	2800	8550
Catabaws,	150	490
	13,516	42,033

The above red nations have increased in a small degree since the general peace established among them in 1777. The whites incorporated among them are few in number, and lead a vagabond life, going from tribe to tribe as their restless disposition leads them. The increase of population is considerably checked by the quantities of adulterated and poisonous spirituous liquors, and the venereal distemper introduced among them by the whites. In the northern district of N. America, Mr. Hutchins, in 1778, estimates the Indians, N of the Ohio, and E of the Mississippi, at 13,800, and those westward of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, at 10,000. He particularly enumerates the tribes, the number in each, their dwelling and their hunting grounds. Major Gen. Anthony Wayne put an end to the destructive war with the Indians by a treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was ratified by the President of the United States, December 22, 1795. The Indian tribes signed the treaty in the following order: *Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Ottawas, Palawatames* of the river of St. Joseph, *Palawatames* of Huron, *Miamies, Miamis*

and *Eel River*, *Eel River* tribe, *Miamis, Kickapoos* and *Kaskaskias, Delawares* of Sandusky, and some of the *Six Nations* living at Sandusky. These Indians ceded to the United States various tracts of land from 2 to 12 miles square, near the different posts in the N W Territory. The United States delivered to the Indian tribes above named in goods to the value of 20,000 dollars; and agreed to deliver in goods to the value of 9500 dollars annually, for ever. The portion which each tribe is to receive will be seen in the account of the particular nation or tribe. Little is yet known of the Indians in the interior parts of N. America. In 1792, Mr. Stewart, said to be in the employ of the British court, returned from four years travels through the hitherto unexplored regions to the westward. Taking his course west southwesterly from the posts on the lakes, he penetrated to the head of the Missouri, and from thence due W, to within 500 miles of the shores of the Pacific ocean. He joined the interior Indians in several battles against the shore Indians, all which coming short of his object, the procuring a peace, so that he might explore the continent from sea to sea; after some stay, he returned nearly by the same route he had pursued in going out. Beyond the Missouri, Mr. Stewart met with many powerful nations, in general hospitable and courteous. The Indian nations he visited westward, appeared to be a polished and civilized people, having towns regularly built, and being in a state of society not far removed from that of the Europeans, and only wanting the use of iron and steel to be perfectly so. They are always clad in skins, cut in an elegant manner, and in many respects preferable to the garments in use among the whites. Adjacent to these nations is a vast ridge of mountains, which may be called the Alleghany of the western parts of America, and serves as a barrier against the too frequent incursions of the coast Indians, who entertain a mortal antipathy to the nations and tribes inhabiting the country eastward of the mountains. Since Mr. Stewart, Alexander Mackenzie has explored the country from the Lakes to the Pacific ocean. See *N. America. N. W. Coast*, and *M'Kenzie's river*.

Indian Town, in Maryland, a village on Indian Creek, on the S E bank of Choptank river, Dorchester co. 3 miles S W of New Market.

Indian Town, a small town of N. Carolina, 52 miles from Edenton.

Indies. See *West Indies*.

Ingles Ferry, Montgomery co. Virginia. Here is a postoffice, 315 miles from Washington.

Industry, a township in Kennebeck co. Maine, incorporated June, 1803, having Farmington W, and Starkes E, 35 miles N W of Augusta.

Ingraham, Port, on the western side of Washington Island, on the N W coast of N. America, is divided into two parts by Young Frederick's Island. It is a fine harbour for wintering in, being near the sea, and having deep water. N. lat. 53 37, W lon. 133 18.

Ingraham Isles, in the S. Pacific ocean, lie N N W of the Marquesas Islands, from 35 to 50 leagues distant, and are 7 in number, viz. *Ooboon*, or Washington; *Wooapoo*, or Adams; Lincoln; *Noobeeva*, or Federal; *Tatootee*, or Franklin; Hancock, and Knox. The names in Italic are those by which they are known to the natives. The others were given them by Captain Joseph Ingraham, of Boston in Massachusetts, commander of the brigantine Hope of Boston, who discovered them on the 19th of April, 1791, a day remarkable in the annals of America, the revolutionary war having commenced on that day in 1775, and the first discoveries made under the flag of the United States marked its 16th anniversary. These islands, lying between 8 3 and 9 24 S lat. and between 140 19 and 141 18 W lon. from Greenwich, are mostly inhabited, and appear to be generally variegated with hills and valleys, abounding with timber, and very pleasant. *Noobeeva*, or Federal island, is represented by the natives to be the largest, most populous and productive of the whole; which, they say, are 10 in number. The people resemble those of the Marquesas Islands; as do their canoes, which are carved at each end. Cotton of a superior quality grows here. The natives were friendly. Before Ingraham's discovery was known, Captain Josiah Roberts, of Boston, sailed in the ship Jefferson for the N W Coast, and likewise discovered these islands. He gave them different names; but to avoid confusion, the reader is referred to each island under the Indian name when it is known. As these islands lie in that part of the Pacific Ocean, through which vessels from Europe or America, bound to the N W Coast, must pass, and are not far out of their usual track, they may be vis-

ited for refreshment in case of need. See *Noobeeva*, and *Marquesas Islands*, &c.

Inirchia River, or *Caguela*, the name of Orinoco river, at its source in the mountains, westward, between New Granada and Peru, not far from the S. Sea.

Inna Quito, one of the spacious plains upon the N side of Quito, in Peru.

Infewa River, is laid down in some maps as the N W and main branch of St. Croix river, an eastern water of the Mississippi, rising in lat. 43 N.

Inverness, New, a town on the river Atlantamaha, in Georgia, built by a company of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, 130 of whom were brought over by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1734. It is about 20 miles from Frederica. These settlers presented a most pathetic and prophetic remonstrance to Gen. Oglethorpe in January, 1728, against the introduction of slaves into the colony.

Iowa, a river of Louisiana, which runs S E into the Mississippi, in N lat. 41 5, 61 miles above the *Iowa Rapids*, where on the E side of the river is the *Lower Iowa Town*, which 20 years ago could furnish 300 warriors. The *Upper Iowa Town* is about 15 miles below the mouth of the river, on the E side of the Mississippi, and could formerly furnish 400 warriors. See *Riviere du Moins*.

Ipswich, the *Agawam* of the Indians, is a port town and port of entry on both sides of Ipswich R. in Essex co. Massachusetts, 12 miles S of Newburyport, 10 N E of Beverly, 30 N E by N of Boston, and about a mile from the sea. The township of Ipswich is divided into 4 parishes, and contains 601 houses, and 3305 inhabitants. There is an excellent stone bridge across Ipswich R. composed of two arches, with one solid pier in the bed of the river, which connects the two parts of the town, executed under the direction of the late Hon. Judge Choate. This was heretofore a place of much more consideration than at present. Its decline is attributed to a barred harbour and shoals in the river. Its natural situation is pleasant, and on all accounts excellently well calculated to be a large manufacturing town. The supreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and sessions are held here once a year, on the 1st Tuesday of April; and from its central situation, it appears to be the most convenient place for all the courts and public offices of the county. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, except those in the compact part of the township.

township. A few vessels are employed in the fishery, and a few trade to the W. Indies. Silk and thread lace, of an elegant texture, are manufactured here by women and children, in large quantities, and sold for use and exportation in Boston, and other mercantile towns. In 1790, no less than 41,979 yards were made here, and the manufacture is rather increasing. Ipswich township was incorporated in 1634, and is 378 miles N E of Philadelphia. N lat. 42 43, W lon. 70 50.

Ipswich, New, a township in Hillsborough co. Hampshire, containing 1266 inhabitants, situated on the west side of Souhegan river, and separated from Whatohook Mountain by the N line of Massachusetts; 56 miles N W of Boston, and about 77 W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and has in it a flourishing academy.

Ipswich River, rises from several springs in a meadow in the West part of Wilmington, passing through Reading, Middleton, and Topsfield, it enters the ocean in Ipswich. It is navigable from the mouth to this town, where there are falls on which are erected a number of mills; just below which, the post road crosses the river. It is in general a sluggish stream, affording but a few mill seats.

Ipsburg, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, on Black river, 17 miles N of Hazen Block house, and 12 S of the Canada line. It has 15 inhabitants.

Iredell County, in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is surrounded by Surry, Rowan, and Burke. The climate is agreeable and healthy; the lands beautifully variegated with hills, and the soil rich. It contains 8761 inhabitants, of whom 1481 are slaves. At Iredell court house is a post office. It is 25 miles from Salisbury, and 25 from Charlotte court house.

Ireland, New, a long narrow island in the Pacific ocean, N of New Britain, extending from the N W to the S E about 270 miles, and in general very narrow; between 3 and 5 S lat. and 146 30, and 151 E lon. from Paris. The inhabitants are negroes. The island is covered with wood, and abounds with pigeons, parrots, and other birds. West and N W of New Ireland, lie Sandwich, Portland, New Hanover, and Admiralty Islands, discovered and named by Captain Carteret, in 1767. The tracks of Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, of Roggewin in 1722, and of Bougainville in 1768, pass these islands.

Irois, Pointe de, or *Iris Point*, a village

on the Wend of the island of St. Domingo. *Iron Banks*, a tract of land on the E side of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio.

Iron Castle, one of the forts of Porto Bello, in S. America, which admiral Vernon took and destroyed in 1739.

Irondequoit, called in some maps *Ge Rundegut*, a gulf or bay on the S side of the Lake Ontario, 4 miles E of Walker's at the mouth of Genesee river.

Iron Mountains, Great, in Tennessee, extends from the river Tennessee to that of French Broad from S W to N E farther to the N E, the range has the name of Bald Mountain, and beyond the Nolachucky, that of Iron Mountains. The Iron Mountains, seems to be the name generally applied to the whole range. It constitutes the boundary between Tennessee, and N. Carolina, and extends from near the lead mines, on the Kanaway, through the Cherokee country, to the S of Chota, and terminates near the sources of the Mobile. The caverns and cascades in these mountains are innumerable.

Iroquois, Point aux, on the St. Lawrence, U. Canada, 6 or 7 miles above the rapid plat in the township of Matilda.

Iroquois. See *Six Nations*.

Iroquois River. See *Sorrel*.

Iroin River, is a western head water of the Neus, in N. Carolina.

Irwin, a township in Venango co. Pennsylvania, has 813 inhabitants.

Isabel, St. one of the islands of Solomon, 200 miles in circumference in the Pacific Ocean, 7 30 S lat. about 160 leagues W of Lima, discovered by Mendana, 1567, whose inhabitants are cannibals, and worship serpents, toads, and other animals. Their complexion is bronze, their hair woolly, and they wear no covering but round the waist. The people are divided into tribes, and are constantly at war with each other. Bats were seen here, which from one extremity of their wings to the other, measured 5 feet. Dampier, who has the reputation of exactness, says that he saw, in the small island of Sabuda, on the W coast of Papua, bats as large as young rabbits, having wings 4 feet in extent from one tip to the other.

Isabella River. See *Ozama*.

Isabella Point, lies on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, and forms the N E side of the bay of its name. N lat. 19 59 10. This is the port where Columbus formed the first Spanish settlement

on the island, and named both it and the point after his patroness Queen Isabella. He entered it in the night, driven by a tempest. It is overlooked by a very high mountain flat at the top, and surrounded with rocks, but is a little exposed to the N W wind. The river Isabella which falls into it, is considerable. There are 14 fathoms of water to anchor in. The settlement was begun in 1493, was given up in 1496, when its inhabitants were carried to the city of St. Domingo, which originally was called New Isabella. The bay is said to have good anchorage for ships of war. It is about 29 leagues East by North of Cape François, measuring in a straight line.

Isca, or rather *Ica*, with Pisco and Nasca, three towns from which a jurisdiction of Lima in Peru, S. America, has its name. Great quantities of wine are made here and exported to Calao. It also produces excellent olives, either for eating or for oil. The fields which are watered by trenches, yield an uncommon plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. This jurisdiction is remarkable for spacious woods of carob trees, with the fruit of which the inhabitants feed numbers of asses, for the uses of agriculture, to this and the neighbouring jurisdictions. The Indians who live near the sea apply themselves to fishing, and after salting the fish carry them to a good market in the towns among the mountains.

Island Lake, in N. America, W of Hudson's Bay in lat. 60 45 N, lon. 102 25 W. It is 35 miles wide, its length is much greater. It is full of islands and well stored with fish. *Hearne.*

Islands, Bay of, on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

Isle Neckar, in the W. Pacific ocean only 500 toises long, without tree or shrub. It is accessible only at the S E point, where a ridge of rocks projects two cable lengths into the sea. Lat. 23 34 N, lon. 166 52 W.

Isle of Wight, a county of Virginia, on the S side of James's river, W of Norfolk county, being about 40 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 5313 free inhabitants, and 4029 slaves. A mineral spring has been discovered near the head of the W branch of Nansemond river, about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk. It is much resorted to, and famed for its medicinal qualities.

Isle Royal, on the N W side of Lake Superior, lies within the territory of the

United States, N W of the Ohio, is about 100 miles long, and in many places about 40 broad. The natives suppose that this and the other islands in the lake are the residence of the Great Spirit.

Isleborough, a township in Hancock co. Maine, formed by Long Island, in the centre of Penobscot Bay, 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 483 inhabitants, and is 260 miles N E by N of Boston.

Isles de Madame, lie at the S end of Sydney, or Cape Breton Island, on which they are dependent. The largest of these, with Cape Canso, the E point of Nova Scotia, form the entrance of the Gut of Canso from the Atlantic ocean. See *Cape Breton*.

Isles of Don Joseph Galvez, a large cluster of islands in the S. Sea. Lat. 19 39 S, lon. 179 38 E from Paris. They are populous, affording plenty of potatoes, cocoa, banana and other fruits.

Islip, a post town of N. York, Suffolk co. Long I. E of Huntington, and contains 958 inhabitants.

Ivrogne Point, in the St. Lawrence, U. Canada, in front of the township of Edwardsburg, lies a little below Isle du Fort Levi, on the North shore. *Smyth.*

Iwanee, a little town near St. Jago de Cuba, where a small remnant of the ancient Indians live, who have adopted the manners and language of the Spaniards.

J

JACKSON, a county in Georgia, containing 7736 inhabitants, of whom 1400 are slaves.

Jacksonboro, a post town, Scriven co. Georgia, 670 miles from Washington.

Jackson co. in Tennessee, Mero District.

Jackson's River, a head water of James's river in Virginia, rises in the Warm Spring Mountains, about 20 miles south-west of the Warm Spring Mountains, and runs southwest through the valley until Carpenter's creek joins it from that quarter, when the river assumes the name of Fluvanna, and flows southeast. About three quarters of a mile from its source it falls over a rock 200 feet into the valley below. The sheet of water is broken in its breadth by the rock in two or three places, but not in its height. Between the sheet and the rock at the bottom you may walk across dry. It is near half as high again as Niagara, but is only 12 or 15 feet wide. *Jacksonborough,*

Jacksonborough, a small post town of S. Carolina, on the W side of Edisto river, about 35 miles W of Charleston.

Jacmel, a jurisdiction and sea port town on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. This jurisdiction, in the French part of the island, contains 3 parishes, is remarkable for the goodness of its soil, and the abundant crops of coffee; and is susceptible of a great augmentation. Its exports from January 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 27,350lb. white sugar; 55,624lb. brown sugar; 4,072,702lb. of coffee; 406,832lb. cotton, and 10,046lb. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 15,619 dollars, 26 cents. The town is situated on the south side of the neck of the south peninsula. The town is 6 leagues westward of Cayes de Jacmel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ east of the bay and town of Baynet, as far south of Leogane on the north side of the peninsula, 13 southwest of Port au Prince, and 53 east of Cape Tiburon. N lat. 18 21, W lon. from Paris 75 2.

Jacmel, Cayes de, a town and parish on the east side of the stream of its name, 6 leagues east of the above town of Jacmel. This parish is bounded east by the plain on the Spanish part, at the foot of the mountains of Bahoruco, 80 leagues square, fit for any kind of cultivation. On the neighbouring mountains coffee would succeed well.

Jacob's Creek, an eastern water of Youghiogany river in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. There is a carrying place 6 miles west to Monongahela river, from the Youghiogany, opposite the mouth of this creek.

Jadagbque. See *Chataughque*.

Jaffrey, a post town in Cheshire county, N. Hampshire, on the S side of the Great Monadnock Mountain, 6 miles N of the Massachusetts line, 19 E of Connecticut river, and about 56 W S W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1341 inhabitants. Here are found red and yellow ochre, allum, vitriol, and black lead in great quantities. The *duck bean* (*menyanthes*) said to be a rare plant in N. Hampshire, and of singular use in medicine, is found at Jaffrey, near the Great Monadnock.

Jago, St. a river in the province of Chiametlan, in New Spain, which it is said rises in the lake Guadalajara, and empties into the North Pacific Ocean, by a mouth half a mile broad, and 10 feet deep at low water.

Jago, St. a large river of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, in

Peru. It is navigable, waters a fertile country, and falls into the South Sea.

Jago, St. a large and handsome town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated on a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E to W. It is about 120 miles from Valparaiso, which is the port town to it. The streets are well paved, and the most of them have a stream of clean water running through them. The houses are all low, in general but one story of 16 feet, they cover a large extent of ground; in the centre is a large open court, of from 60 to 100 feet square. This court is planted with a variety of flowers and fruit trees, and in most of the houses there is a stream of fresh water continually running through the court, which serves at once to refresh the flowers, to please the eye, and benefit the health of the inhabitants. The insides of the rooms are elegant, the cornices are gilded, and the furniture is suited to the rich appearance of the houses. Almost all the common articles used in the houses are of silver; and it is not uncommon to see gold pitchers, gold candlesticks, &c. They have no chimneys to their houses, the weather never being so cold, as to require a large fire; when it is chilly they have elegant silver vessels, filled with coals brought in and placed in different parts of the house. Though the houses are thus elegant, the inhabitants are still more interesting. Not a house which you enter is without a guitar, and a number of beautiful females to play upon it, who accompany the instrument with their enchanting voices. The people vie with each other in making visitors happy; in the forepart of the day are offered sweetmeats and flowers, and in the afternoon, chocolate, cordials, &c. Indeed more polite and friendly treatment could not be received from any people, than from these hospitable Chilites. A new mint is now building, a stupendous and elegant fabric 450 feet square, curiously divided, with 750 windows and doors. It has a large open square in the centre for the flower garden, like the dwelling houses, but of a height proportionate to its bigness on the ground, with a gallery all around it. The roof is flat, which forms a beautiful walk from which the whole city may be viewed to great advantage. [*Hubbell's Journal*] The town

is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. It contains 40,000 inhabitants according to Abbe Raynal, and carries on a considerable trade with Buenos Ayres, by land, 354 leagues distant. Although above 40 leagues of the way are amidst the snows and precipices of the Cordilleras, yet it is found safer and cheaper to send goods by this road than by sea. See *Chili*. S lat. 33 40, W lon. 69 35.

Jago de Guatemala, St. See *Guatemala*.

Jago de Cuba, a town on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on the river of the same name. It was formerly the capital of the island, and was built in 1514, is well fortified, and commands the windward passage. This place has a declining aspect, and presents only the ruins of its former greatness. Yet it has a noble, safe, and commodious port, inferior to the Havannah only in its situation. Within 3 leagues of it, at Covey, is a rich copper mine. In the road from St. Jago to St. Salvadore are a great quantity of flintstones, of various sizes, so round that they might serve for cannon bullets. St. Jago has a cathedral with canons residentiary, and had once a good trade, but it is removed to the Havannah, where its bishop also resides. Sir Francis Drake took and burnt this city in 1585. It is about 22 leagues to the eastward of the Copper Hills, 12 or 13 W of Cumberland harbour, and 41 S 6 W of the E end of the island of Jamaica. N lat. 20 15, W lon. 76 40.

Jago de Leon, St. a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in S. America, 18 miles from the seacoast, and situated on a plain, amongst high mountains extremely difficult of access. It was taken by the English in 1599; but afterwards restored to Spain.

Jago de Nexapha, St. a town of Guaxaca, in the audience of Mexico, situated in the valley of Nexapha, on a river which falls into the river Alvarado. It has a rich convent of Dominicans.

Jago Del Eslero, St. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the residence of the inquisitor of the province, and is a bishop's see. It is situated on the banks of the Dolee, which is here pretty large and navigable for vessels of burden. It is 160 leagues E of Potosi. S lat 24 40, W lon. 64 55.

Jago De Las Valles, St. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seat-

ed on a plain, on the river Panuco, N lat. 23, W lon 71 10.

Jago De La Vega, or *Spanish Town*, is the capital of the island of Jamaica; situated in Middlesex co. on the banks of the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea, and contains between 5 and 600 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants, including people of colour. It is the residence of the governor or commander in chief, who is accommodated with a superb palace. Here the legislature is convened, and the court of chancery, and the supreme court of judicature are held. It was greatly damaged by a storm in 1772. It lies in the S E part of the island, about 7 miles N W of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. N lat. 18 6, W lon. 76 49.

Jago, St. in the island of St. Domingo. See *Tago*.

Jamaica, a township in Windham co. Vermont, watered by several branches of West river, and containing 263 inhabitants.

Jamaica, a post and chief town of Queen's co. N. York, in the W part of L. island, and contains a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, and a Dutch church, an academy, and nearly 100 dwelling houses. It is 12 miles E of N. York city. The whole township contains 1,661 inhabitants.

Jamaica, an island situated in the Atlantic ocean, about 4000 miles S W of Great Britain, and forms one of the most valuable appendages to that crown. It is 30 leagues E of the island of St. Domingo; about the same distance N of the island of Cuba; having the gulf of Honduras on the W, and Carthagen on the continent of S. America to the S, distant 145 leagues. The centre of Jamaica lies in about 18 12 N lat. and about 76 45 W lon. from London. It is 150 miles in length, and on a medium about 40 miles in breadth, containing 4,080,000 acres; of which 900,000 acres were planted in 1675: and in November, 1789, there were no more than 1,907,589 acres located, or taken up, by grants from the crown. This island is intersected with a ridge of steep rocks, from which issue a vast number of small rivers of pure wholesome water, which fall down in cataracts, and together with the stupendous height of the mountains, and the bright verdure of the trees, through which they flow with rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island, form a most delightful landscape; but none are navigable by marine vessels.

Vessels. The bluemountain Peak rises 7431 feet above the level of the sea. (*Pinkerton*.) Black river is the deepest, and is navigable for flat bottomed boats and canoes 30 miles. Sugar is the greatest and most valuable production of this island. Of this article was exported to Great Britain in 1787, 824,706 cwt. in 1790, 1,185,519 cwt. It produces also cocoa, ginger, pimento, or as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allspice; the wild cinnamon, the machineel, whose fruit, though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worst poisons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for its height, and for the hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much esteemed by the negroes, both as food and medicine; the soap tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing; the mangrove and olive bark, useful to tanners; the fustic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton tree is still so. Here they have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of roots. Fruits grow in great plenty, as citrons, Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, limes, shaddocks, pomegranates, mamees, fourfops, papas, pine apples, prickly pears, allicada pears, melons, guavas, several kinds of berries, and kitchen vegetables in great variety. Admiral Rodney enriched this beautiful island with many of the rare productions of the East, which fell into his hands by the fortune of war; particularly the bread fruit tree, the true Ceylon cinnamon tree, and the mango tree. Jamaica can boast of a botanical garden containing the rarest collection of curious trees and plants perhaps in the world; of which a catalogue has been published. The botanical garden contains, among other valuable productions, the Chinese hemp, palm, Otaheite plum, tallow tree, gum arabic, paper mulberry, from which paper and cloth are made, tea plant, and Chinese olive. The other productions, both animal and vegetable, are such as are common to the other islands in the West Indies; but mahogany is now become scarce. In many parts of Jamaica there is a great appearance of metals; and it is believed that the Spaniards had mines both of silver and copper. A lead mine was indeed opened some years ago, near to the Hope estate, in St. Andrew's par-

ish; but the possessors find more profit in cultivating the surface of the earth than digging into its bowels. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, *Middlesex*, *Surry*, and *Cornwall*; subdivided into 20 parishes, as follows: *Middlesex* contains those of St. Mary, St. Ann, St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Catherine, the town of St. Jago de la Vega, the capital, and 13 villages; 244 sugar plantations, and 43,626 negroes. *Surry* contains the parishes of St. Andrew, St. George, Portland, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas in the East, Kingston, the towns of Kingston and Port Royal, 8 villages, 159 sugar plantations, and 27,337 negroes. *Cornwall* contains the parishes of Trelawney, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth, the towns of Savanna la Mar, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, 309 sugar plantations, and 57,835 negroes. The whole 20 parishes contain 18 churches and chapels; and each parish has a rector and other church officers. Presentations to livings are made by the commander in chief. The number of white inhabitants in 1787, was 30,000; freed negroes 10,000; maroons 1400; and slaves 250,000; in all, 304,000. The value of this island as British property, is estimated as follows: 250,000 negroes at £50 sterling each, 12 1-2 millions; the landed and personal property and buildings to which they are appertinent, 25 millions more; the houses and property in the towns, and the vessels employed in trade, 1 1-2 millions; in all 39 millions. The exports of Jamaica for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1788, amounted in sterling money to £2,136,442: 17: 3. In 1787 the exports to the United States amounted to £60,095: 18 shillings, and importations from the United States to the value of £90,000. This island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. It was reduced under the British dominion by Penn and Venables in 1656, and ever since has been subject to Great Britain. The government of it is one of the richest places next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown, the standing salary being £2500 per annum, and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor; which, with other perquisites, make it on the whole little less than £10,000 a year. This fine island is subject to earthquakes and hurricanes, which have done it incredible damage. See *West Indies* and *Gold Spring*.

James

James's Bay, lies at the bottom or most southern part of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates, and divides New Britain from South Wales. It contains several islands, among which are Bear, Viners, Charleton, and Agomifca islands. Michipicoton river, which falls into Lake Superior, has its source towards this bay, from whence there is said to be but a short portage to Moose river, which falls into James's Bay.

James's Cape, St. is the southernmost extremity of Washington Isles, on the N W coast of N. America.

James's Island, lies on the S side of Charleston harbour, in S. Carolina, opposite to Charleston, and contains about 50 families. It is separated from John's Island on the westward by Stono river.

James's, a navigable river of Virginia, called anciently *Powhatan* by the Indians, is formed by the junction of Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, which are nearly equal. At the very place where it begins to break through the Blue ridge, it receives the North river, which is one third as large as the main stream. Between the Blue ridge, and Richmond, it receives Buffaloe Tye river, Rockfish, Rivannah on the N, on the S Bent creek, State river and Willis's. It affords harbour for vessels of any size in Hampton Road, but not in safety through the whole winter; and there is navigable water for them as far as Mulberry Island. A 40 gun ship goes to Jamestown, and, lightening herself, may pass to Harrison's Bar, on which there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick; those of 125 go to Rocket's, a mile below Richmond, from thence is about 7 feet water to Richmond; and about the centre of the town $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, where the navigation is interrupted by falls, which in a course of 6 miles, descend about 80 feet perpendicular. A canal is nearly or quite completed for the passing of boats by these falls. Above these the river is navigable for batteaux and canoes to within 10 miles of the Blue ridge; and even through the Blue ridge a ton weight has been brought; and the expense would not be great, when compared with its object, to open a tolerable navigation up Jackson's river and Carpenter's Creek, to within 25 miles of Howard's Creek of Green Briar, both of which have then water enough to float vessels into the Great Kanaway. In some future state of population, it is possible that

its navigation may also be made to interlock with that of the Patowmac; and through that to communicate by a short portage with the Ohio.

James City, a co. of Virginia, 30 miles long and 12 broad, lying between Chickahominy and James's rivers. It contains 1542 free inhabitants, and 2318 slaves.

James, a fort on the N side of Loblollo Bay, in the island of Antigua, in the head of which is St. John's harbour.

James, a creek in Delaware, which empties into Delaware Bay, 11 miles below Hook Island. Dover, the seat of government, stands on this creek, 5 miles from its mouth.

James Dartmouth, Fort, a fortress at the confluence of Broad with Savannah river. It was erected under the British government, and designed as a defence of a commercial and political intercourse with the Indians.

James's, St. a town of Maryland, situated in Kent co. 4 miles southwesterly of the town of Chester.

James, Goose Creek, St. a parish in Charleston district S. Carolina, containing 9683 inhabitants; of whom 3161 are slaves.

James Santee, St. a parish in the above district, containing 4240 inhabitants; of whom 3843 are slaves.

Jamestown. See *Canonicut*.

Jamestown, a post town, and formerly the metropolis of Virginia, and county town of James City county. In 1777 it had but one family. The church and other buildings are mouldering to ruins. It is the oldest town in the settlements formed by the English in N. America. It is situated on a peninsula, on the N side of James's river, 32 miles from Point Comfort, at the mouth of the river in Chesapeake Bay. It is 8 miles S S W of Williamsburgh, and 68 S E by E of Richmond. N lat. 37 9.

Jamestown, in Prince Edward co. Virginia, on Appomatox river, 12 miles from the court house N E.

James, Great and Little, St. two of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated in the King's Channel E of Tortula, and W of St. Thomas, between which and them, is St. James's passage.

James's Town, in the island of Barbadoes, in the W Indies, is situated in St. James's parish, on the W side of the island.

Janeirã, Rio de. See *Rio de Janeriã*.

Jaquet, a river on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, called by the Indians *Boo-*
comkick,

cumkich, is about 3 leagues W of Billi Down. Here is a small salmon fishery.

Jaquemel. See *Jaemel*.

Jardine del Reyna, a vast cluster of isles and rocks on the S side of the island of Cuba. These furnish immense numbers of large and fine turtle.

Jaustioni, a river in Louisiana which runs a S E course and empties into the Mississippi in N lat. 39 15, about 16 miles S of the mouth of Fabiani river, and 13 N of that of Oahaha river.

Jay, a township in Kennebeck co. Maine, thus named in honor of John Jay, governor of the state of N. York. It lies on both sides of Great Amerefokogen R. and includes the great bend which from an easterly and westerly course suddenly turns southerly in this township, and passes into Livermore, and has 430 inhabitants. The Indian name of this place was *Rochemekoe*.

Jay's Valley, a settlement in the town of Kattikill, N. York, formerly called *Minor Kill*. This name was changed in honor of governor Jay.

Jayna, a canton, parish and river on the S side of the island of St. Domingo. The rivers Nigua and Jayna are about 4 leagues apart; and between them lies an extensive and fertile plain, which was originally an abundant source of riches to the colonists. The quantity of pure gold, that was dug from its cavities, its sugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations paid duties to a greater amount than those now paid by all the Spanish part of the island put together. It was in this territory, and on the river Jayna, that the famous lump of gold was found, which the Spanish writers say weighed 3600 Spanish dollars; without mentioning many others of a remarkable size. The settlements Gamboa, Guayabal, Bonaventura and Cagnabola, which last was formerly called the Whale, are very inconsiderable: the whole employment of the people is breeding of cattle, or, the washing of gold sand. Indigo grows wild here. The river Jayna is not fordable; it is crossed in canoes and skins at 250 fathoms from its mouth; and the animals are obliged to swim across it. The coast lying between Jayna and St. Domingo is of rock, almost perpendicular, in general from 6 to 15 feet high. Opposite this coast are a number of shoals, each of about 40 fathoms wide. Towards the source of this river were the celebrated gold mines of St. Christo-

pher's, near which Columbus erected the fort of that name. There are also rich silver mines on this river. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the Jayna ought to be looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain 2000 persons; for the most part people of colour, free and slaves.

Jean Rabel, a town on the NW part of the N peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, in 19 55 N lat. and in 75 42 W lon. from Paris. It is 4 leagues E of the Mole, and 32 W of Cape Francois. Jean Rabel Point forms the anchorage of that name, which is good, safe, and easy to fetch. You can anchor in 15 fathoms. You may go farther in as far as 8 fathoms; but it is not safe, as the water shoals suddenly, and the ground is not so clean inside. The *Debarcadair*, or landing place, is a very good one, even if there should be a swell; it is under the fort, which is exceedingly well placed, and makes it a very good retreat from an enemy. The grounds hold well, and the only winds to fear are the N and N W.

Jefferson, Fort, in Ohio State, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Great Miami; contains about 100 men; 21 miles N of Fort St. Clair. N lat. 40 4.

Jefferson, a fort on the E bank of the Mississippi, in Kentucky, near the line of the State of Tennessee.

Jefferson, a post town of Virginia, on the N side of Roanoke river, 19 miles below the Oeconachey Islands. N lat. 36 32.

Jefferson, a county of Kentucky, bounded N and W by Ohio river, S by Nelson county, and S E and E by Shelby. It contains 8395 inhabitants; of whom 2330 are slaves. Chief town, Louisville, at the Rapids of the Ohio. *Drinnon's Lick*, in this county, lies on the S W side of Kentucky river, about 15 miles from its mouth; and is separated from the famous medicinal spring by a small rivulet.

Jefferson Academy, is in Amelia co. Virginia.

Jefferson, a county of Georgia, erected in 1796 from the counties of Burke and Warren, bordering on Ogechee river, and Briar and Big creeks. Courts and elections are held at Louisville for this county. It has 5684 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 112 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a county in Tennessee, Hamilton district, is bounded N by Green co. E by

E by N. Carolina, watered by the Holston, French, Broad and Nollachuckey rivers, and contains with the county of Cocke 9017 inhabitants, of whom 695 are slaves.

Jefferson, a county of the state of Ohio, bounded S by the Ohio, N by Lake Erie, including the tract called the Connecticut reserve. Chief town, Stubenville. It contains 8766 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a town of Pennsylvania, 9 miles from Amity, and 7 from Scottville.

Jeffrey's Ledge, a sand bank, on the coast of Massachusetts, between Cape Ann and Casco Bay, extending from the NE to the S W; between 42 40, and 43 37 30 N lat. and between 68 52 30, and 69 45 W lon.

Jekyl Sound, in the mouth of the river Altamaha, in Georgia, which will afford safe riding for a dozen ships of 40 guns.

Jenkintown, a village where is a post office, in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, 10 miles N of Philadelphia.

Jenuchbadega, an Indian village in Pennsylvania, on the W bank of Alleghany river, 14 miles S E from the outlet of Chataughque Lake.

Jeremie, a jurisdiction, town, and cape, within the bite or bay of Leogane, and on the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. This is the westernmost jurisdiction of the island, contains 2 parishes, and is celebrated for the excellency of its soil, but particularly for the culture of coffee. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year were as follows: 1420 lb. white sugar, 247,760 lb. brown sugar, 5440,646 lb. coffee, 54,786 lb. cotton, 7398 lb. indigo; and various articles to the value of 297 livres. The exportation duty on these productions amounted to 13,328 dollars 6 cents. The town stands on the W side of the bay and at the mouth of a brook, a league S by W of Point Jeremie, 11 due N of Port a Piment on the S side of the peninsula, and nearly 8 leagues E of Cape Dame Marie. Point Jeremie lies in N lat. 18 42 30, W lon. from Paris 76 32.

Jeremysquam, an island in Lincoln co. Maine, which, with Folly island, form the mouth of Sheepscott river in Wiscasset Bay.

Jerico, a post town in Chittenden co. Vermont, lies S E of Essex, and N E of Williston, and separated from the latter by Onion river, and has 728 inhabitants.

Jerico, a post town of N. York, in Chenango co. on the E branch of Susquehanna, and has 939 inhabitants.

Jerom, *Fort St.* a fort on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, on the sea side, and near the road from the city of St. Domingo, and in the canton of Jayna. It is no more than a fortified redoubt in masonry; but it is constructed with art.

Jersey Field, a settlement in Norway township, in Herkemer co. N. York, on Canada creek.

Jerusalem, a post town in Ontario co. N. York. The compact part of it forms a handsome town, on the W side of Seneca Lake, and contains about 50 families, the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. It has 1219 inhabitants. It is 30 miles N E by N of Bath, and 16 S S W of Geneva.

Jerusalem, or *Funks Town*, a town of Maryland, Washington co. on Antietam creek, about 2½ miles S W of Elizabeth Town. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a German church.

Jerusalem, a post town, Southampton co. Virginia, 210 miles from Washington.

Jerusalem, *Old.* See *Fallen City*.

Jeruzo, a mountain situated in the valley of Urecho, in Mexico or New Spain, is a great curiosity. Before the year 1760, there was nothing of it but a small hill, where there was a sugar plantation. But on the 29th of September, 1760, it burst with furious shocks, and entirely ruined the sugar works and the neighbouring village of Guacana; and from that time has continued to emit fire and burning rocks, which have formed themselves into 3 high mountains, whose circumference was nearly 6 miles in 1766. The ashes at the eruption were forced to the distance of 150 miles. In the city of Valladolid, 60 miles distant, it rained ashes in such abundance, that they were obliged to sweep the yards of their houses two or three times during the day.

Jessamine, a county of Kentucky, containing 5438 inhabitants, of whom 1553 are slaves. Chief town Nicholasville, named after Col. Nicholas, an eminent lawyer, and intelligent statesman.

Jesus, *Ile de*, a small island lying 8 degrees due N of the New Hebrides Island, and 1450 leagues W of the coast of Peru, in S lat. 6 50, E lon. from Paris 165, discovered by Mendana, Jan. 10th, 1567, inhabited by a copper coloured and mulatto race of men.

John, *Bayouk of*, St. a little creek which furnishes a very easy communication from New Orleans to W. Florida. It is navigable for vessels drawing about 4 feet water 6 miles.

6 miles up from the lake Ponchartrain, where there is a landing place, at which vessels load and unload; this is about 2 miles from the town. The entrance of the Bayouk of St. John is defended by a battery of 5 or 6 cannon. There are some plantations on the Bayouk, and on the road from thence to New Orleans, which see.

John de Frontiera, St. is the chief town of the province of Cuyo in Peru.

John's Islands, in S. Carolina, lies S W of Charleston harbour, divided from James' Island by Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour.

John's Island, in the bay of Quinte, U. Canada, opposite the Mohawk settlement W of Richmond. *Smyth.*

John's College, St. in Maryland, in the city of Annapolis, was instituted in 1784, to have 24 trustees, with power to keep up the succession by supplying vacancies, and to receive an annual income of £9000. It has a permanent fund of £1750 a year out of the moneys arising from marriage, licenses, fines and forfeitures on the Western Shore. This college, with Washington college at Chestertown, constitute one university, named "The University of Maryland." The convocation of the University of Maryland, who are to frame the laws, preserve uniformity of manners and literature in the colleges, confer the higher degrees, determine appeals, &c.

John's, St. one of the chief towns of Newfoundland island, situated on the E coast. N lat. 47 32, W lon. 52 21. It lies on the bay of the same name. Its harbour is one of the best in the island, and has from 10 to 17 fathoms water up to King's wharf, which is a little to the N W of the Old Fort, at the bottom of the town, and is a mile from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Castor river, in which distance there is from 14 to 4 fathoms of water. On the S side of this river is King's wharf, an hospital, and a watering place. Near these are the hills called the High Lands of St. John's. N lat. 47 32, W lon. 52 29.

John's, St. a bay and island on the W coast of Newfoundland, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the S W end of the straits of Bellisle.

John's River, St. in E. Florida, rises in or near a large swamp in the heart of E. Florida, and pursues a northern course, in a broad navigable stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays or lakes; of which Lake George is the chief. Vessels

that draw 9 or 10 feet water, may navigate safely through the W channel into St. John's river as far as Lake George, which see. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift. It is 10½ leagues N of St. Augustine.

John's River, Little St. in W. Florida, falls into Apalache Bay, about 10 miles eastward of Apalache river. It is said to be the clearest and purest of any in America, is about 200 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep at the town of Talahafochete. The swamp called Ouaguaphenogaw is said to be its source, which is 100 miles by land from Talahafochete, and, following its windings, from the sea 200 miles. The Indians and traders say it has no branches, or tributaries, which fall into it; but that it is fed by great springs which break out through the banks.

John's, St. is the largest river in the British province of New Brunswick. From its mouth on the N side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source is computed to be 350 miles. The tide flows 80 or 90 miles up this river. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons 60 miles, and for boats 200. Its general course from its source is E S E. It furnishes the greatest plenty of salmon, bass, and sturgeon; and is the common rout to Quebec. About a mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, and about 400 yards in length; called the falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 feet of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters of the river above. The common tides flowing here about 20 feet, the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 feet higher than the waters of the sea; at high water, the waters of the sea are about 5 feet higher than those of the river; so that in every tide there are 2 falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is at the time when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the sea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times it is either impassable or extremely dangerous; resembling the passage of Hell Gate near N. York. The banks of this river, enriched by the annual freshets, are excellent land. About 30 miles from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich intervals and meadow lands, well clothed with timber and wood, such as pine,

pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. It has many tributary streams, which fall into it on each side, among which are the Oromocto river, by which the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy; the Nashwach and Madamkewick, on which are rich intervals that produce all kinds of grain in the highest perfection. This noble river, in its numerous and extensive branches, waters and enriches a large tract of excellent country, a great part of which is settled and under improvement. The uplands, in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine and spruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diameter, for the British navy.

John's, St. one of the Virgin islands, about 12 leagues E of Porto Rico. It is about 5 miles long and 1 broad; and 2 leagues S of St. Thomas. It is the best watered of all the Virgin Isles; and its harbour, called Crawl Bay, is reckoned better than that of St. Thomas, and passes for the best to the leeward of Antigua. There is, however, little good land in the island, and its exportations are trifling.

John's, St. an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of Nova Scotia, to which government it is annexed. It is 117 miles in length from N E to S W. The medium breadth is 20 miles; but between Richmond Bay on the N, and Halifax Bay on the S, it is not above 3 miles broad. The other bays on the N side are London Harbour, Grand Rastied, and St Peters; those on the S side, Egmont, Halifax, and Hillsborough. On the E side, Three River Harbour, and Murray Harbour. It has several fine rivers, a rich soil, and is pleasantly situated. Its capital is Charlotte Town, the residence of the lieutenant governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. Upon the reduction of Cape Breton in 1745, the inhabitants quietly submitted to the British arms. While the French possessed this island, they improved it to so much advantage, as that it was called the granary of Canada, which it furnished with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork. When taken, it had 10,000 head of black cattle upon it, and several of the farmers raised 12,000 bushels of corn annually. Its rivers abound with

salmon, trout, and eels, and the surrounding sea affords plenty of sturgeon, plaice, and most kinds of shell fish. The island is divided into 3 counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Prince's counties; which are subdivided into 14 parishes, consisting of 27 townships, which in all make 1,363,400 acres, the contents of the island. The chief towns, beside the capital, are Georgetown, Prince's Town; beside which are Hillsborough Town, Pownal Town, Maryborough Town, &c. It lies between 45 46, and 47 10 N lat. and between 44 22, and 46 32 W lon.

John's, St. the N westernmost town in Suffex co. Delaware, is at the head of the middle branch of Nanticoke river, about 27 miles N E of Vienna in Maryland, and 22 S by W of Dover.

John's, St. a town and fort in L. Canada, on the W bank of Sorel river, at the N end of lake Champlain, 28 miles southward of Montreal. It has been established as the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the interior of the United States into Canada, by an ordinance published by the executive council of L. Canada, the 7th of July, 1796. It was taken by General Montgomery in Nov. 1775. N lat. 45 9, W lon. 72 18.

John's, St. a lake in L. Canada, which receives rivers from every direction, and sends its waters through Saguenai river into the St. Lawrence, at Tadoussac. It is about 25 miles each way.

John's Berkeley, St. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston district, containing 7193 inhabitants; of whom 6479 are slaves.

John's, St. a small island in the W. Indies, belonging to Denmark, N of St. Croix, and S of Tortola, to which last it is very near. It is noted only for its fine harbour, which is said to be sufficient to contain in safety the whole British navy. It has a number of salt ponds, which, however, are no evidence of its fertility.

John's Colleton, St. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston district, containing 6689 inhabitants; of whom 6031 are slaves.

John's, St. the capital of the island of Antigua in the W. Indies. It is a regularly built town, with a harbour of the same name, situated on the W shore, and on the N E side of Loblollo Bay. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Fort James. This town is the residence of the governor general of the leeward Charaibe Islands, and where the assembly is held, and the port where the great-
est

est trade is carried on. It was so flourishing as to receive a loss by a storm, to the value of £400,000 sterling. N lat. 17 4, W lon. 62 4.

John, St. or *Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, in the W. Indies.

Johnsbury, St. a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, bounded S W by Danville, and has 663 inhabitants.

Johnson Fort, in S. Carolina, lies on the N E side of James's Island, and S of the city of Charleston. It stands at the entrance of the harbour, and by which no vessel can pass unless the master or mate make oath that no malignant distemper is on board. A guard is kept here.

Johnson Fort, in N. Carolina, stands on the W bank of Cape Fear river, opposite to the island on the seacoast whose southern point is Cape Fear.

Johnsonsborough, a post town of N. Jersey, 10 miles from Sussex court house.

Johnson's Landing Place, is on Oyongwongeh Creek, about 4 miles eastward of Fort Niagara.

Johnson, a county of N. Carolina, Newbern district, bounded S E by Glasgow, N by Franklin and Wayne counties, and S by Sampson. It contains 6201 inhabitants, of whom 1763 are slaves. It is 30 miles square, watered by the Neuse, Little river and other streams. The greatest part of the county is level, and corn is the principal produce. Chief town, Smithfield.

Johnstown, a post town and the capital of Montgomery county, N. York, on the N bank of Mohawk river, 24 miles W of Schenectady. The compact part of the town is a little back from the river, and contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, a court house and gaol. In the township are 3932 inhabitants. Caghawaga is a parish or district of Johnstown 26 miles above Schenectady on the river. Settlements have been made here for about 80 years. Here stand the dwelling house, barn, and out-houses (all of stone) formerly occupied by Sir William Johnson. This settlement was mostly destroyed by the British in the year 1780, who were joined by a party of Indians and others, under the command of Sir John Johnson. In this action it is asserted, that Sir John evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived

in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them; and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

Johnstown, in the township of Edwardsburch, U. Canada, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence above the uppermost rapids, in ascending to lake Ontario. From this town vessels may be navigated with safety to Queensdown, and at the ports of lake Ontario. The French had a garrison in front of this town, the ruins of which are still visible. *Smyth.*

Johnstown, New, in the township of Cornwall, U. Canada, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, below the long Sault, to the northward of Grand Isle St. Regis; and is now called Cornwall. *Smyth.*

Johnson, 2 township in Providence co. Rhode I. W of the town of Providence, having 1364 inhabitants.

Johnson, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, has 135 inhabitants.

Joly, a port on the S coast of Nova Scotia.

Jonas's Sound, the most northern inlet on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's Bay, lying near the arctic circle, in lat. 76.

Jones, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern district, bounded N by Craven. It contains 4241 free inhabitants, and 1899 slaves. It is well watered by Trent river, and its tributary streams. Chief town, Trenton.

Jonesborough, a post town, and chief town of Washington district in Tennessee, is the seat of the district and county courts. It is 26 miles from Greenville, 101 from Knoxville, 40 from Abingdon in Virginia, and 627 from Philadelphia.

Jonesborough, the chief and post town of Camden co. Edenton district, N. Carolina. It contains a court house and a few dwelling houses.

Jone's Ford, on Brandywine creek, is 5 or 6 miles above Chad's Ford, in Pennsylvania.

Jone's Town, in Pennsylvania. See *Williamsburg*.

Jones, Cape. See *Lookout Cape*.

Joppa, a small town in Harford co. Maryland, 20 miles E by N of Baltimore, and 82 S W of Philadelphia.

Jordan's

Jordan's River, passes through Trenton, in the district of Maine, 8 miles from Union river.

Jore, a village and mountain in the Cherokee country. The mountain is said to be the highest in the Cherokee country, and through which the Tene-see river forces its waters. The Indian village, called Jore, is situated in a beautiful lawn, many thousand feet higher than the adjacent country. Here is a little grove of the Casine Yapon, called by the Indians the beloved tree. They are very careful to keep this tree pruned and cultivated, and drink very strong infusion of the leaves, buds, and tender branches of this plant. It is venerated by the Creeks, and all the southern maritime nations of Indians.

Joseph, Lake St. in N. America, lies E of Lake Sal, and sends its waters by Cat Lake river into Cat Lake, and afterwards forms the S E branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 miles long and 15 broad. Osnaburg House is on the N E part of the lake; which see.

Joseph, Ile à Pierre, a village on the westernmost coast of the island of St. Domingo; about 3 leagues N W of the village of Tiburon.

Joseph, St. an island in the Straits of Marie, which convey the waters of Superior into Lake Huron. Here is a garrison of British troops. It is the most western post they hold in that country.

Joseph's, St. in the province of California, in Mexico. N lat. 23 3.

Joseph's Bay, St. on the coast of W. Florida, is of the figure of a horseshoe, being about 12 miles in length, and 7 across where broadest. The bar is narrow, and immediately within it there is from 4 to 6½ fathoms soft ground. The best place to anchor, is just within the peninsula, opposite to some ruins that still remain of the village of St. Joseph. The peninsula between St. Joseph's and Cape Blaize is a narrow slip of land, in some places not above a quarter of a mile broad. A very good establishment might be made here for a fishery, as the settlers might make salt on the spot to cure the bass, rock, cod, grouper, red mullet, &c. which are here in abundance.

Joseph, St. a river which runs N W into the S E part of Lake Michigan. It springs from a number of small lakes a little to the N W of the Miami village. It is rapid and full of small islands. The Pawtewatzmie Indians reside on this riv-

er, opposite Fort St. Joseph. They can raise 200 warriors. At or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of 6 miles square.

Joseph, Fort St. is situated on the eastern side of the above river in N lat. 42 14, W lon. 86 10. It is about 175 miles S W by W of Detroit, to which place there is a straight road.

Joseph, St. a port on the W side of the island of Trinidad, near the coast of Terra Firma.

Joseph, St. a small town and port on the W point of the N peninsula of the island of Trinidad, in the W. Indies.

Joseph, St. a bay on the W side of the island of Trinidad, defended by a small battery. It has a few houses on it, and lies S E of Port of Spain, the capital of the island. Near it is a mountain having mineral pitch.

Juan, St. the capital of California in N. America. N lat. 26 25, W lon. 114 9.

Juan, Fort St. stands in the province of New Leon, in N. America, on the S W side of the Rio Bravo, in the 29th degree of N latitude and 101st of W longitude.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili in S. America. In its neighbourhood are gold mines. S lat. 33 25, W lon. 68 55.

Juan de Porto Rico. See *Porto Rico*.

Juan de Fuca, Entrance of. See *Fuca*.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the South Pacific ocean, 38 leagues eastward of the island of Massafuero, and 390 W of the continent. S lat. 33 32, W lon 79 50 from Greenwich. It is supposed to have been inhabited by a Spaniard, whose name it retains; although it was long abandoned by him and his nation; but is more remarkable for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whose life and adventures furnished De Foe with the ground work of that admirable novel Robinson Crusoe. The harbour lies in Cumberland Bay, on the N side of the island. Since the ship Columbia was there, no foreigners are allowed to anchor in the road. *Massa Fuero Island* lies, 22 leagues W by S of this island. *Juan Fernandes*, which is represented as an earthly paradise, furnished refreshment to Lord Anson's Squadron in his voyage round the world. Its greatest length is 5 leagues; its breadth less than two. On the S W is a small isle called *Goat Island*, and a rock called *Monkey*.

Key Key, almost contiguous to it. On the N side are three bays; but the middlemost called Cumberland Bay, where Commodore Anson anchored with his ships, is the best. These bays, and the whole coast abound with great variety of fish in abundance. Admiral Anson sowed here a great variety of vegetables, and planted plum, apricot and peach stones, which the Spaniards say are now thriving trees.

Yucatan. See *Yucatan*.

Judith Point, the S easternmost point of Rhode Island State, situated on the sea-coast of Washington county, in South Kingston township.

Judofa Bay, in Louisiana, lies in the N W corner of the gulf of Mexico. A chain of islands form a communication between it S westward to St. Bernard's Bay.

Julian, St. a harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, where ships bound to the Pacific ocean usually touch for refreshment. S lat. 48 51, W lon. 65 10.

Julienne. See *Neybe*.

Juliet, Mount, in N. America, lies on the N side of Illinois river, opposite the place where that river is formed by the junction of Theakiki and Plein rivers. The middle of Mount Juliet is in N lat. 42 5, W lon. 88 44.

Jumping Point. See *Navesink Harbour*.

Junius, a military township in Onondaga co. N. York, at the N end of Cayuga Lake.

Junius Creek, a northern branch of the Little Kanaway, which interlocks with the western waters of Monongahela river; and which may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio. See *Little Kanaway*.

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K AAT's Baan, in N. York State, lies on the W bank of Hudson river, 7 miles S from Kaats' Kill, and 11 N E by N from Eltopus.

Kaats' Kill, or *Catskill*, a small village of 30 or 40 houses and stores, in Green co. N. York, on the W side of Hudson's river, about 100 rods from its bank; 5 miles S of Hudson city, and 125 N of N. York. It has the appearance of a thriving place, and it is in contemplation to erect buildings on a marshy point, on the margin of the river, for the advantage of deeper water; the creek on which the stores

now stand being too shallow. The township of this name contains 2408 inhabitants. See *Catskill*.

Kaats' Kill, a creek on which stands the above town.

Kaats' Kill Mountains, in the vicinity of the above town, on the W bank of Hudson river, which make a majestic appearance. These are the first part of the chain of mountains called the Alleghany, or Appalachian mountains.

Kabotwobobale, the principal village of the Oneida Indians, in which is Oneida Castle, about 20 miles S of W from Whitestown, and 12 W of Paris. There is but one framed house in this village. Their habitations are but a small improvement upon the ancient wigwams; and are thinly scattered throughout an enclosure of several miles in circumference; within which they keep their cattle, horses, and swine, and without plant their corn and sow their grain.

Kabokia, a post town, and chief town in St. Clair co. Indiana Territory, containing 719 inhabitants. It is 65 miles N of Kaskaskias, on the southern side of Small river, 1 mile from its mouth. About the year 1774, this village contained 50 houses, some of them well built, and 300 inhabitants, with 80 negroes, and large stocks of cattle, swine, &c.

Hutchins.

Kamschatka Sea, lies between the continents of Asia and America. In 66 N lat. they are separated by a strait only 18 miles wide. Captain Cook, in his last voyage, has established the certainty of this near approximation of the continents, beyond a doubt; and that the inhabitants of each continent are similar, and frequently pass and repass in canoes from one continent to the other. From these and other circumstances it is rendered highly probable that the N W part of America was first peopled from the N E parts of Asia. The Esquimaux Indians being manifestly a separate species of men, and bearing a near resemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that they emigrated from the N W parts of Europe.

Kanbarwa, a large mountainous county on the western line of Virginia, having the Ohio river on the N W, and Kentucky W. The population of this county is 3008 free inhabitants, and 231 slaves. About 7 miles from the mouth of Elk river in this county, is a burning spring, capacious enough to hold 40 gallons. A bituminous

Bituminous vapour constantly issues from it, which agitating the sand around it, gives it the appearance of a boiling spring. On presenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth, it flames up in a column, 4 or 5 feet in height, and about 18 inches diameter, and which sometimes burns 20 minutes, and at other times has continued 3 days. At the court house is a post office, 406 miles from Washington.

Kanhaway, Great, a river of Virginia, of considerable note for the fertility of its lands, and still more as leading towards the head waters of James's R. But it is doubtful whether its great and numerous rapids will admit a navigation, but at an expense to which it will require ages to render its inhabitants equal. The great obstacles begin at what are called the Great Falls, 90 miles above the mouth, below which are only 5 or 6 rapids, and these passable with some difficulty even at low water. From the falls to the mouth of Green Briar is 100 miles. It is 280 yards wide at its mouth. The head waters of this river are in the western part of N. Carolina, in the most easterly ridge of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, and S of the 36th degree of latitude. Its head branches encircle those of the Holston, from which they are separated by the Iron Mountain, through which it passes 10 miles above the lead mines. About 60 miles from Little R. it receives Green Briar R. from the E, which is the only considerable tributary stream in all that distance. About 40 miles below the mouth of Green Briar R. in Virginia, in the Kanhaway, is a remarkable cataract. A large rock, a little elevated in the middle, crosses the bed of the river, over which the water shoots, and falls about 50 feet perpendicularly, except at one side where the descent is more gradual. The great Kanhaway is 196 miles below Pittsburg, and is navigable most of the year; and a waggon road may be made through the mountain, which occasions the falls, and by a portage of a few miles only, a communication may be had between the waters of Great Kanhaway and Ohio, and those of James's R. in Virginia. Down this river great quantities of goods are conveyed up the Kentucky river, others on horseback or in waggons to the settled part, and sold on an average, at 100 per cent. advance. See *Sulphur Spring*.

Kanhaway, Little, a small navigable river of Virginia, which is 150 yards wide at

its mouth, and is navigable 10 miles only. Perhaps its northerly branch, called Junius Creek, which interlocks with the western waters of Monongahela, may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio.

Kao, one of the Friendly Islands, having a conical, lofty elevation. It is less than 2 miles in diameter.

Kappas, a tribe of Illinois Indians, in Louisiana: they lie a little above the Sothouis. This nation was formerly very numerous before the discovery of the Mississippi. The country they inhabit has good pasturage.

Kappas Old Fort, in Louisiana, stands on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the river St. Francis. It was built by the French principally for a magazine of stores and provisions, during the wars with the Chickasaws; by whom their Illinois convoys were constantly attacked and frequently destroyed.

Karatunk, or *Caratunk*, a plantation in Kennebeck co. Maine, consisting of 136 inhabitants. It is on Kennebeck river, 14 miles N of Brookfield.

Kaskaskias a post town, and the chief of Randolph co. on the S W bank of the river of the same name, a water of the Mississippi, in the Indiana Territory, opposite Old Fort, and 12 miles from the mouth of the river, but not half that distance from the Mississippi. It contains about 100 houses, many of them well built; several of stone, with gardens, and large lots adjoining. It now contains 467 inhabitants, 47 are slaves. The former have large stocks of black cattle, swine, &c.

Kaskaskias, an indian nation near the river of their name in the Indiana Territory. They could furnish 250 warriors in 1774. Three miles northerly of Kaskaskias is a village of Illinois Indians, of the Kaskaskias tribe, containing, in 1774, about 210 persons, and 60 warriors. They were formerly brave and warlike, but are now degenerated and debauched. At the late peace, the United States granted them a sum of money in hand, and became bound to pay them 500 dollars a year for ever. In August 1803, Gov. Harrison concluded a treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians, by which they cede to the United States in full right, the immense tract of country extending from the mouth of Illinois river to the mouth of the Ohio; from thence to the mouth of the Saline Creek, below the Wabash; thence bounded by the high lands, divid-

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ing the waters which run into the Wabash from those which run into the Saline Creek; thence by the highlands dividing the waters which run into the Wabash, from those which run into the Mississippi, until it reaches to the river Kaskaskia; thence, by the high lands which divide the waters which fall into the Kaskaskia river, from those which fall into the river Illinois, and from thence in a direct course to the mouth of the Illinois again, supposed to contain from ten to twelve millions of acres. The whole was ceded in consideration of the annual addition of 500 dollars, to a like sum, which by the treaty of Greenville, the Kaskaskia Tribe receives every year from the United States, together with the reservation of 1580 acres near the village of Kaskaskia, for cultivation and domestic purposes.

Kaskaskias, a river of the N. W. Territory which is navigable for boats 130 miles. Its course is S S W, and near its mouth it turns to the S S E and falls into the Mississippi river, 84 miles from the Illinois. It runs through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffaloe, deer, &c. High grounds lie along the E side of the river, the banks being composed of limestone and freestone, and are from 100 to 130 feet high, divided in many places by deep cavities, through which many small rivulets pass before they fall into the Mississippi. The sides of these hills, fronting the river, are in many places perpendicular, and appear like solid pieces of masonry, of various colours, figures, and sizes.

Kaskaskunk, a town of the Delawares, between Great Beaver creek and Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania. Here the Moravian missionaries had a settlement. It is 40 miles N of Pittsburg.

Kaskinemba, a small river which runs W into the Mississippi from Tennessee, in N lat. 36 28. On the N side of its mouth is an iron mine. See *Reelfoot*.

Katers Kill, a southern branch of Kaats' Kill, in N. York; its mouth is 2 miles W of Hudson river.

Katstippacamunch, an Indian village on the N side of Wabash river, at the mouth of Rippacanoe creek, and about 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns. In 1791, before its destruction by Generals Scott and Wilkinson, it contained 120 houses, 80 of which were shingle roofed. The best houses belonged to the French traders. The gardens and improvements round

were delightful. There was a tavern with cellars, bar, public and private rooms; and the whole marked no small degree of order and civilization.

Karvacufica, or *Korufaki*, a lake in Maine, laid down in late maps as the head of Passamaquoddy river. N lat. 46 3.

Kayadarofforas Creek, in N. York, about 12 miles W of the confluence of Fish creek and Hudson's river. The celebrated springs of Saratoga, 8 or 9 in number, are situated on the margin of a marsh formed by a branch of this creek. See *Saratoga*.

Kay's Island, on the N. W. coast of America, lies in N lat. 59 49, E lon. 216 58. In the neighbourhood of this island, Captain Cook discovered several other islands.

Keafletown, a village in Rockingham co. Virginia, containing 30 or 40 houses.

Keene, a post town of N. Hampshire, and one of the most flourishing in Cheshire county. It was incorporated in 1753, and contained in 1775, 756, in 1790, 1314, and in 1800, 1645 inhabitants. It is 14 miles from Walpole, 96 W of Portsmouth, and 86 N W from Boston.

Kellyburgh, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, at the head of the N branch of La Moille river.

Kempville, a post town of Prince Ann co. Virginia, 243 miles from Washington.

Kenapacomaqua, an Indian village on the N bank of Ed river, a branch of the Wabash. See *Longville*.

Kendrick's Island, forms the W side of Nootka sound, into which you may enter from the W by Massachusetts Sound, along the northern side of the island.

Kenduskeag, a river running into Penobscot on its W side. It rises in township No. 3, in the 5th range, granted to Williams College, and passes a length of about 30 miles through four other townships, and falls into the Penobscot in the town of Bangor, about 2 miles below the head of the tide. At the mouth of this river in the town of Bangor, is a thriving village of handsome houses, and a place of the most trade on the river.

Kennebeck, next to Penobscot is the finest river in Maine. Three miles from the Chops, Swan I. 7 miles long, divides the waters of the river. The waters on both sides of it are navigable; but the channel on the E side of it is mostly used: 38 miles from the sea is the island Nahunkkeag, which signifies the land where eels are taken. Within 3 miles of this island, a small river coming W from ponds which

are in the town of Winthrop, runs into the Kennebeck, and is known by the name of Cobbeseconte, called by the Indians Cobbissecontag, which in their language signifies the place where sturgeon are taken. Six miles further up the river we find the head of the navigable waters. This is a basin 46 miles from the sea, and very commodious for the anchoring of vessels. On the E bank of the small fall which terminates the navigation of the Kennebeck, is Fort Western, which was erected in the year 1752. From that fort to Taconnet Fall is 18 miles. This is a great fall of water, and on the bank of it, on the eastern side of the river, is Fort Halifax, erected in 1754, and situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebastacook with the Kennebeck, by which the latter is increased one third in size. The Sebastacook comes from lakes nearly N from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and small rivers, for the space of 150 miles. Thirty miles above Fort Halifax, as the river runs, the stream called Sandy river flows into the Kennebeck, at the point where the ancient town of Norridgewock stood; 40 miles or more further up, the Kennebeck takes a S westward course. The Kennebeck turning again westward, receives the eastern branch 50 miles from Norridgewock. The main branch of the Kennebeck, winding into the wilderness, forms several carrying places, one of which, called the Great carrying place, is 5 miles across, and the river's course gives a distance of 35 miles, for that which is gained by 5 on the dry land. At about 100 miles distance from the mouth of the eastern branch, the source of the main or western branch of the Kennebeck is found extended a great distance along the side of the Chaudiere, which carries the waters from the high lands into the St. Lawrence. There are no lakes, but a few small ponds and morasses at the source of this branch. The carrying place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the river Chaudiere, is only 5 miles over. The eastern branch of the Kennebeck, which unites with the other above Norridgewock, issues from a body of waters which lie N, about 20 miles from the confluence of the 2 branches. These waters are called Moose Pond or Moose Lake. The sides of the lake are so crooked, that the body of waters has an irregular figure; but the lake contains 3 times as much water as

is found in Lake George. There are very high mountains to the N and W of the lake, and from these the waters run by many channels to the St. Lawrence. The Kennebeck affords great quantities of lumber, and is inhabited at different seasons by several species of valuable fish. Salmon and sturgeon are taken here in great abundance, and shad and alewives relieve the wants of the necessitous part of the inhabitants. This river forms the nearest seaport for the people on the upper part of the river Connecticut. From the Upper Cohos, or Coos, on the latter river to the tide water in Kennebeck is 90 measured miles.

Kennebeck, a county in the district of Maine, and the first inland county erected in this district. It was separated from the maritime county of Lincoln, by which it is bounded on the S, by Hancock co. on the E, by Cumberland on the W, and by the Highlands or the line between the U. S. and L. Canada on the N. It was incorporated Feb. 20, 1799, and has its name from Kennebeck river, which runs through and divides it in nearly equal parts. It is about 40 miles wide, and upwards of 100 miles long, but its exact dimensions cannot be precisely ascertained until there are more accurate surveys. The soil is better and more easily cultivated, than that on the seacoast. It contains 24,402 inhabitants.

Kennebunk, a river of Maine, having a good harbour at its mouth, from whence great quantities of lumber are shipped for a market. There the lumber of Mousom is shipped at present. This river divides the townships of Wells and Arundel. It runs a short course, and empties into the sea between Capes Porpoise and Neddick.

Kennebunk, the Indian name of the place, since called *Wells*, in Maine, about 33 miles below Portsmouth, N. Hampshire. Here is a post office.

Kennet, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania. Here is a post office.

Kennomick, Great, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, emptying into the S end of Lake Michigan, about N lat. 42. 11. The waters of this river communicate, by a portage of 30 yards, with Little Kennomick, a short river which runs N easterly into the lake.

Kensington, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, about 6 miles southw. of Exeter, and 8 northerly of Newbury Port. It was incorporated in 1737. It contains 776 inhabitants.

Kent, a county of Maryland on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded E by New Castle, and part of Kent co. Delaware, and W by Chesapeake Bay. It is about 32 miles long and 13 broad, and contains 11,771 inhabitants, including 4474 slaves. Chief town, Chester.

Kent Co. U. Canada, extends northward to the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada. *Smyth.*

Kent, a county of Rhode Island, lying S of Providence co. on the W side of Narraganset Bay. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and is divided into 4 townships. It contains 8487 inhabitants.

Kent, the middle one of the three counties of Delaware. It is 40 miles from N to S, and 26 from E to W, and contains 10,554 inhabitants, including 1485 slaves. The lands in Kent co. are esteemed the richest in the state. It is well watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware. Chief town, Dover.

Kent, an island in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, and the largest in Chesapeake Bay. It is 12 miles from N to S, and 6 in breadth, and has a post office.

Kent, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, bordering on the state of N. York, and 8 or 10 miles W of Litchfield. It has 1607 inhabitants.

Kentucky, a very crooked river in the state of its name, which, after a general N W course of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio in N lat. 39. It is sometimes called *Cattaraugus*. Its source is in the Laurel Mountains, and it interlocks with Licking river. Its mouth is 77 miles above the Rapids, and 626 below Pittsburg. Its mouth is 250 yards wide, and the river is navigable 130 miles; the current is considerably rapid, the banks being high and rocky. It is said black lead mines have been found on the head waters of this river. *Little Kentucky River* is 25 yards wide, and 3 miles W of Kentucky river.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, bounded N W by the river Ohio; W by Cumberland river; S by Tennessee State; E by Sandy river, and a line drawn due S from its source, till it strikes the northern boundary of Tennessee. It lies between 36 30, and 39 30 N lat. and between 81 and 89 W lon. about 250 miles long, and 200 broad, and contains about 50,000 square miles. In January

1799, the Legislature passed "an act apportioning representation, and laying off the State into senatorial districts," of which the following is a copy. "Be it enacted by the general assembly, that until it shall be altered by the Legislature, the house of Representatives shall be composed of *sixty two* members, to be elected from the several counties, agreeably to a ratio of *one* for every 500 qualified electors within this State," that is to say, the county of

Jefferson shall elect	2	Barren	1
Shelby	2	Pulaski (since divided)	1
Bullitt	1	Lincoln	2
Henry and Gallatin	1	Mercer	3
Nelson	3	Garrard	2
Hardin (since divided)	1	Madison	3
Greene	2	Fayette	4
Washington	3	Jessamine	1
Muhlenberg and Ohio	1	Bourbon	4
Livingston and Henderson	1	Fleming	2
Warren	1	Clarke	2
Logan	2	Montgomery	2
Christain (since divided)	1	Scott	2
Cumberland (since divided)	1	Woodford	2
		Franklin	1
		Harrison	1
		Bracken	1
		Boone, Campbell and Pendleton	1
		Mason	4

If before the next apportionment of representation shall be made by the Legislature, a new County shall be erected, it shall be considered for the purpose of representation, as a part or parts of the County or Counties from which it shall be taken. And be it further enacted, that until it shall be altered by the Legislature, the County of Fayette shall be one senatorial district.

Fayette	1	Mercer	1
Montgomery	1	Lincoln	1
Bourbon	1	Shelby and Henry	1
Mason	1	Nelson	1
Clarke	1	Washington	1
Scott	1	Jefferson	1
Fleming	1	Bullitt and Harrison	1
Harrison and Bracken	1	din	1
Campbell, Pendleton and Boone	1	Greene	1
Woodford	1	Cumberland and Warren	1
Franklin and Gallatin	1	Logan and Christain	1
Jessamine and Garrard	1	Livingston, Henderson, Muhlenberg and Ohio	1
Madison	1		

Since

Since the above act passed, the following new Counties have been made; Floyd, Knox, Nicholas, Breckenridge, and Adair. The state has 220,955 inhabitants, of whom 40,343 are slaves. The river Ohio washes the N western side of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers. These again branch in various directions, into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains swell the rivers, and replenish the whole country with water. At the bottoms of these water courses the limestone rock, which is common in this country, appears of a greyish colour; and where it is exposed to the air, in its natural state, it looks like brown free stone. On the banks of these rivers and rivulets, this stone has the appearance of fine marble, being of the same texture, and is found in the greatest plenty. After heavy rains, the waters in the rivers rise between the high limestone banks from 10 to 30 feet. There are 5 noted salt springs or licks, in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue springs, the Big Bone Lick, Drinnon's Lick, Man's and Bullet's Lick. The two last of these Licks have supplied this country and part of Illinois with salt, at one dollar a bushel; and some is exported to the Illinois country. The method of procuring water from these Licks, is by sinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep, which yield water more strongly impregnated with salt, than the water from the sea. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of limestone, which in general is about 6 feet below the surface, except in the vallies, where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending at no great distances. The angles of ascent are from 8 to 24 degrees, and sometimes more. The vallies in common are very narrow, and the soil in them is very thin, and of an inferior quality; and that along the ascending ground, is frequently not much better; for where you see a tree blown up, you find the roots clinging to the up-

per parts of the rock. The soil on these agreeable ascents (for they cannot be called hills) is sufficiently deep, as is evident from the size of the trees. The soil is either black, or tinged with a lighter or deeper vermilion, or is of the colour of dark ashes. In many places there are appearances of potter's clay, and coal in abundance. The country promises to be well supplied with wholesome, well tasted water. In Nelson co. N W of Rolling fork, a branch of Salt river, is a tract of about 40 miles square, mostly barren, interspersed with plains and strips of good land, which are advantageous situations for raising cattle, as the neighbouring barrens, as they are improperly styled, are covered with grass, and afford good pasturage. The lands E of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, are in general of an inferior quality; but the banks of Green river afford many desirable situations. Toward the head waters of Kentucky river, which interlock with the waters of Cumberland and Sandy rivers, and the whole country eastward and southward as far as the Holston river, is broken and mountainous; and from the description given by hunters, it has been much doubted whether it would ever be practicable to make a passable road from Kentucky across to Winchester, in Virginia, on the E side of the mountains, which, on a straight line, is not perhaps more than 400 miles, and the way now travelled is 600. This doubt, however, is now removed, and a company have lately undertaken to cut a road (it is thought a waggon road may be made) from Kentucky, to pass by the Sweet Springs in Virginia; thence to Winchester. This new road, it is supposed, will be nearly 200 miles shorter than the one now travelled. This country in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the elm, the beech, the ash, the juniper, the sugar, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber trees. The two last are soft wood, and bear a fruit of the shape and size of a cucumber. The coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloses a seed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. Beside these, there is the honey locust, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large size. The buckeye, an exceedingly soft wood, is the horse chestnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful blossom of a rich and exquisite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty

beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in this country, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country, have, in some instances, exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances, 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common, the land will produce 25 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. Irish potatoes produce in abundance: sweet potatoes are raised with difficulty. Tobacco and cotton are raised in considerable quantities. In the rivers are plenty of buffaloe, pike, eels, catfish of uncommon size, salmon, mullet, rock, perch, garfish, eelsuckers, sunfish, &c. Shad have not been caught in the western waters. Swamps are rare in Kentucky; and of course the reptiles which they produce, such as snakes, frogs, &c. are not numerous. The honey bee may be called a domestic insect, as it is said not to be found but in civilized countries. This is confirmed by a saying which is common among the Indians, when they see a swarm of bees in the woods, "Well, brothers, it is time for us to decamp, for the white people are coming." Nevertheless, bees, of late years, have abounded, to their amazement, even 200 miles N and N W of the Ohio. The quadrupeds, except the buffaloe, are the same as in Virginia and the Carolinas. Between Cumberland and Green rivers a valuable lead mine has been discovered. Marble, chalk, gypsum and ochres are found in different places. From the caves on Green river, earth is collected for saltpetre, many of the inhabitants manufacture their own gunpowder. The most numerous religious sects are the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and Methodists. The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder. Kentucky experiences a greater

degree of temperature than any of the neighbouring States; Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom falling below 35° in winter, nor rising above 80° in summer. The approach of the seasons is gradual. The summer continues mostly to the middle of October. The autumn or mild weather, generally continues until Christmas, when there is some cold and frost until February, when the spring approaches; and by the beginning of March several shrubs and trees begin to shoot forth their buds; by the middle of the month the buckeye or horse chestnut is clad in Summer's array; and by the middle of April the foliage of the forests is completely expanded; which is a fortnight earlier than the leaves are shot forth in Virginia and Maryland: and Cumberland is proportionally more temperate than N. Carolina, as Kentucky is to Virginia. Malt liquor, spirits distilled from corn and rye, and the juice of the sugar tree mixed with water constitute the ordinary beverage of the country. Here are various minerals; as iron, copper, lead, sulphur, nitre, &c. Iron works are in such forwardness, as to furnish large quantities of castings. There are erected a paper mill, oil mills, fulling mills, saw mills, and a great number of valuable grist mills. Several valuable tanneries have been established in different parts of the country. Their salt works are more than sufficient to supply all their inhabitants, at a low price. They make considerable quantities of sugar from the sugar trees. The amount of exports from this state in 1801 was 626,673 dollars. The banks or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's river, are to be reckoned among the natural curiosities of this country. Here the astonished eye beholds 3 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular rock, in some parts of the limestone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiously checkered with strata of astonishing regularity. These rivers have the appearance of deep artificial canals. Their high rocky banks are covered with red cedar groves. Caves have been discovered in this country of several miles in length, under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. Springs that emit sulphureous matter have been found in several parts of the country. One is near a salt spring, in the neighbourhood of Boonborough. There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near Green river, which

which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answer all the purposes of the best oil. Copperas and alum are among the minerals of Kentucky. Near Lexington are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man in or near Lexington, having dug five or six feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned. The distance of Philadelphia, by land, to Kentucky is between 7 and 800 miles; from Baltimore nearly 700; nearly 600 from Alexandria, and upwards of 500 from Richmond. From the Rapids of the Ohio to Santa Fe, is 1000 miles, and from thence to the city of Mexico, 1500.

Keowe, or *Keotice*, the name given to Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the W. main branch.

Keowe, anciently a populous town and territory of the Cherokee Indians, on the river of that name, the N. easternmost branch of Savannah river. The soil is very fertile, and the adjacent heights might, with little expense, be rendered almost impregnable. The fruitful vale of Keowe is 7 or 8 miles in extent, when a high ridge of hills terminates the vale, but opens again below the ridge, and continues 10 or 12 miles down to Sinica, and in width 1 or 2 miles. This was formerly one continued and thickly inhabited settlement, well cultivated and planted. It now exhibits a very different spectacle to the feeble remains of the once potent Cherokees. Fort George formerly stood near the old site of Keowe.

Keplers, a village in Berks co. Pennsylvania, on Little Schuylkill river, the N. branch of Schuylkill river; 21 miles N N W of Reading, and 32 W of Bethlehem.

Kerisongar, a lake in the district of Maine, which sends its waters to Penobscot river.

Kerfazo, a district of S. Carolina, on Wateree river, which separates it from Richland district. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth, containing 7340 inhabitants, of whom 2530 are slaves.

Kesiah. See *Cashoi River*.

Kettle River, or *riviere à la Chaudiere*, rises in a long marsh, towards the river Thames, and running southerly discharges itself into lake Erie, W of the carrying place, out of the bay of Long Point, having at times five feet and a half water on

its bar; this river has sufficient water for boats many miles upwards; its entrance is but 25 feet wide. *Smyth*.

Keywaroa, a small isle near Charleston harbour, S. Carolina.

Kairferge Gore, in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, contains 103 inhabitants.

Kickapous, an Indian nation whose different tribes inhabit near the entrance of Lake Superior, where 20 years ago they had 400 warriors; part reside at Lake Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi, near the Outtagomies, &c. and another tribe near the Piankeshaws, and on the Wabash and its branches. The Kickapous and Kaskaskias, two Indian nations lately hostile, ceded lands to the United States at the treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795. The United States, on the other hand paid them a sum of money in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods, annually to the value of 500 dollars for ever.

Kickemuit R. is a N. western arm of Mount Hope Bay. It is about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. The town of Warren, in Bristol co. in the State of Rhode Island, lies N W of it.

Kiglapyed, on the coast of Labrador, in Davis's Strait, N from and near *Nain*; which see.

Kikeidnec Point. See *Kioanon*.

Killingly, a town in Windham co. Connecticut, in the N. eastern part of the state, bordering on Rhode Island, and separated from Pomfret by Quinebaug R. It lies about 18 miles E of Windham. The original settlers were from Massachusetts. The town was incorporated in May, 1708. Inhabitants, 2279.

Killington, now *Sherburne*, a mountainous township in Rutland co. Vermont, having Medway on the W, Barnard N E, and Saltsay on the S E, and contains 32 inhabitants. Killington peak is the highest land in Vermont, 3454 feet above the level of the ocean. Waterquechee river has its source in a pond in this town.

Killingworth, a post town in Middlesex co. Connecticut, situated on Long I. Sound, 9 miles E of Guilford, and 27 W of N. London. The Indian name of the township was Hammonasset; and a stream of that name runs on the W side of the town, and divides it from Guilford. It was settled in 1663, by 12 planters from Hartford, Guilford, and Windsor. The English name designed to have been given this town was *Kenelworth*, but by mistake it was recorded *Killingworth*. It was incorporated

incorporated in 1703, and has 2049 inhabitants.

Killstinoes, Indians who inhabit on L. Superior; and can furnish 250 warriors.

Kilkenny, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1774, has 18 inhabitants.

Kinderhook, a post town in Columbia co. N. York, on the E side of Hudson's R. on a small stream which empties into that river, containing 50 dwelling houses and a Dutch church; 13 miles N of Hudson's city, 22 S by E of Albany, 145 N of N. York, and 25 W by N of Stockbridge in Massachusetts. The township contains 4248 inhabitants; of whom 483 are slaves.

Kinderhook Landing, in the above township, is situated under the E bank of the river, surrounded with an uncleared barren country, has about 15 or 20 houses, and nearly as many stores and other buildings; 20 miles S of Albany. The town through which the stage to N. York runs is about 5 miles E of the Landing.

Kinderhook River, in N. York has one main head in the N part of Stephen Town, another near Lebanon Springs. Five miles N W from which they meet, whence passing through Chatham and Kinderhook it empties into the Hudson N of the city of Hudson.

King and Queen, a county of Virginia, on Mattapony R. which separates it from King William's co. It is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 4499 free inhabitants, and 5380 slaves. At King and Queen in this county is a post office.

King George, an ancient fort on the borders of E. Florida, near St. Mary's R.

King George's Sound, or *Nootka*, lies on the N W coast of N. America, in N lat. 49 36. See *Nootka*.

King George the Third's Sound, a good harbour on the S W part of New Holland. Lat. 33 5 S, lon 118 17 E. Good water and plenty of fish may be taken here.

King George, a county of Virginia, between the Patowmac, and Rappahannock rivers. It is 22 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 2762 free inhabitants and 3987 slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Kings, a maritime county of N. York, "containing all that part of the state, bounded E by Queen's co. N by N. York co. W partly by Hudson R. partly by the ocean; and S by the Atlantic Ocean, including Coney Islands." This fertile tract of land, situated on the W end of Long

Island, and separated from Staten Island by the Narrows, contributes largely to the supply of the N. York market with vegetables, roots, fruits, butter, &c. It is divided into 6 townships, and contains 5740 inhabitants, including 1479 slaves. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush.

King's, a co. of Nova Scotia, comprehending the lands on the S W, and S sides of the Basin of Minas. The Habitant is navigable for vessels of 40 tons a little way up. The Canaid for vessels of 160 tons, 4 or 5 miles; and the Cornwallis is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 5 miles, for those of 50 tons 10 miles further. There are considerable settlements on these rivers, and they afford a good portion of fine lands for tillage, and for herbage, and some excellent meadows. In the rivers are found a great abundance of shad of an excellent kind; and in the Basin of Minas are fine cod fish, haddock, bass, and flat fish of different kinds.

King's Bridge, a post town of N. York, 15 miles N of N. York city. The bridge here connects N. York island with the main land. It was strongly fortified during the war. The heights about it are commanding.

Kingbury, a township in Washington co. N. York, on the bend of Hudson river, N E side. contains 1651 inhabitants.

Kingsey, a township in L. Canada N W of Shipton adjoining on both sides of Nicolet river, having about 30 inhabitants.

King's, or *Pearl Island*, a small island in the Bay of Panama. It belongs to Spain, and is famous for its pearl fishery; and lies in N lat. 7 12, W lon. 81 36.

King's Salines, are near the N. Fork of Holston, in Tennessee; thirty two gallons of the water produces a bushel of salt. Two hundred bushels have been made in a day equal to Liverpool salt. The water is from a well, 10 feet square, more than 200 feet deep, constantly more than half full of water.

Kingston, or *Esoopus*, a post town of N. York, in Ulster co. on the W side of Hudson's river, 6 miles W of Rhinebeck, and on the E side of Esoopus Kill, or Creek. It was destroyed on the 15th of October, 1777, by order of General Vaughan, commanding a fleet which sailed up the Hudson, when large quantities of stores were consumed. It is rebuilt on a regular plan, and contains about 150 houses, a court house, gaol, a Dutch Reformed church, and an academy. It is pleasantly situated upon and surrounded by a spacious

uous plain. It is 56 miles S of Albany, and 109 N of N. York. N lat. 41 56, W lon. 73 56. The township contains 4615 inhabitants.

Kingston, a township in Addison co. Vermont, containing 185 inhabitants.

Kingston, a post town in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, on the western part of Plymouth Bay, bounded northerly by Duxborough, and contains 1037 inhabitants. There is here a sitting and rolling mill. The town was incorporated in 1707, and contains 1037 inhabitants. It is 38 miles S E of Boston.

Kingston, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Haverhill, in Massachusetts, 6 miles from the former, and 12 from Haverhill. It was incorporated in 1694. It has 785 inhabitants.

Kingston, a village in N. Jersey, three miles N E of Princeton, and 15 S W of Brunswick; an elevated and pleasant spot.

Kingston, now *Conwayborough*, a town in Horry district, S. Carolina, on the W side of Wakkamaw river, and has an episcopal church and about 36 houses, 41 miles N by E from Georgetown.

Kingston, the chief town of Lenoir co. Newbern district, N Carolina. It is a post town, situated in a beautiful plain on the N side of Neus river, and contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 40 miles W of Newbern, and 24 from Waynesborough.

Kingston, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania. It has 752 inhabitants.

Kingston, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, situated on the eastern side of Choptank river, 4 miles below the Forks.

Kingston, U. Canada, is in about 44 8 of N lat. and 75 41 of W lon. is situated at the head of the St. Lawrence, on the N shore, opposite Wolf island. It occupies the site of old fort Frontenac, was laid out in 1784, and is now of considerable size. It has a barrack for troops, a house for the commanding officer, an hospital, several store houses, and an episcopal church, of the established religion. The ruins of the French works are yet to be seen, as well as that of a breastwork thrown up by General Bradstreet, on the E side of the town. It has an excellent harbour, where the kings shipping on lake Ontario for the most part winter. Large vessels seldom go below Kingston, although it is navigable to Oswegatchie about 70 miles down

the river; the stores, provisions, &c. which are lodged in the depot at this place being usually transported there in boats from Montreal. About Kingston there are several valuable quarries of limestone, and the country, in general is rather stony, which is not found detrimental to the crops. It is 200 miles S of Montreal, and 150 northward of Niagara. Large vessels go no farther than this place; thence to Niagara, &c. stores and merchandize are conveyed in boats. *Smyth.*

Kingston Township, U. Canada, is the fourteenth uppermost township in ascending the St. Lawrence. It is in the co. of Frontenac, and lies partly open to lake Ontario. *Smyth.*

Kingston, the capital of the island of St. Vincents, in the W. Indies, and the seat of government, lies at the head of a bay of the same name, on the S W shore of the island, in St. George's parish.

Kingston, the capital of the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, is situated on the N side of a beautiful harbour, having Port Royal on the N E, and Spanish Town on the S W, and was founded in 1693; when repeated desolations by earthquakes and fire had driven the inhabitants from Port Royal. It contains 1665 houses, beside negro huts and warehouses. In 1788, the white inhabitants amounted to 6539; free people of colour 3280; and slaves 16,659; in all 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Many of the houses in the upper part of the town are extremely magnificent; and the markets for butchers' meat, turtle, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, inferior to none. It is the residence of the most considerable merchants, whose ships load and unload here. Upon an average of 20 years, the ships that go out annually from this port amount to 400. N lat. 17 57 30, W lon. 76 33.

Kingstree, a post town in Williamsborough co. S. Carolina, 480 miles from Washington.

King William, a county of Virginia, between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers. It is 47 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 5744 free inhabitants, and 3311 slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Kingwood, a township in Huntingdon co. N. Jersey, containing 2446 inhabitants, including 104 slaves. It is about 5 miles below Alexandria, and 15 S W of Lebanon. Also the name of a small river of N. Jersey.

Kinsale, a post town of Virginia, 16 miles from

from Westmoreland court house, and 12 from Northumberland court house.

Kinston, a post town, Lenoir co. N. Carolina, 390 miles from Washington.

Kioanon Point, called in some maps, *Kioionke*, is the extremity of a large peninsula which projects far into the S side of Lake Superior.

Kionona, an Indian town on Conewango river, in Pennsylvania, and 11 miles northerly from its mouth in Alleghany river.

Kisbiac, an island on the N W coast of N. America, lies E of Foggy Cape, on the S E side of the peninsula of Alaska, and on that part of it opposite the head of Bristol Bay, on the N W side of the peninsula. It is also opposite the mouth of Cook's river.

Kiskemanitis River, is a branch of Alleghany river, into which it empties in N lat. 40 40, in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania. Its head waters are Little Conemaugh and Stone creek. After their junction it is called Conemaugh river. It then receives Black Lick from the N E, and 17 miles from its mouth Loyalhannon Creek enters from the S S E, after which it is called Kiskemanitis river. It is navigable for batteaux 40 or 50 miles, and good portages are found between it and Juniatta and Potowmac rivers. Coal and salt are discovered in the vicinity of these rivers.

Kittaning, a settlement in Pennsylvania, on the E side of Alleghany river, 36 miles northward of Pittsburgh.

Kittatinny Mountains, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, which runs through the northern parts of N. Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Kittery, a township in York co. Maine, incorporated in 1653, and consists of 3 parishes, containing 3124 inhabitants. It is situated between Piscataqua and York rivers, 67 miles northerly of Boston. In this town is Sturgeon Creek, called so from the plenty of that fish, in the mouth of the creek at the first settlement of the country; but there have been none found for these many years past. This creek is famous in the history of the first settlers.

Kitts, *St.* See *St. Christophers*.

Knisteneaux, a tribe of Indians widely extended over the N part of N. America. Their language is similar to the Algonquins who inhabit the waters of St. Lawrence, and the coast of Labrador. Their dress is simple and commodious, their women are the most comely of savages. These people are subject to but few disorders. They are mild and affable, just to one another.

other, and hospitable to strangers. Smoking precedes all affairs of consequence. This sacred rite is never profaned; its obligations are indispensable. It settles all differences between contending parties. No person is allowed to join in the solemnity, who has cohabited with a woman within 24 hours. They say, "he is unclean." At their funerals, the mourners cut off their hair, lacerate their flesh, blacken their faces, bury the most valuable property of the deceased, destroy what remains, that it may not pain them by bringing him to remembrance; widows sometimes sacrifice themselves with their departed husbands. Families have domestic gods, which are carved images about 8 inches long; these they treat with the most superstitious regard. Chastity is no virtue with these people; they exchange wives, or offer them to strangers as acts of hospitality. Incest and bestiality are common among them. So wicked, so brutal are the most amiable tribes of men, not enlightened by the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Knob Lick, in Mercer co. Kentucky, lies 15 miles S E of Harrodstown, and about 12 southerly of Danville.

Knowlton, a township in Suffex co. N. Jersey, containing 1937 inhabitants.

Knox, a county of Kentucky, containing 1119 inhabitants.

Knox, a county in Tennessee, Hamilton district, bounded on the S by Blount co. W by the Indiana Territory; it is watered by the rivers Holston and Clinch. It contains 11,981 inhabitants, of whom 1122 are slaves.

Knox, a county in the Indiana Territory, erected June 20, 1790. "Beginning at the Standing Stone Forks of the Great Miami river, and down the said river, to its confluence with the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to the small rivulet above fort Massac; thence with the eastern boundary line of St. Clair co. to the mouth of the little Michilimackinack; thence up the Illinois river to the forks or confluence of the Theakiki and Chicago; thence by a line to be drawn due N to the boundary line of the territory of the United States, and so far easterly upon said boundary as that a due S line may be drawn to the place of beginning." It contains 2517 inhabitants, of whom 28 are slaves. Fort Knox is in the same territory.

Knox, one of Ingraham's islands. Capt. Ingraham discovered two islands, which he called *Knox* and *Hancock*, which Capt. Roberts,

Roberts, soon after discovering, called *Freeman* and *Langdon*. These islands had every appearance of fertility. Their latitude is from 8 3, to 8 5 S, and their longitude very nearly 141 W from Greenwich.

Knoxville, a post town, the metropolis of the State of Tennessee, situated in Knox co. on the N side of Holston river, where it is 300 yards in width, on a beautiful spot of ground, 22 miles above the junction of Holston river with the Tennessee, and 4 below the mouth of French Broad river. It is flourishing, and enjoys a communication with every part of the United States by post. It is regularly laid out, and contains 518 inhabitants, a court house, gaol, and barracks large enough to contain 700 men. The supreme courts of law and equity for the district of Hamilton, are held here half yearly, and the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Knox co. are held here. A college has been established here by government, called Blount College. It is 32 miles N of Tellico Block house; 200 S. E by S of Frankfort, in Kentucky; 485 W by S of Richmond, in Virginia; and 728 S west-erly of Philadelphia, lat. 35 42 N.

Kodiak, an island on the southern shore of the peninsula of Alaska, on the N. W. coast; which see.

Kortright, a post town in Delaware co. N. York; has 1513 inhabitants.

Koyah, a small isle at the S end of Washington's Isle, at the entrance of a strait separating a small isle from the largest.

Kris, Indians inhabiting the banks of Lake Christineaux. They can raise 1,200 warriors.

Kulsage, or *Sugar Town*, a little Cherokee town in the vale of Keowe.

Ku-ratunk Falls, in Kennebeck river. It is the first that deserve the name of Falls in ascending Kennebeck R. and are about 130 miles from its mouth, and about half way between Seven Mile brook and Austin's brook.

Kyuquot, a large sound or bay on the N. W. coast of N. America, having Roberts Island on the one side. N. lat. 50, W lon.

127 20.

L

LABRADOR, *Terra De*, one of the northern countries of America, called also Esquimaux, and is comprehended in New Britain; bounded N. by Hudson's Strait, S by part of Lower Canada and

the river St. Lawrence, W by Hudson's Bay, NE by the Ocean and Davis's Straits, and E by the Straits of Bellisle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The coast is rocky, and interspersed with innumerable isles. The only attempt to trade with Labrador, has been directed toward the fishery; the annual produce of which, amounts to upwards of £ 49,000 sterl. The inhabitants, whose number is unknown, hunt for furs and skins. The Moravian Brethren maintain a communication with their mission on the coast of Labrador. The property of their ship is divided into shares of £ 10 only, with the supply intended for the brethren: articles are sent for traffic with the natives, enabling them to bring back cargoes that have afforded them not always a dividend of more than the interest of the capital employed. See *New Britain*.

Labrador, a large lake, which by its numerous branches forms a water communication through great part of the island of Cape Breton. In some maps it is called St. Peter's Lake.

Lachawannock, a mountain in the north-western part of Pennsylvania.

Lachawannock, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.

Lack, a township in Mifflin co. Pennsylvania, having 1071 inhabitants.

La Cole, a river which falls into Lake Champlain from the W, 5 miles S S W of Nut Island, after a short course.

Lacomie, a small creek which empties through the W bank of Alleghany R. in Pennsylvania, opposite Licking Creek, a short distance below fort Franklin.

Laconia. The tract of land extending from the river Merrimack to Sagadahock, and from the ocean to the lakes and rivers of Canada, went under this name, in the grant of lands in 1622, from the council of Plymouth to Capt. Mason and Sir Ferdinand Gorges.

Ladies Island, a small island of S. Carolina, near Port Royal.

La Franche, U. Canada, now called the Thames.

Lagoon, one of the new discovered islands in the South Sea. Captain Cook visited it in 1769. S lat. 18 47, W lon. from Greenwich 139 28.

Laguna, a town of Peru, situated on Amazon river, S E of the town of Borja.

La Guayra, a maritime fortified town in Caraccas, a province of Terra Firma. This town, and Puerto Cabela are the chief in the province.

Lat

Lake of the two mountains, a piece of water westerly from Montreal, properly the mouth of Ottawa river, 20 miles long, 3 broad. It is surrounded by cultivated fields of the Iroquois, and Algonquin Indians, whose village stands on a delightful point of land, which extends into the Lake. Each tribe has a Roman Catholic Missionary. They attend public worship in the same church. Their pastors have taught them reading and writing. Their warriors are about 500.

Lake of the Woods. See *Woods*.

La Moelle, a large river in the N W part of Vermont. Its general course is westerly: after running about 75 miles, and receiving 14 lesser streams, it falls into L. Champlain at Colchester, 5 miles N. of the mouth of Onion river, and is of about the same magnitude.

Lambayeque, a town on the road from Guayaquil to Lima in Peru, four leagues from Morrope. It consists of about 1500 houses, built of different materials, but in general of unburnt bricks. The meanest of the houses are the habitations of the Indians, which consist entirely of canes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to above 30,000, some of whom are opulent; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and Indians. It has a large and elegant stone church. It is the residence of a corregidor, having under his jurisdiction, beside many other towns, that of Morrope. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo, also resides here. Lat. 6 41 37, W lon. 76 15.

Lampa, a jurisdiction of Cusco, in Peru, in S. America. It begins about 30 leagues south of the city of Cusco: and is the principal province included under the name of Callao. Here are excellent pastures and silver mines. The air is very cold.

Lampeter, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, having 2028 inhabitants.

Lamprey River, a water of Great Bay, in N. Hampshire.

Lancaster, a district of S. Carolina, containing 5012 inhabitants of whom 1076 are slaves.

Lancaster, a post town in Gerrard co. Kentucky, 621 miles from Washington.

Lancaster, a populous and wealthy co. in the interior part of Pennsylvania, extending S to the Maryland line. It is about 42 miles square, is divided into 25 townships and contains 566,240 acres of land, and 43,403 inhabitants, including

178 slaves. The lands in this county are rich and well cultivated. The hills in the northern parts abound with iron ore; for the manufacturing which, 2 furnaces and 8 forges have been erected. The furnaces manufacture about 1200 tons of pigs and nearly that number of bar iron annually. Copper and lead, and abundance of limestone have also been found here.

Lancaster, a county of Virginia, bounded E by Chesapeake Bay, and S W by Rappahannock river. It is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad, and contains 2249 free inhabitants, and 3126 slaves. The lands of this county are generally poor. At the court house is a post office.

Lancaster, Borough of, a handsome and flourishing post town, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the largest inland town of the United States. It is pleasantly situated upon the descent of a hill, a mile and a half W of Conestoga creek, which falls into Susquehanna river, 9 miles S by W of the town. Its trade is already great, and must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. It contains about 900 houses chiefly of brick and stone. The legislature meets here till a permanent seat of government shall be established. The public buildings are a handsome court house of brick, a market house of the same materials, and a strong stone gaol. Here are 6 places of worship, for as many different persuasions, viz. German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, having an organ, and a handsome spire; the others are of brick, and are neat and commodious buildings. The only manufactures here are carried on by individuals. There are 3 breweries, and 2 or 3 valuable tanneries. Franklin college is established here for the Germans. Its endowments are nearly the same as those of Dickinson college at Carlisle. Its trustees consist of Lutherans, Calvinists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians; of each an equal number. The principal is a Lutheran, and the vice president a Calvinist. It is 58 miles as the new turnpike road runs, W by N of Philadelphia, and 31 from Reading. N lat. 40 3, W lon. 76 20.

Lancaster, a post town of S. Carolina, 36 miles from Camden, and 47 from Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Lancaster, a pleasant post town, in Worcester

cester co. Massachusetts, the oldest in the county, settled in 1645, and incorporated in 1653. It is situated on a branch of Nashua river, which empties into the Merrimack. It is 36 miles W N W of Boston, and 14 N by E of Worcester. The lands of the township, and those of Sterling on the S W are part of the tract called *Nashborough* by the Indians. The pleasantness of this town has invited many persons of education and fortune to reside here. In the N easterly part of Lancaster, there is a valuable, and perhaps inexhaustible slate pit, furnishing slates for houses, and excellent stones for tombs and graves. No slates equal to these have yet been discovered in the United States. These are sent to Boston, and exported to N. York, Virginia, &c. Two principal branches of Nashua river, over which are 9 large bridges, water this town, and have on their banks excellent interval land. Cumberly pond in this town is observed to rise as much as two feet, just before a storm; and Sandy pond rises in a dry season. It contains 1584 inhabitants.

Lancaster, a post town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut river, about 41 miles above Hanover. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775 it contained 61 inhabitants, in 1790, 161, and in 1800, 440.

Lancaster, the capital of Fairfield co. in the State of Ohio, situated on the Hockhocking River.

Lancaster the Township of, in U. Canada, is in Glengary co. on the St. Lawrence, and the lowest in the province adjoining L. Canada.

Lance Islet, on the NW coast of N. America, lie off Cape Scott, which is the southern point at the mouth of Pintard's Sound, opposite to point Disappointment. There is a narrow channel between the largest isle and the cape. See *Pintard's Sound*.

Lanceletgrasse, a village in Louisiana, on the Mississippi, below St. Louis.

Landaff, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 461 inhabitants.

Landguard, on lake Erie, U. Canada, (formerly Point aux Pins;) this place is in lat. 42 7 15 N, variation 2 48 W. There is a pond at the back of the point; the entrance to which has sometimes 4½ feet water on the bar; on the bank of the pond is an old Indian village, from whence there is a good path to the river Thames. There is a great resort of

Indians to this place, in the spring, induced by the quantity of fish and fowl, which may then be taken here. This point is about 20 miles E of the S. Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

Land's Height, in N. America, is the high ground on the chain of lakes between Lake la Plue and L. Superior, where there is a portage of 7 miles. It is 80 miles E of the grand portage from the W. end of L. Superior.

Langdon, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1787, and contains 484 inhabitants.

Lancborough, a post town in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, N of Pittsfield 6 miles. It has two quarries of marble, and contains 1443 inhabitants.

Lansburgh, (city,) in the township of Troy, Rensselaer co. N. York, is very pleasantly situated on the E bank of Hudson's R. opposite one of the mouths of the Mohawk, and contains about 250 dwelling houses, a brick church, the joint property of the Dutch and Presbyterian congregation, a court house, gaol, and an academy, incorporated in 1796. Here is a Library company which was incorporated in 1775. It is a very flourishing place, situated on a plain at the foot of a hill, from the top of which is a most delightful prospect. A few years ago there was but one stage between this town and Albany; in 1796 20 stages daily passed and repassed between the neighbouring towns of Lansburgh, Troy, Waterford, and Albany; it is 9 miles N of Albany, 3 above Troy.

Lapis Lazuli, a small rock surrounded with and almost covered by the sea on the coast of Nova Scotia. It is about 2 miles from Monano Island, and shews the passage into St. John's river.

La Plate. See *Paraguay*.

Large Rock, lies on the S bank of Ohio R. in the tract called Indiana, and nearly opposite the mouth of Muskingum R.

Large Island, one of the largest islands on the Labrador coast, due W of the mouth of Shecatia Bay.

Large Whitestone Lake, in N. America, between lat. 66 and 67 N, and between lon. 117 and 118 W, is about 40 miles long. A stream from the NW part of this lake, it is said, is the main branch of Copper mine river.

Laricaxas, a province of La Paz, and audience of Charcas in Peru. It lies adjacent to the territories of the jurisdiction of

of Lapaz, and to the N of that city, extending 118 leagues from E to W and about 30 from N to S. It abounds in gold mines, the metal of which is of so fine a quality, that its standard is 23 carats and 3 grains.

Latacunga, Asiento of, the first jurisdiction S of that of Quito. The word *asiento* implies a place less than a town, but larger than a village. It stands on a wide plain, having on its east side the eastern cordillera of the Andes, from which projects a very high mountain; and at a small distance from its foot is situated Latacunga, in 55 14 30 S lat. On its W side is a river, which is sometimes fordable, but generally passed over a bridge. This *asiento* is large and regular, the streets broad and straight, the houses of stone, arched, and well contrived, one story high. This precaution the inhabitants were taught to observe by a dreadful destruction of all the buildings, on the 20th of June, 1699. Out of 600 stone houses, which the *asiento* then contained, only a part of one, and the Jesuit's church, were left standing, and most of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The stone of which the houses and churches are built, is a kind of pumice, or spongy stone, ejected from volcanoes; which have formed inexhaustible quarries in the neighbourhood. It is so light, that it will swim in the water, and from its great porosity, the lime cements the different pieces very strongly together. This jurisdiction contains 17 principal villages. The air of the *asiento* is colder from the place being only 6 leagues from the mountain of Cotopaxi; which as it is not less in height or extent than those of Chimborazo and Caymburo, so, like them, it is covered with ice and snow. The villages are populous; such as are seated in the vallies are hot, those in the plains temperate, whilst those which border on the mountain, like that of the *asiento*, are cold, and sometimes to an excessive degree. The inhabitants amount to about 12,000, chiefly Spaniards and Mestizoes. Great quantities of pork are salted here and sent to Quito, Guayaquil, and Riobamba, being highly valued for the peculiar flavour given it in the pickling. The manufactures are those of cloth, baize, and tucuyos. The inhabitants of Pugili, and Saquisli, are noted for making earthen ware, highly valued all over the province of Quito. The clay of which they are made is of a lively red, remarkably fine, emitting a kind of frag-

rancy, and the workmanship very neat and ingenious.

Laurel Mountain, a range of mountains westward of the Alleghany ridge, and a part of what is called the Alleghany Mountains. It extends from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina, and gives rise to several branches of the Ohio R. The great Kanaway breaks through the Laurel Ridge in its way to the Ohio, in N lat. 38 30, W lon. 81 19. In a spur of this mountain, about lat. 36, is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and, it is said, as blue as indigo. The lands within a small distance of the Laurel Mountain, through which the Youghiogany runs, are in many places broken and stony, but rich and well timbered; and in some places, and particularly on Laurel Creek, they are rocky and mountainous. From the Laurel Mountain to Monongahela the first 7 miles are good, level, farming lands, with fine meadows; the timber, white oak, chestnut, hickory, &c.

Lawrence River and Gulf, St. St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in N. America. It issues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes, which separate U. Canada from the United States. From Lake Ontario to Montreal it has the name of Iroquois, and taking a northeast course embosoms the island of Montreal; just above which it receives Ottawa or Grand R. from the W, and forms many fertile islands. From Montreal it assumes the name of St. Lawrence, and continuing the same course passes by Quebec, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is so far navigable for large vessels. Having received in its course beside Ottawa, St. John's Seguin, Despraires, Trois Rivières, and innumerable other smaller streams, it falls into the ocean at Cape Rosieras, by a mouth about 90 miles broad, in which is the island of Anticosti. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of them fruitful and extremely pleasant. The St. Lawrence may be classed with the most noble rivers in the world; its waters flow 2000 miles before they reach the ocean: the commercial advantages from such a situation increase in proportion to the population of its banks. The Indian trade, in a great measure, takes its current down the St. Lawrence, particularly since vessels of a considerable size are constantly building for the navigation of the lakes. *Smyth.*

Lawrence,

Lawrence, St. a county of N. York, in the N W corner of the state, on the S E bank of St. Lawrence R. intersected by a number of considerable rivers. It is divided into the townships of Massena, Madrid, Lisbon, and Oswegatchie, in which last are the lake and river of the same name. Grasse, Racket and St. Regis rivers, pass through the northern part of this county into the St. Lawrence.

Laurens, a district of S. Carolina, lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers. It is about 31 miles long, and 22 broad, and contains 12,809 inhabitants, 1919 of whom are slaves.

Laurens Court House, in the above co. is 20 miles from Bush R. 32 from Newbury court house, and 40 from Greenville. Here is a post office.

Lawrence, Fort, is a little above the crossing place of Tuscarawas, a branch of Muskingum river.

Lawrence Town, a thinly settled agricultural township, a few miles to the eastward of Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Laurent of the Mine, St. a settlement in the island of St. Domingo, near the Spanish capital, St. Domingo. It stands in the place where the capital was first founded, on the E side of the Ozama, and about a quarter of a league from its confluence with the Isabella. It can only be considered as a dependency on St. Domingo, and contains 300 inhabitants, all free negroes, forming a cure. It was formed in 1723, by 128 runaway French negroes, who being sent down to the bay of Ocoa to be shipped off, the Spaniards attacked the escort, and gave arms to the fugitives, maintaining that they were free men.

Lawunak Hannock, a Moravian settlement nearly opposite Goshgoshink, on Alleghany R. and 20 miles N E of Fort Franklin.

Lazarus, Archipelago of, St. See *De Fonte*.

Leacock, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing 2022 inhabitants.

Leasburgh, the chief town of Caswell co. N. Carolina. It contains a court house, gaol, and a few houses.

Lebanon, a post town in York co. Maine, on the E side of Salmon Fall river, 100 miles N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1767, and contained in 1790, 1275 inhabitants. A species of stone is found here which yields copperas and sulphur.

Lebanon, New, a pleasant village in Canaan, N. York, bordering on Pittsfield,

Massachusetts, situated partly in a vale and partly on the declivity of hills. The medicinal springs here are next in celebrity to those of Ball town, Saratoga. The pool is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the valley, and surrounded with a few houses which afford tolerable accommodations to invalids. The stream from the spring is so large, that a few rods from it is an excellent grist mill, 3 stories high.

Lebanon, a post town in Windham co. Connecticut, was settled in 1697. The soil is equal to almost any in the State, and the inhabitants are generally farmers, many of whom are wealthy. The thick settled part of the town forms a very wide street, and the houses are at considerable distances from each other. Academic education has been patronized in this place for above 90 years, greatly to the honor of the people. The river Shetucket is formed by the junction of Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between this town and Windham. It lies 9 miles N of Norwich, and 30 south east of Hartford. Inhabitants, 3652.

Lebanon, a post town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on Muscomy river, and on the E side of the Connecticut, 2 miles below Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 347 inhabitants, in 1790, 1180, and in 1800, 1574. See *Muscomy Pond*.

Lebanon, a post town of Pennsylvania, situated on the S side of Quitapahilla creek, in Dauphin co. About a mile from the town is the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal, which connects this creek with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill. Lebanon contains about 300 houses, regularly built, many of which are of brick and stone; a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church. It is 25 miles E by N of Harrisburg, 43 E by S of Carlisle, and 82 N W by W of Philadelphia.

Lee, a small town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, about 12 miles N of Exeter. It was formerly part of Dover and Durham, and was incorporated in 1766. It contains 978 inhabitants.

Lee, Fort, was erected by the Americans during the late war, on the W bank of N. river, having the tract called the English Neighbourhood on the N, and that called Hoboken on the southward, in N lat. 40 56, and about 9 miles above the town of Bergen. The Americans had 2000 men in garrison here in the late war, but evacuated

ated it in November, 1776, with the loss of their artillery and stores.

Lee, a county of Virginia, in the S W corner of the state, bounded S by the state of N Carolina, and W by Kentucky. It is of a triangular form, 2 sides being about 60 miles long, the other about 30. In this county is Powell's rivers running through Powell's fertile valley; but a third part of the county is mountainous. It contains 3295 free inhabitants, and 243 slaves. At the court house is a post office. Chief town, Jonesville.

Lee, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 5 miles S of Lenox, 4 E of Stockbridge, and 140 W of Boston; was incorporated in 1777, and contains 1267 inhabitants. Housatonic river runs southerly through this town.

Leeds, a town in the eastern part of Gloucester co. N. Jersey, 4 miles W of the mouth of Mullicus river.

Leeds, a village of Richmond co. Virginia, on the N bank of Rappahannock river; 14 miles E by S of Port Royal, 40 S E of Fredericksburg, and 70 N E of Richmond. Near Leedstown is a famous course for horse racing.

Leeds, a town in Kennebeck co. on the E bank of Amereksoggen river, opposite the mouth of 20 miles stream, in the town of Turner, in Cumberland co.

Leeds County, U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Grenville, on the S by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W by the boundary line of the late township of Pittsburgh, running N until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence descending that river until it meets the N westernmost boundary of the county of Grenville. The county of Leeds comprehends all the islands in the river St. Lawrence near to it. The greater part of it lies fronting the St. Lawrence.

Smyth.

Leeds Township, in the county of Leeds, is the 12th township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. It is watered by the Gananoque river, which has a good harbour at its entrance. Here is a port of entry on the W bank of the Gananoque, near its mouth in the St. Lawrence.

Leedston, a post town of Westmoreland co. Virginia, 105 miles from Washington.

Leefoga, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Sea. It was visited by Captain Cook, in 1776, who considers it, in some respects, superior to Anamooka. The island is situated near Hapae, and is about 7 miles long and 3 broad.

Leesburg, a post town of Maryland, 25 miles from Frederickstown.

Leesburg, a post town of Virginia, and capital of Loudon co. It is situated 6 miles S W of the Patowmac, and 4 S of Goose Creek, a branch of that river on the great road leading from Philadelphia to the southward, and on the leading road from Alexandria to Bath. It contains about 60 houses, a court house, and gaol. It is 20 miles from Salisbury, 32 from Shepherdstown, 20 from Frederickstown in Maryland, 46 N W of Alexandria, and 64 E S E of Winchester.

Lee's Island, in Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. Virginia, about 2 miles S E of Thorp.

Leek, a small island of Pennsylvania, in Delaware river.

Leeward Islands. See *W. Indies*.

Lehigh, or *Lecha*, a river which rises in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, about 21 miles E of Wyoming Falls, in Susquehanna river, and taking a circular course, passing through the Blue Mountains, empties into Delaware river on the S side of Easton, 11 miles N E of Bethlehem. It runs about 75 miles, and is navigable 30 miles.

Le Grand, a considerable river of the state of Ohio, which rises within a few miles of the W extremity of Lake Erie, and pursuing a N N W course for nearly 100 miles, thence turning to the W, empties into Lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its confluence with the lake.

Le Guira, a corruption of La Guayra, which see.

Leicester, a township in Addison co. Vermont, situated on the E side of Otter Creek, having 522 inhabitants. Great Trout Pond, or Lake, is partly in this town, and partly in Salisbury on the N. This town was granted Oct. 20, 1761.

Leicester, called by the Indian natives *Towtaid*, is a considerable post town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1103 inhabitants. It is situated upon the post road from Boston to Hartford, N. York and Philadelphia, 6 miles W of Worcester, and 54 W by S of Boston; bounded N by Paxton and S by Oxford. It was settled in 1713, and incorporated in 1720 or 1721. There are three meeting houses here for Congregationalists, Anabaptists, and Quakers; who live in harmony together. The *Leicester Academy* was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. Wool cards are manufactured here to the annual amount of 15,000 pairs.

Lemington,

Lemington, a post town, York co. Maine, 610 miles N E from Washington.

Lemington, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut river, and near the N E corner of the State. The Great Monadnock mountain is in this town. It contains 52 inhabitants.

Le Maire. See *Maire*.

Lempster, an inconsiderable township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 128, in 1790, 414, and in 1800, 729 inhabitants.

Lenoir, a co. of Newbern district, N. Carolina, surrounded by Glasgow, Craven, Jones, and Dauphin. It contains 3898 free inhabitants, and 1457 slaves. Chief town, Kingston.

Lenox, the shire town of Berkshire co. Massachusetts. It is a pleasant and thriving town, and has a court house and gaol. Housatonic river passes through the town. It lies W of Washington, S of Pittsfield, 17 miles south westerly of Chester, and 145 miles N of Boston. Inhabitants 1041, and has a post office.

Lenox Castle, a post town, Rockingham co. N. Carolina, 390 miles from Washington.

Leogane, Bay of, called also *Bight*, or *Bite* of *Leogane*, also *Cul de Sac* of *Leogane*, at the W end of the island of St. Domingo, is formed by two peninsulas. It opens between Cape St. Nicolas at the W end of the N peninsula, and Cape Dame Marie, the N W point of the S peninsula, 45 leagues apart. At the bottom of the bay are the islands Gonave, and on the N side of the S peninsula the isles Refif and Caymite. It embosoms a vast number of fine bays. The chief bays, towns and ports from Cape St. Nicholas round to Cape Dame Marie are La Plate Forme, or the Platform, Gonaives, St. Marc, Montrouis, Archahaye, Port au Prince, Leogane, Goave, Miragoane, Petit, Trou, Bay of Baradairies, Bay of Durot, Jeremie, Cape Dame Marie, &c. Trou Bordit, at the head of which is Port au Prince, is at the extremity of the Bay of Leogane eastward, 60 leagues E of Cape Dame Marie, and 51 S E of Cape St. Nicholas.

Leogane, a sea port town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, situated on the N side of the neck of the S peninsula in the bay or bite of Leogane, at the head of a small bay which sets up E from the bay of Grand Goave, 4 leagues N E of

the town of that name, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N of Jacmel, 8 N W of Cayes de Jacmel, 9 W by S of Port au Prince, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ leagues S E of Petite Gonave island. N lat. 18 30, W lon. from Paris 75 2. It is an agreeable, pleasant, and commercial place. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31 of the same year, were 895,871 lbs. white sugar, 7,079,205 lbs. brown sugar, 1,932,952 lbs. coffee, 139,887 lbs. cotton, and 4,960 lbs. indigo. The duties on the exportation of the above, 26,103 dollars 70 cents.

Leominster, a post town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 7 miles N by W of Lancaster, 20 S E of Winchendon, 46 westward of Boston, 19 N of Worcester, and 20 S of Marlborough, in New Hampshire, has a printing office and several neat buildings. This township was taken from Lancaster, incorporated in 1740, and contains 1486 inhabitants. On the different streams which pass through the town are 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, an oil mill, and clothiers works, very excellent. About 200,000 bricks are annually made here. The manufacture of combs is also carried on to great perfection and profit. *Leominster Gore*, adjoining, contains 27 inhabitants.

Leon, a river which falls into the Gulf of Mexico from the N W at the bay of St. Bernard.

Leon, *New*, a populous kingdom of New Spain, in N America, in which are several silver mines.

Leon, a town of the province of Panuco, in Mexico. It has rich mines, and lies 30 leagues N of Mechoacan, and 55 N W of the city of Mexico.

Leon de Caracas, St. a city, the capital of the province of the Caracas, situated on a river, about 6 leagues S from the coast, enclosed by mountains. The valley in which it stands is a savannah, well watered and very healthy, about 3 leagues long and 1 broad in the middle, the only entrance into which is through a crooked and steep road. The city is near a mile long; the houses handsome and well furnished; the streets regular, straight and broad, cutting each other at right angles, and terminating in a magnificent square in the centre. It contains about 4 or 5,000 inhabitants; most of whom are owners of cocoa plantations, which 12 or 13,000 negroes cultivate in the rich valleys, which is almost the only cultivation they have.

Leon de Nicaragua, a town of N. America in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua;

Mearagua; (the residence of a governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army who were 6 to 1; is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of the town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the sea. It is 30 miles from the South Sea. N lat. 12 25, W lon. 88 10.

Leonardstown, a post town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's co. is situated on the E side of Britton's brook, just where it falls into Britton's Bay, 5 miles from its mouth in the Patowmac, and contains about 50 houses, a court house, and gaol. It is 113 miles S of Baltimore, 62 S by E of Upper Marlborough, 30 S E of Port Tobacco, and 217 S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 38 18.

Lepers' Island, one of the *New Hebrides*. The inhabitants of this island, according to Bougainville's account of them, "are of two colours, black and mulatto. Their lips are thick, their hair frizzled, and some have a kind of yellow wool; they are small, ugly, illmade, and in general devoured by the *leprosy*, which occasioned the discoverer Bougainville to call it the *Isle of Lepers*: few women were seen, but they were altogether as disgusting as the men. They go naked, hardly covering their waists with a mat." They carry their children on their backs in a kind of scarf. They wear ornaments in their nostrils; and have no beards.

Le Roach Island, is near Falkland's Islands; discovered in 1657.

Les Cayes, a jurisdiction on the S side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, contains 4 parishes, and yields abundance of sugar, cotton, and coffee. Its exports from the town Les Cayes from January 1, 1782, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 2,597,666 lbs. white sugar; 24,526,050 lbs. brown sugar; 3,025,604 lbs. coffee; 855,447 lbs. cotton; 169,305 lbs. indigo; and small articles to the value of 82,6 livres. The value of duties paid on the above on exportation 101,528 dollars, 85 cents. The town *Les Cayes* lies between the villages Torbeck and Cavaillon, on the large bay which sets up to the island Avache; from which it is about 3 leagues distant, and 5 leagues northerly of Point Abacon. N lat. 18 12, W lon. from Paris 76 8.

Letterkenny, a township, Franklin co. Vol. I. Kk

Pennsylvania. It has 1497 inhabitants. *Lewerett*, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, near Connecticut river, and 94 miles W of Boston; incorporated in 1774, and contains 711 inhabitants. A copper mine has been found in this township.

Levi, a point of land in the river St. Lawrence, opposite to the city of Quebec.

Levi, Isle du Fort, in the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh. On this island are the ruins of a French fortification.

Lewis, a town in Essex co. S W of Lemington, adjoining, in Vermont. It is about 8 miles S of the Canada line.

Lewis Creek, in Vermont, a small stream which falls into L. Champlain at Ferrisburgh, a little N of Little Otter Creek.

Lewis's Bay. See *Barnstable County*, Massachusetts.

Lewisburg. See *Leuisbourg*.

Lewisburg, a co. in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.

Lewisburg, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of Franklin co. is on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 houses, a court house and gaol. It is 30 miles N of Raleigh, 25 S of Warrenton, 56 from Tarborough.

Lewisburg, a post town, and the chief town of Greenbriar co. Virginia; on the N side of Greenbriar river, contains about 60 houses, a court house and gaol. It is 250 miles W by N of Richmond, and 486 W by S of Philadelphia. N lat. 38 8.

Lewisburg, or *Tarstown*, a post town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania; on the W side of the Susquehanna, 7 miles above Northumberland. It contains about 60 houses, and is well situated for carrying on a brisk trade with the N W part of the State. It is 30 miles E by N of Aaronsburg.

Lewisstown, a post town in Lincoln co. Maine, on the E side of Androscoggin river, and bounded S W by Bowdoin. It has 948 inhabitants, and is 36 miles N E of Portland.

Lewisstown, or *Lewes*, a post town in Sussex co. Delaware, is pleasantly situated on Lewes creek, 3 miles above its mouth in Delaware Bay, and as far W by N of the light house on Cape Henlopen. It contains a Presbyterian and Methodist church, and about 80 houses, built chiefly on a street which is more than 3 miles in length, and extending along

along a creek, which separates the town from the pitch of the cape. The situation is high, and commands a full prospect of the light house, and the sea. The court house and the gaol are commodious buildings, and give an air of importance to the town. The entrance of a bay, which is crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, and which is frequently closed with ice a part of the winter season, necessity seems to require, and nature seems to suggest, should be formed into a harbour for shipping. The deficiency of water in the creek, may be cheaply and easily supplied by a small canal so as to afford a passage for the waters of Rehoboth into Lewes creek, which would ensure an adequate supply. The circumjacent country is beautifully diversified with hills; woods, streams and lakes, forming an agreeable contrast to the naked sandy beach, which terminates in the cape; but it is greatly infested with musquetoos and sand flies. It carries on a small trade with Philadelphia in the productions of the country. A manufacture of marine and glauber salts, and magnesia, has been lately established here, which is managed by a gentleman skilled in the practical knowledge of chemistry. It is 113 miles S of Philadelphia. N lat. 38 6, W lon. 75 18.

Lewistown, the chief and post town of Mifflin co. Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of Juniatta river, on the W side of, and at the mouth of Cishicoquilis creek; about 23 miles NE of Huntingdon. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwelling houses, 523 inhabitants, a court house and gaol. It was incorporated in 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, one high constable, a town clerk, and two assistants. It is 150 miles W N W of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 33, W lon. 77 23.

Lewinabannek, a town on the Ohio, where Christian Indians settled under the care of the Moravian missionaries.

Lexanawascen, a small river of Pennsylvania, which rises by several branches in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the E side of Mount Ararat; these unite about 10 miles from its mouth in Delaware river. Its course is S E and E. It joins the Delaware about 174 miles above Philadelphia.

Lexington, a post town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge co. It is situated on the post road from Philadelphia to Kentucky, by way of the wilderness, and

about a mile S of the N branch of James's river. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 100 houses. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the country round highly cultivated. Less than a mile from the town is Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington College, built of stone, large enough to contain 40 or 50 students, and handsomely endowed by that distinguished man whose name it bears. It is 159 miles W by N of Richmond, 322 from Philadelphia, and 465 from Danville in Kentucky.

Lexington, a post town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situated on a rich extensive plain, in Fayette co. on the N side of Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the S branch of Elkhorn river. It is built on a regular plan, and contains about 350 houses, 5 places of public worship, a court house and gaol. It contains an University, a duck factory, 3 factories for cordage, several do. for nails, 2 machines for spinning cotton, one of which has 168 spindles, a factory for weaving, 2 printing offices, which publish two weekly gazettes; has several stores of goods well assorted, and is a flourishing agreeable place. It is situated in the midst of a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 miles E of Frankfort; and 774 S W by W of Philadelphia. It has 1795 inhabitants, among whom are a number of genteel families. N lat. 38 6, W lon. 85 8. Near this town are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man in or near the town, having dug 5 or 6 feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned. In the vicinity of Lexington are found the remains of two ancient fortifications, furnished with ditches and bastions, overgrown with large trees.

Lexington, a post town, Rowan co. N. Carolina, 399 miles from Washington.

Lexington, a co. in Orangeburg district, S. Carolina.

Lexington, formerly called the *Great Falls*, a small post town of Georgia, situated on the S side of Ogeechee river on a beautiful eminence which overlooks the falls of the river. It is 2 miles from Georgetown, and 30 from Greensborough.

Lexington, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 11 miles N W of Boston, having

having a neat Congregational church, and a number of compact houses. It has been rendered famous by the battle fought in it, April 19, 1775, which may be considered as the commencement of the American revolution. This township contains 1006 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1712. On the ground where the battle was fought is a stone monument 10 feet high, on which is the following inscription. "Sacred to Liberty and the rights of Mankind!! The freedom and independence of America sealed and defended with the blood of her sons. This monument is erected by the inhabitants of Lexington, under the patronage, and at the expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the memory of their fellow citizens: Ensign Robert Munroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington and John Brown, of Lexington, and Abahel Porter, of Woburn; who fell on this field, the first victims to the sword of British tyranny and oppression, on the morning of the ever memorable nineteenth of April A. D. 1775.

The die was cast!!!

The blood of these martyrs, in the cause of God and their country, was the cement of the Union of these States, then colonies, and gave the spring to the spirits, firmness and resolution of their fellow citizens."

Leyden, a post town, Oneida co. N. York, 530 miles N E from Washington.

Leyden, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, between Colerain and Bernardston, 29 miles from Northampton, the shire town, and 100 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 1095 inhabitants.

Lezars, an Indian nation, who inhabit between the mouth of the Ohio and Washash rivers. They can furnish 300 warriors.

Liberty, a post town of Virginia, 15 miles from New London, 35 from Finckle, 40 from Franklin court house, 65 from Martinsburg. This is the chief town of Bedford county, and has a handsome court-house, and contains 50 or 60 houses.

Liberty, a county of Georgia, bounded N by Brian, S by Macintosh, W by Alamaha, N E by the ocean. It is 40 miles long, 22 broad. Cotton and rice are raised here. An acre produces 25 or 30 bushels of corn. The inhabitants were the first in the state, who declared for

Liberty, and sent a delegate to the congress at Philadelphia; hence the name of the county. It is divided into 5 towns and contains 5313 inhabitants, of whom 3940 are in slavery. Odd as it may seem, slavery exists in *Liberty* county.

Liberty, a post town of Maryland, situated in Frederick co. 12 miles N E of Fredericktown, and about 44 N N W of the Federal City. Copper mines have been found near this town, and have been worked; but to no great extent as yet.

Litsbtenau, a Moravian settlement on the E side of Muskingum river, 3 miles below Goshachguenk; but as the warriors passed constantly through this place, it was forsaken, and they removed to Salem, 5 miles below Gnadenhuetten.

Lick, a name by which salt springs are called in the western parts of the United States. See *Big Bone Lick*.

Licking, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises on the western confines of Virginia; interlocks with the head waters of Kentucky river; runs in a N W direction, upwards of 180 miles, and by a mouth 150 yards wide through the S bank of Ohio river, opposite Fort Washington. Upon this river are iron works, and numerous salt springs. Its principal branch is navigable nearly 70 miles. From Limestone to this river, the country is very rich, and covered with cane, ryegrass, and natural clover.

Ligonier, Fort, lies on the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; 266 miles from the former and 54 from the latter, and 9 miles from the E side of Laurel Hill.

Lignton, a post town of Amelia co. Virginia, 202 miles from Washington.

Liguanea, mountains in the island of Jamaica. At the foot of these in St. Andrew's parish, about 6 miles from Kingston, is the most magnificent botanical garden in the world. It was established in 1773, under the sanction of the assembly. The fortune of war having thrown into Lord Rodney's hands many rare plants, he presented to his favoured island plants of the genuine cinnamon, the mango, bread fruit, and other oriental productions; which are now become common in the island. See *Cold Spring*.

Lilly Point, King William co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 134 miles from Washington.

Lima, the middle division of Peru, in S. America. It has Quito N, the moun-

tains called Andes E, the audience of Los Charcos S, and the Pacific ocean W. There are many wild beasts in the audience.

Lima, the capital of Peru, in S. America, is also called Los Reyes, or the City of Kings, and is the emporium of this part of the world. It was founded by Don Francisco Pizarro on the 18th of January, 1535; is situated in a large, spacious, and fertile plain, called the valley of Rimac, on the S side of the river Rimac, which runs westward. The name of Lima being only a corrupt pronunciation of the Indian word, which is derived from an idol to which the Indians and their Yncas used to sacrifice. This idol being supposed to return answers to the prayers offered to it, they called it, by way of distinction, Rimac, i. e. the speaker. It is so well watered by the river Rimac, that the inhabitants command a stream, each for his own use. The N side of the town runs nearly close to the river for the length of about 10 furlongs. At about $\frac{1}{2}$ of this space, from the western extent, an elegant stone bridge of 4 or 5 arches is built across the river leading S, about 200 yards to the great square, of which the side is about 140 yards. The street continues S from the bridge, for near a mile, having parallel streets, 8 to the W, and 6 to the E, beside other streets which run obliquely S eastward. The 15 streets, running N and S, are crossed by 8 others, running E and W, beside several to the southward, not parallel to the former, and others in the eastern parts, which have different directions. The figure of the town is nearly quadrilateral. A diagonal line running E and W, would be 18 furlongs in length; and the southern perpendicular, about 7 furlongs, and the northern about 4 furlongs; so that the city stands on a space of ground, nearly equal to a mile and a quarter square. The northern side for about 3 quarters of a mile next the river, is fortified mostly by redans; the rest of the circuit is enclosed with 34 hollow bastions and their intermediate curtains. The whole is faced with a brick wall, and surrounded with a ditch, but has no covered way, glacis nor outworks. Eight gates, beside that at the bridge, furnish a communication with the adjacent country. The city stands about 6 miles from Callao, which is the seaport to Lima, and 180 N W of Guamanga. The white people in Lima are estimated at about 15,000, and the whole number of inhabitants are about

60,000, or 54,000 according to Pinkerton. One remarkable fact is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of this city. When the viceroy, the Duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to 17 millions sterling. All travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, silver, and precious stones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could justify these accounts, is the immense riches and extensive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be said to deal with all the quarters of the world; and that both on their own account, and as factors for others. Here, all the productions of the southern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for such articles as the inhabitants of Peru stand in need of. The fleet from Europe and the E. Indies land at the same harbour; and the commodities of Asia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the situation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are insufficient to compensate for the disaster which threatens, and has sometimes actually befallen them. Earthquakes are very frequent. Since the year 1582, there have happened about 15 concussions, beside that on the 28th of October, 1746, at half an hour after 10 at night, 5 hours and 3 quarters before the full of the moon; which began with such violence, that in little more than 3 minutes, the greatest part, if not all the buildings, great and small, in the whole city, were destroyed; burying under their ruins those inhabitants who had not made sufficient haste into the streets and squares, the only probable places of safety in those terrible convulsions of nature. At length the dreadful effects of the first shock ceased, but the tranquility was of short duration; concussions returning so repeatedly, that the inhabitants, according to the account sent of it, computed 200 in the first 24 hours; and to the 24th of February, the following year, 1747, when the narrative was dated, no less than 450 shocks were observed; some of which, if less permanent, were equal to the first in violence. The fort of Callao, at the very same hour, tumbled into ruins. But what it suffered from the earthquake in its buildings, was inconsiderable when compared with the terrible catastrophe which followed

followed. For the sea, as is usual on such occasions, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and suddenly overwhelmed Callao and the neighbouring country. This was not, however, performed by the first swelling of the waves; for the sea retiring further, returned with still greater impetuosity, the stupendous water covering both the walls and other buildings of the place; so that whatever had escaped the first, was now totally overwhelmed by those terrible mountains of waves; and nothing remained, except a piece of the wall of the fort of Santa Cruz, as a memorial of this terrible devastation. Here were then 23 ships and vessels, great and small, in the harbour, of which 19 were sunk, and the other 4, among which was a frigate called St. Fermin, carried by the force of the waves to a considerable distance up the country. See *Callao*. This terrible inundation extended to other parts of the coast, as Cavallos and Guanape; the towns of Chancay, Guaura, and the vallies Della Baranco, Sape, and Pativilca, underwent the same fate as the city of Lima. According to an account sent to Lima after this accident, a volcano in Lucanos burst forth the same night, and ejected such quantities of water, that the whole country was overflowed; and in the mountain near Patas, called Conversiones de Caxamarquilla, 3 other volcanoes burst, discharging frightful torrents of water; and in the same manner as that of Carguayraso. Lima is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. The inhabitants are very debauched; and the monks and nuns, of whom there are great numbers, are no more chaste than the rest of the inhabitants. If any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry daggers concealed. Lima, according to several observations made for that purpose, stands in lat. 12 2 31 S, and its lon. is 75 52 W. The variation of the needle is 9 2 30 easterly.

Limbe, a village in the N W part of the island of St. Domingo, 7 leagues W by S of Cape Francois.

Lime, a town in Grafton co N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut R. 12 miles N of Dartmouth College, and has 138 inhabitants.

Limerick, a post town in York co. Maine, near the confluence of Little Ossipee R. with Saco, and opposite Gorham. It was

incorporated in 1787, and has 995 inhabitants.

Limerick, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, has 999 inhabitants.

Limestone Creek, in Tennessee, is the NE branch of Nolichucky river. It rises 22 miles S of Long Island in Holston river.

Limestone, a post town in Kentucky, on the S side of Ohio river, and on the W side of the mouth of a small creek of its name. It stands on a lofty and uneven bank, and is not seen from the river until one is within 2 miles of it. This is the usual landing place for people coming down in boats, who mean to settle in the upper parts of the state; and here the champaign country on the E side of the river begins. It is 4 miles N E of the town of Washington, 45 S W of Fort Washington, 44 S W by S of Bourbontown, and 500 miles below Pittsburg. N lat. 38 40, W lon. 84 17.

Linington, a town in York co. Maine, bounded N and E by Saco river, 50 miles N of York.

Linonade, a village on the N side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 4 leagues S W of fort Dauphine. N lat. 19 37.

Lincoln, a maritime county of Maine; bounded N by Kennebeck co. S by the ocean, E by Hancock co. and W by that of Cumberland. Its sea coast extends from that part of Penobscot Bay, opposite to Deer Island eastward, to Cape Small Point westward. The population amounts to 30,100 souls. The sea coast of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln is 100 miles in extent, measured in a straight line, but is said to be above 200 by the course of the waters. It abounds with safe and commodious harbours; and the whole shore is covered by a line of islands, among which vessels may generally anchor in safety. There are in these counties many large rivers, some of them navigable far up the country; and although navigation for large vessels is interrupted by falls, when far up the rivers, yet above the falls, there is plenty of water for boats, nearly to the source of the rivers; and by the lakes and ponds and branches of the rivers, there is a water communication, with few interruptions, from the western to the eastern bounds, across the country, above the centre of it. By this route its productions may, at a small expense, be transported to the different seaports. Chief towns, Wiscasset, Waldo-borough, and Warren.

Lincoln,

Lincoln County, U. Canada, is divided into 4 ridings; the first riding is bounded on the W by the county of York; on the S by the Grand River, called the Ouse; thence descending that river until it meets an Indian road leading to the forks of the Chippewa Creek, now called the Welland; thence descending that creek until it meets the late township No. 5; thence N along the said boundary until it intersects lake Ontario; and thence along the S shore of lake Ontario, until it meets the S E boundary of the county of York. The second riding is bounded on the W by the first riding; on the N by lake Ontario; on the E by the river Niagara; and on the S by the northern boundary of the late townships No. 2, No. 9 and No. 10. The third riding is bounded on the E by the river Niagara; on the S by the Chippewa or Welland; on the W by the eastern boundary of the first riding; and on the N by the southern boundary of the second riding. The fourth riding is bounded on the E by the river Niagara; on the S by lake Erie to the mouth of the Grand River, or Ouse; thence up that river to the road leading from the Ouse to the forks of the Chippewa or Welland, and on the N by the said road until it strikes the forks of the Welland, and thence down the Welland to the river Niagara. The fourth riding includes the islands comprised within the easternmost boundaries of the river Niagara. The whole county is divided into 20 townships, containing about 6000 souls, and furnishing 5 battallions of militia. Nineteen covered waggons with families came in to settle in the vicinity of the county of Lincoln, in June, 1799.

Lincoln, a county of Morgan district, N. Carolina; bounded N E by Iredell, N W by Burke, W by Rutherford, and E by Cabarras. It contains 12,568 inhabitants, of whom 1479 are slaves. Here are mineral springs and mines of iron. A furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Lincolntown.

Lincoln, a co. of Georgia, formed in 1796, containing 7 townships, and 4766 inhabitants, of whom 1433 are slaves.

Lincolnton, in the above co. has a post office, 636 miles from Washington.

Lincolnville, a town in Hancock co. Maine, on the W side of Penobscot bay, including the late plantations of Canaan, Ducktrap, &c. 12 miles from Belfast.

Lincoln, a co. of Kentucky, bounded N by Mercer, N W by Washington, N E by Madison, and S by Logan. It contains 2555 inhabitants, of whom 1750 were slaves. The road from Danville on Kentucky river, passes through it S westerly, and over Cumberland mountain to Virginia.

Lincoln, a town in Mercer co. Kentucky, on the E side of Dick's river, on the road from Danville, to Virginia. It is 12 miles S E of Danville, and 11 N W of Crab Orchard.

Lincoln, a township in Grafton co. N Hampshire, incorporated in 1764, contains 41 inhabitants.

Lincoln, a township in the N E part of Addison co. Vermont, it has 97 inhabitants.

Lincoln, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754. It contains 756 inhabitants, and is 16 miles N W of Boston.

Lincoln, a new co. of Georgia, laid out in 1796, from Wilkes co. on Savannah river, between Broad and Little rivers.

Lincolntown, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of Lincoln co. It contains about 35 or 40 houses, a court house, gaol, and church. It is 46 miles from Morgantown, 159 from Salem, and 718 S by W of Philadelphia.

Lindley, a village on the W side of the Canawisque branch of Tioga R. in N. York, 2 miles N of the Pennsylvania line, 8 S W by S of the Painted Post, 64 S E of Hartford, on the road to Niagara.

Linn, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, having 1164 inhabitants.

Linnelinopies. See *Delawares*.

Lisbon, a town in N. London co. Connecticut, lately a part of Norwich, about 7 miles northerly of Norwich. It contains 2 parishes, each having a congregational church. It lies on the W side of Quinebaug R. and E of Franklin, and has 1168 inhabitants.

Lisbon, a village of York co. Pennsylvania, situated near the S side of Yellow Breeches creek, which falls into the Susquehannah. It contains about 15 houses, and lies 18 miles from York.

Lisbon, in Lincoln co. Maine, (formerly part of Bowdoin, lately Thompsonborough) 25 miles W of Wiscasset.

Lisle, a post town in Tioga co. N. York; a branch of Chenengo R. passes through this and unites with the Chenengo in the S E corner of the township. It has the town of Greene E. and Union S, and has

has 660 inhabitants, 404 miles from Washington.

Litchfield, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, 45 miles from Hallowell, and 220 N E of Boston. It has 1044 inhabitants.

Litchfield, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, situated on the E side of Merrimack river, about 54 miles W of Portsmouth. It was settled in 1749, and in 1775 it contained 284, in 1790, 357, and in 1800, 372 inhabitants.

Litchfield, a populous and hilly co. of Connecticut; bounded N by Massachusetts, S by N. Haven and Fairfield counties, E by Hartford, and W by N. York. It is divided into 20 townships, containing 41,214 inhabitants. The general face of the country is rough and mountainous. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and Indian corn, and affording fine pasture. It is separate entirely from maritime commerce, and the inhabitants are almost universally farmers.

Litchfield, the chief and post town of the above co. situated upon an elevated plain, exposed to the cold winds of winter, but enjoys also a large share of the refreshing breezes of summer. It is a handsome situation, containing about 60 or 70 compact dwelling houses, a court house, a meeting house, and 4285 inhabitants. It is 32 miles W of Hartford, and 42 N N W of N. Haven. N lat. 41 46, W lon. 73 37. In the S W corner of the township stands an high hill called Mount Tom. On several small streams, some of which fall into Great Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, are 3 iron works, an oil mill, and a number of saw and grist mills.

Litchfield, a township in Herkemer co. N. York, taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796. It has 1976 inhabitants.

Lititz, or *Leditz*, a village or town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, situated in Warwick township, on the S side of a small stream, which sends its waters through Conestoga creek into the Susquehanna. It contains about 50 houses chiefly of stone, a stone tavern, and an elegant church with a steeple and bell. The settlement was begun in 1757. It is inhabited by the United Brethren, whose mode of life and customs are similar to those of Bethlehem. There is also a good farm and several mill works belonging to the place. The number of inhabitants, including those that belong to Lititz congregation, living on their farms in the neighbourhood, amounted in 1787,

to upwards of 300. It is 8 miles N of Lancaster, and 66 W by N of Philadelphia.

Little Algonquins, Indians who inhabit near the Three Rivers, and can raise about 100 warriors.

Littleborough, Maine, now *Leeds*.

Little Britain, a post town, Orange co. N. York, 294 miles from Washington.

Little Britain, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, having 1365 inhabitants. Also a township in Chester co. in the same state.

Little Compton, a township in Newport co. Rhode Island, bounded N by Tiverton; S by the Atlantic ocean, where are Seakonnet rocks; W by the E passage into Mount Hope Bay; and E by Massachusetts. It contains 1577 inhabitants. It was called *Seconnet* or *Seakonnet* by the Indians, and is said to be the best cultivated township in the state, and affords greater quantities of meat, butter, cheese, vegetables, &c. than any other town of its size. The inhabitants are very industrious, and manufacture linen, and tow cloth, flannels, &c. of an excellent quality and in considerable quantities for sale.

Little Egg Harbour, a port of entry on the E coast of N. Jersey, comprehending all the shores, bays and creeks from Barnegat Inlet to Brigantine Inlet, both inclusive. The town of Tuckerton is the port of entry for this district. See *Egg*.

Little Fort, in the N. W. territory, stands on the S W bank of lake Michigan, and on the S side of Old Fort river, which runs a N eastern course into the lake. See *Chicago*.

Little Harbour. See *Piscataqua*. It is near the mouth of Piscataqua river, about a mile from Portsmouth, in N. Hampshire. A settlement was attempted here in 1623.

Little Mecatina. See *Mecatina*.

Little Pelican. See *Pelican*.

Little River, in Georgia, is a beautiful and rapid river, and at its confluence with Savannah river, is about 50 yards wide. On a branch of Little river, is the town of Wrightsborough. Also a river which separates, in part, N. and S. Carolina.

Little River, a plantation in Kennebeck co. Maine.

Little Rocks, on the N W bank of Illinois river, are situated 60 miles from the Forks, 270 from the Mississippi, and 43 S W of Fox river. The S W end of these rocks lies nearly opposite to the mouth of Vermillion river, and the 2 small ponds where the French and Indians have made good

good salt, lie opposite the N E end. A coal mine half a mile long, extends along the bank of the river above these rocks.

Little Sodus, a harbour of L. Ontario, 15 miles S of Oswego.

Littleton, a post town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 28 miles N W of Boston, containing 904 inhabitants.

Littleton, a post town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, (a part of Apthorpe) was incorporated in 1784, and contains 381 inhabitants. It lies on Connecticut river, below the 15 mile Falls, and nearly opposite Concord in Vermont.

Littleton, now *Waterford*, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite the 15 mile Falls, and contains 565 inhabitants.

Livermore, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, situated on both sides of Androscoggin river, 19 miles N W of Hallowell, has 863 inhabitants. Thirty mile stream, which is the outlet of the Amerefoggien great ponds, falls into the Great Amerefoggien river on its E side in this town.

Liverpool, a town on the S side of the Bay of Fundy, in Queen's co. Nova Scotia, settled from New England. Rossignol, a considerable lake lies between this town and Annapolis. It is 32 miles N E of Shelburne, and 58 N W of Halifax. It was formerly called *Port Rossignol*.

Livingston, a large township in Columbia co. N. York, extending from the E bank of Hudson river, to the Massachusetts line, S of Hudson adjoining. It contains 7405 inhabitants; of whom 213 are slaves.

Livingston's Creek, a considerable branch of N W, an arm of Cape Fear river. This creek heads in vast swamps in the vicinity of the beautiful lake Waukama.

Livingston, a co. of Kentucky, bounded N by the Ohio, W by the Mississippi, S by Tennessee. It is 70 miles long, 60 broad. Its principal rivers are the Cumberland and Tennessee. It contains 2787 inhabitants, 444 of these are slaves.

Lobos, islands on the coast of Brazil. The southernmost island is in lat. 6 27 S. One of these islands obtains the name of *Lobos de la mer*; the other, which lies to the N of it, and very like it in shape and appearance is called *Lobos de tierra*.

Locke, a military town in Milton township, N. York, in Onondago co. 13 miles N E of the S end of Cayuga lake. See *Milton*.

Lockartsburg, a town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, situated on an isthmus

formed by the confluence of the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers, about a mile above their junction. There were in 1796 but few houses built, but it promises to be a place of importance, as both the rivers are navigable for many miles into the state of N. York. It is 4 miles S of the N. York line, 48 W of Harmony, and 90 above Wilksbarre.

Leftus' Heights, in Adams co. Mississippi territory, the barrier post in the S W corner of the U. States on the E side of the Mississippi, about 40 miles below Natchez and 1292 from Washington. The grounds within the sweep of the fortifications are a set of picturesque and beautifully varied heights, capable of a great diversity of fortification, but, high above the rest, stands Mount Washington, on which the citadel will be erected. This eminence commands a view whose circle is at least 30 leagues, bisected by the Mississippi river; it overlooks, and all but overhangs, a water battery. Its distance from high water mark is 863 feet, and its elevation above it 295 feet. The river directly opposite the salient angle of the water battery is 689 yards wide, and line enough has not yet been let down to discover its depth. The plan of these works, when complete, will present the handsomest military prospect in the United States. Here is a post office.

Logan, a county in the State of Kentucky, containing 4870 inhabitants, 730 are slaves.

Logstown, on the W side of the Ohio, S of Butler's Town, and 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

Logwood Country, lies N W of the Mosquito Shore, at the head of the bay of Honduras, and extends from Vera Paz to Yucatan from 15 1-2 to 18 1-2 N lat. The whole coast is overspread with islets, keys and shoals, and the navigation is intricate.

London, the township of, U. Canada, is situated on the main fork of the river Thames, in a central situation from the lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario, and considered by Gen. Simcoe, as the proper place for the seat of government. Its situation offers many striking advantages for the capital of the province, and around it is a large tract of excellent land. It communicates with lake St. Clair and the Detroit, by the river Thames; with lake Huron by the northern, or main branch of the Thames and a small portage; and with the Ouse, and lake Ontario by the military

military way called Dundas street. It is also well situated for health, being plentifully supplied (by small streams and springs,) with the purest water. It abounds with black and white walnut, cherry, bals, elm, hickory, beech, ash, and many other kinds of timber. *Smyth.*

London, a town in Ann Arundel co. Maryland, 5 miles S W of Annapolis.

London Cove, a narrow water of Long Island Sound, which sets up N into the township of New London, 4 miles W of the mouth of Thames river. Millstone Point separates it from another much broader on the W, across which is a handsome bridge, with a draw, at Rope Ferry.

Londonderry, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, near the head of Beaver river, which empties into Merrimack river, at Pawtucket Falls. It is 36 miles S W by W of Portsmouth. Londonderry was settled in 1713, and incorporated 1722, and contains 2650 inhabitants. The people are mostly the descendants of emigrants from Ulster co. in Ireland, originally from Scotland, and attend largely to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make considerable quantities for sale. The town is much indebted to them for its wealth and consequence.

Londonderry, a township in Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on the N side of Cobequid or Colchester river, about 30 miles from its mouth, at the basin of Minas. It was settled by the North Irish and Scotch.

Londonderry, a township, in the N W part of Windham co. Vermont, on the head waters of West river, about 33 miles N E of Bennington. It was granted March 16, 1780. Moose Mountain extends into the E part of this town. In 1795 the township of Londonderry was divided into two, and the E half called *Windham*, the W half retains its original name.

Londonderry, two townships in Pennsylvania, one in Dauphin co. with 1577 inhabitants; the other in Somerset co. having 709 inhabitants.

Londongrove, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, 921 inhabitants.

Long Bay, extends along the shore of N. and S. Carolina, from Cape Fear to the mouth of Pedee river.

Long Bay, on the S side of the island of Jamaica, extends from Cutt to Swift river, and affords anchorage for small vessels.

Long Bay, in the island of Barbadoes, in the W Indies, lies on the W side of the island, having St. Joseph's river S E, and

Pico Teneriffe N W. Another bay of the same name lies on the S end of the island.

Long Beach, on lake Ontario, U. Canada, the westernmost point of which is the boundary between the counties of Durham and York, and between the townships of Darlington and Whitby.

Long Island, in Penobscot bay. See *Isleborough*.

Long, or *Eighteen mile Beach*, on the coast of N. Jersey, lies between Little Egg harbour inlet and that of Barnegat.

Long Island, formerly called *Manhattan*, afterwards *Nassau Island*, belongs to the State of N York. It extends from Hudson river opposite to Staten Island, almost to the western bounds of the coast of Rhode I. terminating with Montauk Point. Its length is about 140 miles, and its medium breadth from 10 to 14 miles; and separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. It contains 1,400 square miles; and is divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's and Suffolk, and these again into 19 townships. The N side of the island is rough and hilly. A single range of these hills extends, from Jamaica to Southhold. The soil is here well calculated for raising grain, hay, and fruit. The S side of the island lies low, with a light sandy soil. On the sea coast are extensive tracts of salt meadow, which extend from Southampton to the W end of the island. The soil, notwithstanding, is well adapted to the culture of grain, particularly Indian corn. Near the middle of the island is Hempstead Plain, in Queen's co. It is 16 miles long, and about 8 broad. This plain was never known to have any natural growth, except a particular kind of wild grass, and a few shrubs, although the soil is black, and to appearance rich. It produces some rye, and large herds of cattle are fed upon it, as well as on the salt marshes. On the E part of the island, E of Hempstead Plain, is a large barren heath, called Brushy Plain. It is overgrown with shrub oak, intermixed with a few pine trees, where a number of wild deer, and grouse harbour. In a Bay on the S side of the island vast quantities of oysters are taken, 40 or 50 vessels are often here at a time loading with them. Bass are caught here in great plenty. The largest river, or stream in the island is Peakonok, an inconsiderable stream. It runs E and empties into a large bay, that separates Southhold from Southampton.

In this bay are Robbin and Shelter islands. Rockconkama pond lies about the centre of the island, between Smith Town and Slip, and is about a mile in circumference, and has been found, by observation, to rise gradually for several years, until it had arrived to a certain height, and then to fall more rapidly to its lowest bed; and thus is continually ebbing and flowing: the cause has never been investigated. Two miles to the southward of the pond, is a stream called Connecticut river, which empties into the bay. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island is carried to N. York. The island contains 42,097 inhabitants, of whom 3,893 are slaves.

Long Island Sound, is a kind of inland sea, from 3 to 25 miles broad, and about 140 miles long, extending the whole length of the island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long Island; and affords a very safe and convenient inland navigation.

Long Island, in Susquehannah river.

Long Island, in Holston river, Tennessee, is 5 miles long, and contains 2500 acres of rich land, subject to inundations. Here is an old field formerly cultivated by the Indians. Numbers of boats are built here every year, and loaded with the produce of the State for New Orleans. It is 10 miles W of the mouth of Wataugo river, 43 from Abingdon, 100 above Knoxville, 283 from Nashville, and 1000 from the mouth of the Tennessee. It is 340 miles S W by W of Richmond, in Virginia, and to which there is a good waggon road.

Long Isle, or *Isle River Indians*, inhabit on Isle, or White river, which runs W into the river Wabash. The mouth of White river is in N lat: 38 38, W lon. 90 7.

Long lakes, the, in U. Canada, are a chain of small lakes, extending westerly from the grand Portage of lake Superior toward Rain lake.

Long Lake, in the Genessee country, N. York. See *Honeyoe Lake*.

Long Meadow, a town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, situated on the E bank of Connecticut river, about 4 miles S of Springfield, and 23 N of Hartford. It was incorporated in 1783; contains a Congregational church, and about 70 dwelling houses, which lie upon one wide street, running parallel with the river. The township contains 973 inhabitants.

Long Point, on lake Erie, U. Canada,

now called the N Foreland, is that long beach or sandbank, stretching forth into lake Erie from the township of Walsingham, and forming the deep bay of Long Point. It is upwards of 20 miles long. From the head of the bay there is a carrying place across over a flat sand, about 8 chains distance, into lake Erie, which is sometimes sufficiently overflowed to be used as a passage for small boats. *Vermillion Point*, between Paun Bay and Lake Michigan, is also called L. Point in some maps.

Long Pond, in Maine, lies mostly in Bridgton, and is 10 miles long from N W to S E, and about a mile broad. On each side of this pond are large swells of excellent land, with a gradual descent to the margin of the pond; and furnish a variety of romantic prospects. See *Bridgton* and *Sebago*.

Long Saint Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, and in front of the township of Olinabruk, contains from 1000 to 1500 acres; the soil is good.

Longuylle, or as the Indians call it, *Kenapucumaqua*, an Indian village on the N bank of Eel river, in the N. W. Territory. It was destroyed by Gen. Scott in 1791; with 200 acres of corn in its neighbourhood.

Longueil Township, Glengary co. U. Canada, is the second in ascending the Ottawa river.

Lookout Cape, on the coast of N. Carolina, is the southern point of a long insulated and narrow slip of land, eastward of Core Sound. Its N point forms the S side of Ocrecock inlet, which leads into Pamlico Sound. It lies N E of Cape Fear, and S of Cape Hatteras, in about latitude 34 50. It had an excellent harbour, which has been filled up with sand since the year 1777.

Lookout Cape, on the southern coast of Hudson's Bay, in New South Wales, E S E of the mouth of Severn river. N lat. 56, W lon. 84.

Loonenburg, in Green co. N. York, where is a post office, near the city of Hudon.

Loofa Ghitto. See *Louisa Ghitto*.

Lorebeck. See *Louisburg*. It is a cape near the N side of Louisburg harbour, and may be seen 12 leagues off at sea.

Lorenzo, Cape St. on the coast of Peru, S. America, lies in the province of Quito, W of the city of that name. S lat. 0 20, W lon. 80 20.

Loretto, a small village of Christian Indians, 3 leagues N E of Quebec, in L. Canada.

Loretto. It has its name from a chapel built according to the model of the Santa Casa at Loretto, in Italy; from whence an image of the Holy Virgin has been sent to the converts here, resembling that in the famous Italian sanctuary. These converts are of the Huron tribe.

Loretto, Lady of, a place in the district of St. Dennis, on the isthmus of California; the Indians call it *Cancho*. Here is a small fort erected by the missionaries, consisting of four bastions, and surrounded by a deep ditch. In this jurisdiction are 15 parishes, including 4000 professing Indians, under the instruction of Dominican friars.

Loromie's Store, in the State of Ohio, a place westerly from Fort Lawrence, and at or near a fork of a branch of the Great Miami river, which falls into the Ohio. At this spot, bounded W by the Indian line, the Indians ceded a tract of land to the United States, 6 miles square, by the treaty signed August 3, 1795. Here the portage commences between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which runs into Lake Erie.

Los Reyes. See *Lima*.

Los Reyes, the chief town of the province of Urugua, in the E. division of Paraguay, in S. America.

Los Charcos, a province in the southern division of Peru, whose chief cities are Potosi and Porco.

Loudon, Fort. See *Tellico Block House*.

Loudon, a county of Virginia, on the river Potowmac, adjoining Fairfax, Berkeley, and Fauquier counties. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 15,533 free inhabitants, and 4990 slaves. Chief town, Leesburg. The chief mountains are the Blue ridge and the Kottoc-ton. The principal Creeks are Goose Creek, Big and Little Kottoc-ton, Beaverdam, and Tuscarora. Quarries of grey stone, white flint and lime are found here. The climate is favourable to apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes. This county was first settled from Pennsylvania and N. Jersey.

Loudon, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, taken from Canterbury and incorporated in 1773. It is on the E. side of Merrimack river, and contains 1279 inhabitants.

Loudon, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 21 miles S E of Lenox, 24 W of Springfield, and 124 W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 614 inhabitants, and 13,000 acres, of which 2944 are ponds.

Loughaber, or Lochaber, a small settlement in Georgia, on a branch of Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the W main branch.

Loughborough Township, in Frontenac county, U. Canada, lies in the rear, and N of Kingston.

Louis, Fort, a settlement formed by the French near the mouth of the river Coza, in Florida, about 20 leagues N E of the nearest mouth of the Mississippi, and until the peace of 1763, was the usual residence of the principal governor of Louisiana.

Louis, St. the capital town of Guadeloupe, Grand Terre. It has a fortress; 3 leagues to the S E of the Salt river. See *Guadeloupe*.

Louis de Maranham, St. a town on the northern coast of Brazil, and on the Atlantic ocean, situated on the east side of Mearim river; about half way between point Mocoripe, and the mouth of the river Para.

Louis, St. a jurisdiction and town on the S side of the island of St. Domingo. The jurisdiction contains 3 parishes. Its exports shipped from the town of St. Louis from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 120,665 lb. coffee; 19,253 lb. cotton; 575 lb. indigo. Total value of duties on exportation, 904 dollars 13 cents. St. Louis is rather a borough than a town. It is situated on the head of the bay of its name, opposite a number of small isles which shelter the bay on the S towards the ocean; and on the S side of the S peninsula, 8 leagues N E of Les Cayes, a little more than 3 S W of Aquin, and 36 leagues S W by W of Port au Prince: from which last are two roads leading to it; the one by Jacmel, the other by Léogane, and of much the same length; both join at Aquin. N lat. 18 18, W lon. from Paris, 75 52.

Louis, St. a small compact, beautiful bay in W. Florida, having about 7 feet water. It is 18 miles from the Regolets, and 26 from the bay of Biloxi. The land near it is of a light soil, and good for pasture. There were several settlers formerly on it, but in the year 1767, the Chactaw Indians killed their cattle and obliged them to remove.

Louis, St. a town on the W side of the river Mississippi, 25 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. Its site is on a high piece of ground, the most healthy and pleasant of any in this part of the country.

try. Here the Spanish commandant and the principal Indian traders resided, who, by conciliating the affections of the natives, drew all the Indian trade of the Missouri; part of that of the Mississippi (northwards) and of the tribes of Indians residing near the Ouiskongia, and Illinois rivers, to this village. Here are about 130 large and commodious houses, mostly built of stone, and 925 inhabitants, of whom 268 are slaves. This was the number in 1799. This year the productions of this settlement, were 4300 bushels of wheat, 10,300 bushels of corn, 1650 lbs. of tobacco. The inhabitants possessed 1140 horned cattle and 215 horses. From this place and Carondelet, 6 miles below, were exported the year abovementioned, to N. Orleans, 1754 packs of shaved skins, 100 lbs. each, valued at 70,160 dolls.

Louisa, a county of Virginia, adjoining Orange, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Spottsylvania, and Goochland counties. It is about 35 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 5900 free inhabitants, and 5992 slaves. There are here some medicinal springs, on the head waters of South Anna, a branch of York river; but they are little frequented. The principal mountains are the S W mountains. Many parts are covered with pine. At the court house is a post office, 108 miles from Washington.

Louisa, a river of Virginia, the head water of Cole river, a S W branch of the Great Kanawha.

Louisa Chitto, or *Lorfa Chitto*, a river which rises on the borders of S. Carolina, and runs a S. westerly course through the Georgia western lands, and joins the Mississippi just below the Walnut Hills, and 10 miles from Stony river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth, but after you enter it, is from 30 to 40 yards, and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. It is 39 miles below the Yazoo cliffs.

Louisbourg, the capital of Sydney, or Cape Breton island, in N. America. Its harbour is one of the finest in that country, being almost 4 leagues in circuit, and 6 or 7 fathoms water in every part of it. The anchorage or mooring, is good, and ships may run aground without any danger. Its entrance is not above 300 toises in breadth, formed by two small islands, and is known 12 leagues off at sea, by Cape Lorembec, situated near the N E side of it. Here is plenty of cod, and the fishery may be continued from April to the close of November. The harbour is more than half a mile in breadth, from N

W to S E, in the narrowest part; and 6 miles in length, from N E to S W. In the N E part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf to heave down, and very secure from all winds. On the opposite side are the fishing stages, and room for 2000 boats to cure their fish. In winter the harbour is entirely frozen up, so as to be walked over, which season begins here at the close of November, and lasts till May or June; sometimes the frosts set in sooner, and are more intense; as particularly in 1745, when by the middle of October a great part of the harbour was already frozen. The town of Louisbourg stands on a point of land, on the S E side of the island; its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel; the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. On its N side, while possessed by the French, stood the governor's house and the church; the other sides were taken up with barracks, bomb proof; in which the French secured their women and children during the siege. The town is near half a mile in length, and 2 in circuit. The principal trade of Louisbourg is the cod fishery, from which vast profits accrue to the inhabitants; the plenty of fish being remarkable, and at the same time better than any about Newfoundland. See *Breton, Cape*. N lat. 45 54, W lon. 59 55.

Louisbourg, in Pennsylvania. See *Harrisburgh*.

Louisburg, a post town, Franklin co. N. Carolina, 265 miles from Washington.

Louisiana. On the 30th of April 1803, the property and sovereignty of this extensive and valuable country, which Spain had lately restored to France, was, by instruments of the above date, on certain stipulated conditions, transferred to the United States. The Treaty of cession having been duly ratified by the American government, Louisiana, of course, has become a part of the United States. Since this important acquisition of territory, great pains have been taken by the Writer to collect from every existing source of information, the best description of it. The result follows, with the authorities annexed.

Historical Remarks. This country was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; it was afterwards visited by Col. Wood, in 1654; by Capt. Bolt, in 1670; and in 1682, by Mon. de la Salle from Canada,

Canada, who was the first who traversed the river Mississippi [*Hutchins.*] La Salle was of Norman extract, an inhabitant of New France, a pupil and disciple of the Jesuits, and a bold enterprising character. In 1683, he repaired to France, where he made such representations to the court, of his discoveries, as induced them to furnish him with four small vessels, in which he embarked, with a little colony of about 170 men, for the mouths of the Mississippi. By mistake, they passed the place of destination, and landed Feb. 1685, in the Bay of St. Bernard's, about 300 miles W of the mouths of the Mississippi. This little colony, "most of whom were very corrupt," were badly provided with provisions and ammunition, most of them being swallowed up in the waves, through the perfidy of the sea officers intrusted with the landing of them; and after encountering many hardships, La Salle was murdered by some of his own men, and the whole colony miserably perished in various ways, except seven, who penetrated through the country to Canada. [*Raynal.*] Thus ended the first European attempt to settle Louisiana. In 1699, Mon. Iberville, of Canada, a brave naval officer, having obtained the patronage of the French court, sailed from Rochfort for the Mississippi, with two ships, and a number of men, and laid the foundation of the first French colony on the Mississippi. The country now for the first time, was called Louisiana.* Two years after a new recruit of settlers arrived; but the unfavourable situation in which they were planted, the death of Iberville, in 1706,† and the war in which France was at this time engaged, contributed to reduce the colony to great wretchedness; and in 1712 had diminished their number to twenty eight families. At this period Crozat, a merchant of immense fortune, petitioned for, and obtained the exclusive trade of Louisiana. His plans were patriotic and extensive, but he failed in carrying them into effect; and in 1717, he resigned his charter to a company formed by that famous projector, John Law. The most extravagant accounts of this country were now industriously circulated through various parts of Europe; and "the Mississippi became the center of all men's wishes, hopes and speculations." In the years 1718 and 1719, while this frenzy pre-

vailed, a numerous colony of labourers collected from France, Germany and Switzerland, and allured by the most flattering promises and expectations, were conveyed to Louisiana, and settled in a district called *Biloxi*, on the island of Orleans, opposite to and about 12 miles from Ship Island, a "situation the most barren, unhealthy and inconvenient of any on the coast," where these unfortunate adventurers died by hundreds, through want and vexation. The miserable fate of this colony ruined the reputation of Louisiana; and this enchanting country was now execrated, and its very name for a while, became a reproach. The Mississippi was the terror of freemen. No recruits were to be found to send thither, but such as were taken from prisons and houses of ill fame, and of course it became the receptacle of the lowest and most profligate persons in the kingdom. In this state the colony languished, till 1731, when the company, at the expense of 1,450,000 livres, purchased the favour of relinquishing their concerns into the hands of the government. [*Raynal.*] The boundaries of Louisiana, as granted to Crozat, were N, by the Illinois river and Lake, [*Hutchins.*] or by Canada and unknown lands. [*Raynal.*] E by Carolina and Florida, S by the Gulf of Mexico; W by New Mexico. Its length was not ascertained; its mean breadth was estimated at about 600 miles. [*Raynal.*] By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the northern boundary of Louisiana was extended to an imaginary line drawn from a promontory in New Britain, in N lat. 58 30, S.W through lake Misgofink, or Mistafan, till it strike the 49th degree of N lat. All the country S of this line, as far as the river St. Lawrence, was annexed to Louisiana; all N of it was confirmed to Great Britain. [*Hutchins.*] And yet Danville, in his map of Louisiana, published in 1752, limits it to lat. 32 to N. By what authority is not known. [*Pinkerton.*] The French for ought that appears remained in quiet possession of this extensive country, except frequent contests with the Indians, till 1762. The Spaniards of New Mexico indeed, in 1720, jealous of their active neighbours, formed a scheme of establishing a large colony on the Missouri, far beyond the limits which they had been wont to prescribe for themselves, for the purpose of reducing the limits, and overawing the French colonists. Accordingly, numerous caravans, who were to consti-

* Raynal.

† Du Pratz says 1701.

pute this colony, proceeded from St. Fe, and directed their march towards the country of the Osages Indians, with design to engage this nation, the mortal enemies of the Missouries, to join them in conquering the country of the latter, which they resolved to occupy. The Spaniards missed their way, and went directly to the nation whose ruin they meditated; and ignorant of their mistake, communicated their design without reserve. The Missouri chief, who, by this singular mistake, became acquainted with the danger which threatened him and his people, concealed his feelings, and informed the Spaniards that he would readily assist in accomplishing their plan, and requested 48 hours to assemble his warriors. In the mean time, the unsuspecting Spaniards were amused with sports, till 2000 warriors had collected with their arms, when they fell upon the Spaniards while asleep, and slew every soul, except the chaplain, who owed his preservation to the singularity of his dress. [Raynal.] The Natchez tribe of Indians proved for a time a formidable enemy to the colony; but in the year 1731, the whole tribe was nearly extirpated. In 1736, and again in 1740, the colonists were engaged in bloody wars with the Chickasaw Indians, in the former of which, the French were defeated; the latter, terminated in peace, which has not since been interrupted. The colonists had struggled through many difficulties, and overcome many obstacles in the way of their prosperity, and their prospects were now brightening. The peltry trade with the Indians, and their commerce with the W. Indies were increasing. Two hundred Acadian families had already planted themselves on the banks of the Mississippi, and more were preparing to follow them. As many as 12 or 1500 Canadians were on their way to settle in Louisiana, and considerable accessions of inhabitants from other places, were expected. Such was the state of this colony, when, in April 1764, the French court announced to the inhabitants, that in Nov. 1762, Louisiana, embracing New Orleans, and the whole territory W of the Mississippi, had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty. This measure was severely and justly censured, not only as impolitic, but as an offence against morality. The colonists, without their knowledge or consent, were given away to a foreign power. They did not submit to this unjust measure without

manly opposition, so that complete possession of the country was not obtained by Spain, till the 17th of August, 1769. The day following, such of the citizens as chose, took the oaths of allegiance to the king of Spain. "Every thing was now completed but revenge. Victims were required. Twelve were selected from among the most distinguished in the army, the magistracy and trade. Six of these generous men atoned with their blood, for the consideration they enjoyed. The others, perhaps more unfortunate, were sent to languish out their lives in the dungeons of the Havannah; and this horrible tragedy was ordered by the Spanish ministry, while the French ministry shewed no indignation!" [Raynal.] By the treaty of peace in 1763, Canada, with the whole territory belonging to France, eastward of the middle of the Mississippi to the Iberville, thence through the middle of that river to the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, was ceded to Great Britain. [See Treaty.] By this treaty the boundaries of the British provinces were extended southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to the Mississippi, the navigation of which to its mouth was to be free to both nations, and Louisiana was limited N by Canada, and E by the Mississippi, excepting that it included the island of N. Orleans, on its E bank. This state of things remained till the American revolutionary war, during which, Spain, in 1779, 1780, and 1781, took from Great Britain, the two Floridas; the United States, according to their present limits, became an independent government, leaving to Great Britain, of all her American provinces, those only which lie N and E of the U. States. All these changes were sanctioned and confirmed by the treaty of 1783. From that period, these respective portions of N. America, remained without any change of proprietors, till the treaty of St. Idelfonso, of Oct. 1, 1800. By this treaty Spain "*promises and engages on her part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations therein contained relative to the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States.*" "This treaty was confirmed and enforced by that of Madrid, of the 21st of

of March 1801. From France it passed to the U. States by the treaty of the 30th of April 1803, as abovementioned, with a reference to the above clause as descriptive of the limits ceded." [Jefferson.]

Title. The above recited clause from the treaty of Idelfonso, which makes a part of the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic; contains our title to Louisiana. The validity of this title has been doubted. Events will soon decide this interesting question.* For the above title "The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following article, the sum of 60,000,000 of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States.

"For the payment of the sum of 60,000,000 francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of 11,250,000 dollars, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam or Paris, amounting by the half year to 337,500 dollars, according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place: The principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than 3,000,000 of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence 15 years after the date of the exchange of ratifications; this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive it, in *three months, at most*, after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States."

Boundaries. Louisiana is ceded to the United States "with the same extent that it has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it." What then were the limits of Louisiana when in the hands of France in 1762, and since it has been in possession of Spain? For these are to be its present limits. It is proper here to observe that *West Florida* is known neither in French nor Spanish Geography. It originated with the British in 1763, at which time, as has been mentioned, all the country E of the Missis-

pi, except New Orleans, was ceded to this nation, who then for the first time divided the Territory S of Georgia, and E of the Iberville, into E. and W. Florida. This territorial division continued only till the country was taken by, and confirmed to Spain, in 1783, except in the books of English and American Geography. [Mitchell's *Ms. Letter*.] "Before the treaty of peace, in 1762, Louisiana extended, in the French maps, from the Gulf of Mexico, to near 45 degrees of N lat. on the W side of the Mississippi, and to near 39 degrees on its eastern bank. Its boundaries were Canada on the N, N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, and the N W part of the easternmost peninsula of Florida on the E, the Gulf of Mexico S, and N. Mexico W." [Hutchins.] According to Du Pratz, Louisiana is bounded S and W as above; N in part by Canada; "in part it extends without any assignable bounds, to the Terra Incognita, adjoining to Hudson's bay; E by the British provinces abovementioned, and by Rio Perdido, signifying Lost river, aptly so called by the Spaniards, because it loses itself under ground, and afterwards appears again and discharges itself into the sea a little to the E of Mobile, on which the first French planters settled." These limits of Louisiana, as possessed by France and Spain, and acknowledged by other powers, are from the best authorities, and it is presumed may be considered as correct; and they give us the extent of our newly acquired territory; the boundaries of which, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows, viz. S on the Gulf of Mexico, from the bay of St. Bernard, S W of the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Rio Perdido, above described; up this river to its source, and thence, (if it rise not N of the 31st degree of lat.) on a straight line N to that parallel; thence along the southern boundary of the U. States W to the Mississippi; then up this river to its source, as established by the treaty of 1783. Beyond this point the limits, (which are conjectural and have never been ascertained) may be considered as including all the country lying between the White Bear Lake, or other head of the Mississippi, and the source of the Missouri; and between this last and the head springs of the Arkansas, Red river, and other copious streams which fall into the Mississippi, or in other words, we may consider Louisiana as bounded N and N W by the high lands, which divide

* See the Debates in Congress, on this subject.

vide the waters which fall into the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay, from those which fall into the Mississippi; W by that high chain of mountains, known by the name of the *Shining Mountains*, which may be called the *Spine* or *Andes* of that part of N. America, and which turn the waters on the W of them to the Pacific, and those on the E to the Atlantic Ocean. It embraces, in one word, the whole slope, or inclined plain fronting the S E and E down which the streams of all sizes, flow into the bed of the Mississippi. On the S W it is bounded by New Mexico, between which and Louisiana, the divisional line has never been settled. Some pretend that this boundary is a right line from the head of Red river, to that of the Rio Bravo, and thence down its channel to the Gulf of Mexico. Others make the Rio Colorado, and others with more probability, make the Rio Mexicano, the S W boundary of Louisiana.

Divisions. Louisiana, as above defined, may naturally be divided into three grand divisions, viz. *Eastern*, *Lower*, and *Upper Louisiana*.

The *Eastern* division comprehends all that part of this territory which lies E of the Mississippi, bounded S by the Gulf of Mexico, E by Perdido river, N by the Mississippi Territory, and W by the Mississippi river. This division embraces the Island of New Orleans, and is watered by the Mobile, Pascagoula, Pearl, Boguichito, Tanisipaho, and Amit rivers, with Thompson's Creek, and Bayou Sara. [*Ellicott.*] The whole coast of this division embracing the old Biloxi district, which was the first inhabited by the French, whose dwellings were suddenly destroyed by a great fire, consists of "a very fine sand, white as snow, very injurious to the eyes, and so dry as not to be fit to produce any thing but pine, cedar, and some evergreen oaks." [*DuPratz.*] The Mobile river "rolls its waters over a pure sand which cannot make it muddy." * It has few fish; and "its banks and neighbourhood are not very fertile. The ground is stony and scarce any thing but gravel mixed with a little earth." [*ibid.*] Between the Pascagoula and Mississippi rivers, some distance from the coast, "the country is intermixed with extensive hills, fine meadows, numbers of thickets, and sometimes

with woods thick set with cane, particularly on the banks of rivers and brooks, and extremely proper for agriculture." [*ibid.*] The coast, though flat, sandy and dry, abounds with delicious shell and other fish, and affords security against the descent of an enemy.

Lower Louisiana, embraces that part of this territory bounded E by the Mississippi river, S by the Gulf of Mexico, S W and W by New Mexico, N by a line drawn from the Mississippi W, dividing the country in which stone is found from that where there is none. This line, according to Du Pratz, commences on the W side of the Mississippi, at Manchac in N lat. 30 20, and runs a varied course W to N. Mexico. This part of Louisiana is watered by Red river, and a great number of rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico. On both sides of the mouths of the Mississippi, which are unpleasant to the eye, quagmires, incapable of bearing up the traveller, and which afford a safe retreat for water fowl, gnats and musketoos, continue for more than 20 miles. All the coast from the Mississippi W, as far as St. Bernard's Bay and beyond, resembles the coast already described, of the eastern division, "it is equally flat, formed of a like sand, and a bar of isles, which lengthen out the coast, and hinder a descent; and its soil is barren." [*Du Pratz.*] In ascending the Mississippi, after you leave the marshes you come to narrow strips of firm land, bordered with marshes, on each side of the river, which for some distance are bare of trees, and afterwards are covered so thickly, as to intercept the winds in ascending the river; these narrow necks of land, fit for cultivation, are continued as far as the English Turn. [*Du Pratz.*] This flat country is without stones or hills, and full of marshes and lakes. "It appears to have been formed by every thing that comes down to the sea. Pretty near the Natchitoches are found banks of muscle shells. The neighbouring nation affirms, that according to their old tradition, the sea formerly came up to this place. Every thing indeed in this country shews that the Lower Louisiana, as above defined, is a country gained from the sea, whose bottom is a chrystal sand, white as snow, fine as flour, and such as is found both E and W of the Mississippi; and we may expect that in future ages, the river and sea, may form another tract of country like Lower Louisiana. The Fort Balize shews that a century is sufficient

* This river in spring, after the rains of winter, is a fine river, but in summer is but a brook, especially towards its source. [*Dumont.*]

sufficient to extend Louisiana two leagues into the sea." [De Pratz.]

Rivers. "The greatest objection to this country, is, the difficulty of access to it. There is no river of any consequence, or port or harbour for ships or vessels, to the W, from the mouths of the *Mississippi* to the cape where the W boundary of *Louisiana* commences; consequently, the only way to and from the Ocean, must be through the channel of the *Mississippi*, up as far as Red river, and thence up along that river to the high land in the *Appalusa* country, or *Natchitoches*, where the first high land fit for extensive settlements is to be found. From the *Balise*, or middle mouth of the *Mississippi*, which is the ship channel, up to the city of *New Orleans*, it is about 100 miles; from *New Orleans* to *Manchac*, at the mouth of the *Ibberville*, which is the northern extremity of the island, it is about 100 miles more. From thence up the *Mississippi* to the mouth of Red river it is about 200 miles further, and from the mouth of Red river to the first high land, it is conjectured cannot be much short of another 100 miles. Thus you have between 4 and 500 miles to ascend rivers with rapid currents, before you can step on the high grounds or country of *Louisiana*, fit for an extensive cultivation. There is another circumstance attending this country, not very generally known, which is, that the whole of the lands on the W side of the *Mississippi*, except a slip of one plantation deep, opposite part of the island of *New Orleans*, and the settlement at *Point Coupée*, is a low sunken country, almost as far up as the *Ohio*; great part of it is covered for near 4 months in the year, with water from 20 to 30 feet deep, and extending nearly 30 miles back from the edge of the river, while on the contrary, on the E side except here and there a few low places, is a high bold country. It is across those low grounds on the W side principally, that the vast quantity of surplus waters, which flow into the *Mississippi* above, are discharged; the channel of that river alone, which is upon an average not more than three fourths of a mile wide, could not vent the fiftieth part of these surplus waters, if it was not conveyed over these low grounds, through ten thousand channels, towards Lake *Barrataria* and other lakes, on the N coast of the Gulf of *Mexico* and St. *Barnard's Bay*, and other's towards the confines of *Mexico*, which makes all the country to the W and S of the *Mississippi*, a low, uninhabitable country, for many hundred miles up, and what is

worse, the labour of man cannot prevent it."* The *Mississippi* is the principal river of *Louisiana*, and the largest in the United States. It rises in white Bear Lake, lat. 48 15 N. Its course is southerly, and its tributary streams large and numerous. In lat. 37 0 23 N, lon. 5 55 38" W from *Greenwich*. It receives the *Ohio* a noble river 1188 miles in length. The confluence of these mighty rivers does not present a scene grand or romantic. The country is level, and the prospect of their union is not different from the meeting of fountains or rivers on the sea coast. These rivers unite in that immense swamp through which the *Mississippi* passes into the gulf of *Mexico*. This swamp extends from the high lands in the United States to the high lands in *Louisiana*, through different parts of which the R. has had its course at different times. It is generally from 36 to 45 miles in width; which at every inundation is many feet under water; the greater part of it being on the W side of the river. From the mouth of the *Ohio* to the southern line of the U. S. there are but two or three places not covered with water a part of every year, and those for a time are annually insulated. On the E side are eleven places elevated above the highest floods. Like the *Nile* and all rivers subject to inundation, the banks are higher on the margin of the river than at a distance from them. Those swamps and lakes, which communicate immediately with the gulf of *Mexico*, never become full, consequently streams run from the *Mississippi* into them till its waters fall. On these periodical and temporary streams valuable saw mills are erected in the vicinity of *New Orleans*. The first permanent body of water, which leaves the *Mississippi*, and seeks the gulf of *Mexico* by another channel, is the *Chasalia*. It has made its way through the western bank, just below the southern line of the United States, and when the water of the river is high, its current is strong, frequently drawing rafts and boats down its channel, which are generally lost. Notwithstanding the magnitude of this stream, it is not navigable to the gulf of *Mexico*. It has formed an immense floating bridge of trees, so compact, that cattle and horses are driven over it. During the inundation a considerable stream called the *Fayou Manchac* or *Ibberville*, leaves the *Mississippi* on the E side at *Manchac*, which falls into the river *Amit*, which passes through

* The preceding remarks are from a paper published in *Charleston* (S. C.) said to be from the pen of a person correctly informed on the subject.

through lake Maurepas into Lake Pontchartrain, which by several openings near the mouth of Pearl or Half Way river, communicates with the gulf of Mexico. This for a part of the year places New Orleans on an island, which may be called the Delta of Louisiana. A few miles below Manchac on the W side, another branch called Plaquemin, proceeds from the Mississippi, and by several mouths falls into the gulf of Mexico; from this branch there is a water communication with the Opelousas. At some distance below this on the same side a stream called La Fourche proceeds to the gulf of Mexico, into which it falls by two channels or mouths. Between New Orleans and the Balise the Mississippi has several communications with the Gulf of Mexico, but they are generally too shallow to have much importance. [*Ellicott.*]

Red River, has its source not far remote from that of Rio Bravo or Rio del Norte on which the city of Santa Fe is built, and in the same mountains in which the Missouri heads. It is said that boats ascend 1000 miles above the settlements of the Natchitoches. There is said to be a chain of mountains lying E and W, forming nearly a right angle with the great N and S chain. The source of Red River may be supposed to be in this corner as it were of Louisiana, and separated by the mountains of Santa Fe, from the southern country beyond whose streams run southwardly into the bay of St. Barnard. [*Mitchell.*]

"On each side of Red R. are some scattering settlements for about 50 miles, to Bayan Rapide, on which are about 100 families. The land here, in point of fertility, is inferior to none in the world; and for about 40 miles hence, to the beginning of the Appalusa prairies, passing Bayan Robert, and Bayan Beuf (on which a few settlements are beginning) the country is equally rich, and as well timbered as any land can be. It is perfectly level (resembling a river bed) the soil 20 feet deep, and like a bed of manure. Higher up Red river, the banks and low grounds (which are 5 or 6 miles wide) are nearly of the same quality as the lands on Bayan Rapide, with only this difference, being of a texture somewhat looser, which is perhaps an advantage. Here are but few settlements, till you arrive at the river Cane Settlements (so called) which is 60 or 70 miles higher up Red river. From this up to the vil-

lage or port of Natchitoches, which is about 50 miles, and for 25 miles above it, the banks of one branch of Red river are settled in the same manner as the Mississippi. It is impossible to conceive of more beautiful fields and plantations, or more luxuriant crops of corn, cotton and tobacco. The town or port of Natchitoches, (where is a church, the residence of the commandant, priest, 10 or 12 merchants, and 30 or 40 families) was formerly a French garrison, and an out post. It is handsomely situated on a hill, which overlooks a great extent of well cultivated fields: it was much larger 50 or 60 years ago than at present, owing to many of the inhabitants, who before lived in the garrison, having, within these 30 or 40 years past, settled on plantations up and down the river. From this place the great western road takes off towards Mexico, and it will ever be an important place, being the key to an immense rich country. The population of the district of Natchitoches, is between 4 and 5000. The low grounds of Red river, are generally 5 or 6 miles wide, and no soil can be richer, and nearly all alike; considerable part of which is overflowed annually in the month of April; but it continues up but a short time, and always falls in time to plant corn and tobacco, and rises no more till the same time the next year. There are fields that, from the best account I can obtain, have been planted successively for near 100 years in corn or tobacco, and never known to fail in producing plentiful crops, nor is the soil apparently in the least exhausted. It is particularly favourable for tobacco, which grows remarkably luxuriant, and has a very fine flavour. The soil has a saline impregnation, which imparts something of it to the tobacco. The well and river water is somewhat brackish. One hand here can make as much tobacco in a season, as 4 or 5 on the best lands in Virginia or N. Carolina. It is made without any hills being raised, and grows so quick (from the strength and warmth of the soil) that they usually cut it three times: when prepared for market, it is stemmed and made into twigs of five pounds each. From 80 to 100 bushels of corn can be made to the acre. Cotton produces equally well. The gardens on the natural soil (for they cannot be made richer with manure) are not less astonishing or extraordinary. I have particularly observed the very great height to which the artichoke grows; they are usually

ally 10 feet, and very frequently 12 and 15 feet high. In the neighbourhood of Natchitoches are several salt springs, the waters of which are at least three times as strong as sea water. Two men, with 10 or 12 old pots and kettles, supply the settlement on Red river with salt. The springs are almost inexhaustible, and would admit of very large quantities of salt being made from them. There are likewise plenty of iron and copper ore, pit coal, shell and stone lime. The different branches of the river, the lakes, creeks and bayans, abound with very fine fish, cockles, soft shelled turtle and shrimps, and in winter great varieties of wild fowl. This country is far from being sickly. The river being very deep, does not get much heated; the houses are immediately on its banks, which are kept perfectly clean: and the water being saltish, prevents the exhalation of sickly vapours; and it is happily freed from many of those troublesome insects so common in the southern states, particularly the bed bug. The moschetto is very rarely seen here. The high lands, which are all vacant and unsettled, are covered with a thick growth of oak, hickory, ash, gum, sassafras, dogwood, buckeye, grape vines, &c. intermixed with some short leaved pine, and interspersed with prairies, creeks, lakes and fountains: it is not mountainous, but gently rising hills and valleys, and generally a strong clay soil. But the appearance of both the timber and land is very much injured by the frequent burning of the woods. The country on Red river is most valuable, begins about 50 or 60 miles above the upper settlements, and extends 4 or 500 miles. The R. there never overflows its banks; the low grounds are wide, and from the river, for 40 miles on each side, the lands are remarkably rich, interspersed with handsome prairies, beautiful streams and fountains; also quarries of freestone, lime, flint, slate, grit, and almost every kind of stone. In ascending Red R. about 30 miles from the mouth of it, Black river falls in on the N side; this is always a clear navigable stream, for 5 or 600 miles. About 100 miles up it, it branches, at the same place, in three different directions. The E branch, called the Tensaw, is navigable for many miles, affords rich land, which is all vacant. The middle or main branch, called Washeta, is navigable 500 miles, on which is an old settlement, affords excellent lands, salt springs, lead ore, and plenty of very

good mill and grind stones. The western branch, called Catahola, (on which are 20 or 30 families newly settled) runs through a beautiful rich prairie country, in which is a large lake, called Catahola Lake. On this lake are said to be a great number of salt springs, and very remarkable accounts are given of the fish and fowl with which it abounds. On the river called Ozark, are many valuable tracts of land, some of which are settled. The fame of White river and Saint Francois."

Sibley.

Upper Louisiana, comprehends all the remainder of this territory, and is the largest and most valuable part. It has L. Louisiana S, the Mississippi E, and N and W the highlands and mountains which divide the waters of the St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay, and the Pacific Ocean, from those of the Mississippi. It is watered by Red river, the Arkansas, St. Francis, and the Missouri, with a vast number of smaller streams, which fall into these or the Mississippi. "From the lower settlement, at Sans la Grace, to the upper settlements on the Missouri (a distance of upwards of 250 miles) containing a population of 50 or 60,000, is a country equal to Kentucky, or any part of our western territory; and the lead and iron mines contained in it, render it a country of vast importance." [Sibley.] "The bottom of the lands on the hills, is a red clay, and so compact as might afford a solid foundation for any building. This clay is covered by a light earth almost black, and very fertile. The grass grows here knee high; and in the bottoms, which separate these small eminences, it is higher than the tallest man. Towards the end of September this grass is set on fire; and in 8 or 10 days after, young grass shoots up half a foot high. One will easily judge that in such pastures herds of all creatures fatten extraordinarily." [Du Pratz.] As you advance northward towards the Arkansas and St. Francis, the country becomes more beautiful and fertile, abounding in various kinds of game, as beavers, &c. herds of deer, elk, and buffaloes, of from 6 to 100 in a drove, are frequently met with in this wilderness. In this vicinity have been found specimens of rock chrysal, plaster of Paris, lead and iron ore, limestone and pit coal. [*ibid.*] This country, according to Father Hennepin, has all the trees common in Europe, beside others not known there. Here are the finest cedars in the world, and a tree yielding a fragrant

rant

rant gum, which exceeds the best European perfumes. The cotton trees are so large that the Indians make canoes out of their trunks, 100 feet long. Hemp grows here naturally; tar is produced from the pines on the sea coast; and the country affords every material for ship building. Here are "vast meadows which need not be grubbed up, but are ready for the plough and seed. Beans grow without culture; and their stalks subsist several years, bearing fruit at the proper seasons. The stalks are as big as one's arm, and like ivy climb the highest trees. The peach trees are so fruitful that they break if not supported. The forests are full of mulberry and plum trees. Here are pomegranate and chestnut trees covered with vines whose grapes are very large and sweet. They have 3 or 4 crops of Indian corn in one year; for they have no other winter than some rains. Mines of pit coal, lead and copper were shewn us by the Indians; also quarries of free stone, and of black, white and jasper like marble, of which they make their calumets." [*Hennepin's New Dis. of a large country in America*, p. 139.] One species of timber, which is common from the mouth of the Ohio down the Mississippi swamp, is cotton wood. It resembles the Lombardy poplar in the quickness of its growth, and the softness of the timber. There are also the pawpaw and black ash, button wood or lycamore, hickory, and cypress. This last is a valuable kind of timber, and grows in great abundance. Here is also wild cherry, sassafras, beech, chestnut and Bermudian mulberry trees. From the walnut hills to Point Coupee, and easterly 15 or 20 miles, the whole country in its natural state was one continued cane brake. The cane is generally 36 feet high, often 42; intermingled with a smaller species, they continue thence on all the creeks to the gulf of Mexico. [*Ellicott*.] In the S western part of L. Louisiana, bordering on N. Mexico, the lands are excellent, covered in some places with open woods of tall trees, through which one may, without difficulty, ride on horseback; in other places the woods are thicker. Meadows of a rich soil are interspersed, the whole country is watered by numerous rivers, and inhabited by an abundance of wild animals, and other game. A ridge of high land from one to six leagues in breadth, commences some distance W of the Mississippi, and continues quite to N. Mexico. The Red

river bounds it on the N, towards which it declines by windings, where it is diversified alternately with meadows and woods. The top of this ridge is almost bare, producing a fine grass which grows between the stones. The buffaloes, when driven from the plains by the rain, feed on this grass, but because they find here neither water nor salt petre, they at other times confine themselves to the plains. As all cloven footed animals are extremely fond of salt, it is worthy of remark, that Louisiana, in general, contains a great deal of saltpetre. *Du Pratz.*

Minerals and salt waters. Above the Nachitoches dwell the Cadodaguiobos Indians. Near one of their villages is a rich silver mine. The silver lies in a stone of chestnut colour. Further N is another silver mine. Lead ore is also found in different places; also iron ore, pit coal, marble, slate, and plaster of Paris. Ascending Black river, about 30 leagues, it receives from the W a brook of salt water. Its source is a lake of salt water 2 leagues distant, which is about 6 miles long, and 3 broad; 3 miles N of this is another salt lake nearly as large. N of Red river is a spring of water very salt. [*Du Pratz.*] About 600 miles up the Missouri are found large quantities of fossil salt. Whole hills of it are near the river, and, from specimens which have been exhibited, it appears of an excellent quality. The lead ore at St. Genieve is remarkably pure and productive. There is no regular company for procuring and working it; but the settlers at their leisure dig for it, satisfied with what they find within 15 feet depth. Mr. Austin (from Connecticut) settled in the neighbourhood, purchases considerable of the inhabitants for the works he has set up for making sheet lead and shot. It is found to yield from 60 to 74 per cent. from the native ore. The common method the people use for smelting it, is only to make a fire with logs and decayed timber, and then pile on the ore and let it melt, and take up the lead from the ashes of the heap. *Gilman.*

Rivers. St Peter is the first branch of the Mississippi worthy of notice below the falls of St. Anthony. It comes from the W. This is a considerable river. Mangona is a branch from the W, which enters the Mississippi 250 leagues below the falls; it is 150 leagues in length. The Missouri has a course of 800 leagues, and mingles its waters with the Mississippi,

300 leagues below St. Anthony's falls. The Canzas, one of its branches, is in length 150 leagues. The St. Francis is a considerable branch, which falls into the Mississippi more than 30 leagues above the Arkansas: this last stream has its mouth 200 leagues above New Orleans. Its source is in the mountain of Santa Fe in N. Mexico; its course is first a little N for 100 leagues; it then turns S E; its length is about 300 leagues.

Climate. During the winter the weather is very changeable, generally throughout Lower, and the southern part of Upper Louisiana. In summer it is regularly hot. In the latitude of the Natchez, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranges from 17 to 96°. The average degree of heat, is stated to be 14° greater than in Pennsylvania. [*Ellicot.*] The climate of Louisiana varies in proportion as it extends northward. Its southern parts are not subject to the same degree of heat, as the same latitudes in Africa, nor its northern parts to the same degree of cold as the corresponding latitudes in Europe; owing to the thick woods which cover the country, and to the great number of rivers which intersect it. The former prevent the sun from scorching the earth; the latter cause a great degree of humidity

which softens the air, and prevents extreme cold. [*Du Pratz.*] The prevailing diseases on the lower part of the Ohio, on the Mississippi, and through the Floridas, are bilious fevers. In some seasons they are mild, and are little more than common intermittents, in others they are highly malignant, and approach the genuine yellow fever of the W. Indies. [*Ellicot.*]

Subdivisions and Population. We have already divided Louisiana, as ceded to the U. States, into three grand divisions, viz. *Eastern, Lower and Upper Louisiana.* We shall now notice their subdivisions. It will be proper previously to remark, that the modern divisional line between U. and L. Louisiana does not correspond with the one already described by Du Pratz, separating the territory *without* from the territory *with* stones; it commences much higher up the Mississippi, at La Petite Prairie, near New Madrid, about lat. 36 30 N. The best view of the subdivisions and population of Louisiana, is contained in the following table, which has the stamp of official authority, having been communicated to Congress by the President of the U. States, in the Appendix of his account of Louisiana.

NAMES AND SITUATION OF THE POSTS OR DISTRICTS.	Whites.	Free people of colour.	Slaves.	Total.
Batize to New Orleans, - - - - -	—	—	—	2388
San Bernado or Terre aux bœufs on a creek running } from the English turn E to the sea and Lake Borgna, }	—	—	—	661
City of New Orleans and suburbs, - - - - -	3948	1335	2773	8056
Bayou St. Jean and Chantilly between the city and } Lake Pontchartrain, - - - - - }	—	—	—	489
Coast of Chapitoulas, or along the Banks of the Mississippi 6 leagues upwards, - - - - - }	—	—	—	1444
First German Coast, from 6 to 16 leagues upwards on } both banks, - - - - - }	688	113	1620	2421
Second do. from 10 leagues and ending at 16 do. - - }	883	21	1046	1950
Catahanosc, or first Acadian Coast, commencing at 16 } leagues above the City and ending at 23 on both } banks, - - - - - }	1382	—	818	2200
Fouche or second Acadian Coast from 23 to 30 leagues } above town, - - - - - }	677	—	464	1141
Valenzuela or settlements on the Basen de la Fouche } running from the W side of the Mississippi to the } sea, and called in old maps the Fourche or Riviere } des Chilimachas, - - - - - }	1797	—	267	2064
Ibberville Parish, commencing at about 30 leagues from } Orleans and ending at the river of the same name, }	658	13	386	1057
Galveztown, situated on the river Ibberville, between } the Mississippi and Lake Maurepas, opposite the } mouth of the Amitt, - - - - - }	213	8	26	247
Government				

NAMES AND SITUATION OF THE POSTS OR DISTRICTS.	Whites.	Free people of colour.	Slaves.	Total.
Government of Baton Rouge, including all the settlements between the Iberville and the line of demarkation,	958	16	539	151
Pointe Coupee and False River behind it 50 leagues from Orleans, on the W side of the Mississippi,	547	—	1603	2150
Atacapas, on the rivers Teche and Vermillion, &c. to the W of the Mississippi, and near the sea,	859	58	530	1447*
Opelousas adjoining to, and to the N E of the foregoing,	1646	—	808	2454
Ouachita on the river of the same name or upper part of the Black river, which empties into the River Rouge,	—	—	—	361
Avoyelles on the Red river, about leagues from the Mississippi,	336	2	94	432
Rapide on do. about leagues higher up,	584	—	169	753
Natchitoches on do. about 75 leagues from the Mississippi,	785	—	846	1631
Concord, an infant settlement on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite Natchez,	No. unknown.	—	—	—
Arkansas, on the river of the same name, about 12 leagues from its mouth,	335	5	48	388
Spanish Illinois, or U. Louisiana, from La Petite Prairie, near New Madrid, to the Missouri, inclusive, viz.				
St. Louis, on the Mississippi 5 leagues below the Missouri,	601	56	268	925
Carondelet, on the Mississippi two leagues below St. Louis,	181	—	3	184
St. Charles, on the Missouri 7 leagues from its mouth, and 6 from St. Louis by land,	840	—	55	895
St. Fernando, or Harisferet, 3 leagues from St. Louis on the road to St. Charles,	259	—	17	276
Marias de Liards, a league W of St. Fernando,	337	—	42	379
Maramce, on the river of its name,	115	—	—	115
St. Andrews, 5 leagues above St. Charles on the Missouri,	361	32	—	393
St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi opposite Kaskaskias,	636	3	310	949
New Bourbon, a league below St. Genevieve,	445	1	114	560
Cape Girardeau,	416	105	—	521
New Madrid, on the Mississippi, 13 leagues below the mouth of Ohio,	711	—	71	782
Little Meadow, 7 leagues below New Madrid, on the W bank of the Mississippi,	46	—	3	49
Mobile and country between it and Orleans, and borders of Lake Pontchartrain,	—	—	—	800
Pensacola, exclusive of the garrison (not exceeding)	—	—	—	300
	21,244	17,68	12920	42,375

"*Memorandum.* This census is taken from the latest returns, but is manifestly incorrect, the population being under rated; from some places there have been no returns for the last seven years, and from those made this year it is easy to see that certain causes induced the inhabitants to give in short returns of their slaves and of their own numbers. The Spanish government is fully persuaded that the population at present considerably exceeds 50,000 souls." "A conjectural estimation made by a gentleman of great respectability, and correct information, residing at Natchez, raises the number of whites in the island of Orleans, on the W side of the river and some settlements on the E side to 50,150, and the No. of blacks to 39,820. His statement follows.

* An official document of July, 1803, states the No. of inhabitants at Atacapas at 2270 whites, 210 free inhabitants of colour, and 1266 slaves, total, 3746. The returns from Opelousas, are supposed to be under rated.

Jefferson.

NAMES AND SITUATION OF THE POSTS OR DISTRICTS.	Whites.	Blacks.	Militia.
1. The Island of New Orleans with the opposite margin and settlements adjacent computed at, - - -	25,000	25,000	5000
2. The W margin from Manchac including Pointe Coupee and extending to the Red River, - - -	4000	5000	800
3. Atacapas, along the sea coast between the Delta of the Mississippi and the western boundary, - - -	1600	2000	350
4. Opelousas, on the N of Atacapas, - - -	3750	3500	750
5. Red River, including Bayou Boeuf, Avoyelle, Rapide and Natchitoches, (the two first bounding on Opelousas.) - - -	5000	3000	1000
6. Ouchita (river falling into the Red river from the N.) - - -	1200	100	300
7. Concord a settlement on the margin of the river opposite to Natchez, - - -	200	70	40
8. Arkansas River, - - -	600	-	150
9. New Madrid and vicinity, - - -	1750	50	350
10. Illinois and Missouri, - - -	4000	500	1000
<i>Total,</i>	47,150	39,220	9740
<i>Note.</i> The settlements of Baton Rouge and New Feliciana, on the E side of the River, lying between the line of demarkation lat. 31° and the Ibberville, including some establishments on the river Amit, &c. contain,	3000	600	600
	50,150	39,820	10,340

"The inhabitants of Louisiana are chiefly the descendants of the French and Canadians. There are a considerable number of English and Americans in New Orleans. The two German coasts are peopled by the descendants of settlers from Germany, and a few French mixed with them. The three succeeding settlements up to Baton Rouge contain mostly Acadians, banished from Nova Scotia by the English, and their descendants. The government of Baton Rouge, especially the E side, which includes all the country between the Ibberville and the American line, is composed partly of Acadians, a very few French, and of a great majority of Americans. On the W side they are mostly Acadians: at Point Coupee and Fauffee river they are French and Acadians; of the population of the Atacapas and Opelousas, a considerable part is American; Natchitoches, on the Red river, contains but a few Americans, and the remainder of the inhabitants are French; but the former are more numerous in the other settlements on that river, viz. Avoyelles, Rapide, and Ouacheta. At Arkansas they are mostly French; and at New Madrid, Americans. At least two fifths, if not a greater proportion of all the settlers on the Spanish side of the Mis-

issippi, in the Illinois country, are likewise supposed to be Americans. Below New Orleans the population is altogether French, and the descendants of Frenchmen." [Jefferson.] The natives of the southern part of the Mississippi are sprightly, have a turn for mechanics, and the fine arts, but their system of education is so wretched that little real science is obtained. Many of the planters are opulent, industrious, and hospitable. *Ellicott.*

"There is a militia in Louisiana. The following is the return of it, made to the Court of Spain, by the Baron of Carondelet.

From Balize to the city; volunteers of the Mississippi; 4 companies of 100 men each; complete, - - -	<i>Militia.</i> 400
City; Battalion of the city, 5 companies, - - -	500
Artillery company, with supernumeraries, - - -	120
Carabineers, or privileged companies of horse, 2 companies of 70 each; incomplete, - - -	100
Mulattoes, 2 companies; negroes, 1 do. - - -	300
Mixed legion of the Mississippi, comprehending Galveztown, Baton Rouge, Pointe	

Pointe Coupee, Atacapas, and Opelousas, viz.

2 companies of Grenadiers,
8 do. of fusileers,
4 do. of dragoons,
2 do. lately added from Bayou Sara,

16 companies of 100 men each, 1600

Avoyelles 1 company of infantry, 100

Oucheta, 1 do. of cavalry, - 100

Natchitoches, 1 do. of infantry
and 1 of cavalry, - 200

Arkansas, 1 do. of infantry and
cavalry, - 100

Illinois, 4 do. of cavalry, } These are al-
4 do. of infantry, } ways above the comple-
ment. 800

Provincial regiment of Germans

and Acadians, from the first

German coast to Iberville,

10 companies, viz. 2 of grenadiers, }
8 of fusileers } 1000

Mobille and the country E of
Lake Ponchartrain,

2 companies of horse and foot
incomplete, - 120

5440

A gentleman of respectability, makes the number of the militia to amount to 10,340 men within the same limits to which the last estimate of the population applies. He distributes them in the several settlements, as follows:

1. The islands of New Orleans,
with the opposite margin and the
adjacent settlements, - 5000

2. The west margin from Man-
chac, including Pointe Coupee,
and extending to the Red river, 800

3. Atacapas, along the coast,
between the Delta of the Missi-
ssippi and the river Sabine, - 350

4. Opelousas, - 750

5. Red river, including Bayou
Beuf, Avoyelles, Rapide, and
Natchitoches, - 1000

6. Ouachita, - 300

7. Concord, - 40

8. Arkansas, - 150

9. New Madrid and its vicinity, 350

10. Illinois and Missouri, - 1000

11. The settlements on the east
side of the Mississippi, from the
American line to the Iberville,
and some other settlements, - 600

10,340

It is to be observed, that none of these
statements include the country beyond
the river Sabine, nor even all those which

lie eastwardly of it. Data are also want-
ing to give them." *Jefferson.*

Fortifications. St. Louis has a lieutenant
colonel to command in it, and but few
troops. Baton Rouge is an ill construct-
ed fort, and has about 50 men. In de-
scribing the canal of Carondelet, the small
fort of St. Jean has been mentioned, as has
the block house at the Balize in its prop-
er place. The fortifications of New Or-
leans, noticed before, consist of five ill con-
structed redoubts, with a covered way,
palisade and ditch. The whole is going
fast to decay, and it is supposed they
would be of but little service, in case of
an attack. Though the powder maga-
zine is on the opposite side of the river,
there is no sufficient provision made for
its removal to the city, in case of need.
The fort of Plaquemines, which is about
12 or 13 leagues from the sea, is an ill con-
structed, irregular brick work, on the
eastern side of the Mississippi, with a ditch
in front of the river, and protected on the
lower side by a deep creek, flowing from
the river to the sea. It is, however, im-
perfectly closed behind, and almost with-
out defence there; too much reliance
having been placed on the swampiness of
the ground, which hardens daily. It
might be taken, perhaps, by escalade,
without difficulty. It is in a degree ruin-
ous. The principal front is meant to de-
fend the approach from the sea, and can
oppose, at most, but eight heavy guns. It
is built at a turn in the river, where ships
in general must anchor, as the wind which
brings them up so far is contrary in the
next reach which they mostly work
through; and they would therefore be
exposed to the fire of the fort. On the
opposite bank are the ruins of a small
closed redoubt, called Fort Bourbon, usu-
ally garrisoned by a serjeant's command.
Its fire was intended to flank that of the
Fort of Plaquemines, and prevent shipping
and craft from ascending or descending
on that side. When a vessel appears, a
signal is made on one side, and answered
on the other. Should she attempt to pass,
without sending a boat on shore, she
would be immediately fired upon.

Indians. The Indian nations within
the limits of Louisiana are as far known
as follows, and consist of the numbers
hereafter specified. On the eastern bank
of the Mississippi, about 25 leagues above
Orleans, the remains of the nation of
Houmas or Red Men, which do not ex-
ceed

ceed 60 persons. There are no other Indians settled on this side of the river either in Louisiana or W. Florida, though they are at times frequented by parties of wandering Choctaws. On the W side of the Mississippi are the remains of the Tounicas settled near, and above Pointe Coupee on the river, consisting of 50 or 60 persons."

Jefferson.

"*In the Atacapas.* On the lower parts of the Bayou Teche at about 11 or 12 leagues from the sea, are two villages of Chitimachas, consisting of about 100 souls. The Atacapas, properly so called, dispersed throughout the district, and chiefly on the Bayou or creek of Vermillion, about 100 souls. Wanderers of the tribes of Biloxis and Choctaws on Bayou Crocodile, which empties into the Teche about 50 souls."

ibid.

"*In the Opelousas to the N W of Atacapas.* Two villages of Alibamas in the centre of the district, near the church, consisting of 100 persons. Conchates dispersed through the country as far W as the river Sabinas and its neighbourhood, about 350 persons."

ibid.

"*On the River Rouge.* At Avoyelles, 19 leagues from the Mississippi, is a village of the Biloni nation, and another on the lake of the Avoyelles, the whole about 60 souls. At the Rapide, 26 leagues from the Mississippi, is a village of Choctaws of 100 souls, and another of Biloxes, about 2 leagues from it, of about 100 more: about 8 or 9 leagues higher up the Red River is a village of about 50 souls. All these are occasionally employed by the settlers in their neighbourhood as boatmen. About 80 leagues above Natchitoches on the Red River, is the nation of the Cadouques, called by abbreviation Cados; they can raise from 3 to 400 warriors, are the friends of the whites, and are esteemed the bravest and most generous of all the nations in this vast country; they are rapidly decreasing, owing to intemperance and the numbers annually destroyed by the Osages and Choctaws. There are, beside the foregoing, at least 4 to 500 families of Choctaws, who are dispersed on the W side of the Mississippi, on the Ouacheta and Red rivers, as far W as Natchitoches, and the whole nation would have emigrated across the Mississippi had it not been for the opposition of the Spaniards and the Indians on that side who had suffered by their aggressions."

ibid.

"*On the River Arkansas, &c.* Between the

VOL. I.

Nn & Oo

Red River and the Arkansas there are but a few Indians the remains of tribes almost extinct. On this last river is the nation of the same name, consisting of about 260 warriors, they are brave yet peaceable and well disposed, and have always been attached to the French, and espoused their cause in their wars with the Chickasaws, whom they have always resisted with success. They live in three villages, the first is at 18 leagues from the Mississippi on the Arkansas river, and the others are at 3 and 6 leagues from the first. A scarcity of game on the eastern side of the Mississippi has lately induced a number of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, &c. to frequent the neighbourhood of Arkansas, where game is still in abundance; they have contracted marriages with the Arkansas, and seem inclined to make a permanent settlement and incorporate themselves with that nation. The number is unknown, but is considerable and is every day increasing. On the river St. Francis, in the neighbourhood of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Reviere a la Pomme, and the environs, are settled a number of vagabonds, emigrants from the Delawares, Shawnee, Miamis, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Piorias, and supposed to consist in all of 500 families; they are at times troublesome to the boats descending the river, and have even plundered some of them and committed a few murders. They are attached to liquor, seldom remain long in any place, many of them speak English, all understand it, and there are some who even read and write it. At St. Genevieve in the settlement among the whites are about 30 Piorias, Kaskaskias, and Illinois, who seldom hunt for fear of the other Indians; they are the remains of a nation which 50 years ago could bring into the field 1200 warriors."

ibid.

"*On the Missouri.* On the Missouri and its waters are many and numerous nations, the best known of which are; The Osages, situated on the river of the same name on the right bank of the Missouri, at about 80 leagues from its confluence with it; they consist of 1000 warriors, who live in two settlements at no great distance from each other. They are of a gigantic stature and well proportioned, are enemies of the whites and of all other Indian nations, and commit depredations from the Illinois to the Arkansas. The trade of this nation is said to be under an exclusive grant. They are a cruel and ferocious race, and are hated and feared by all the other Indians."

diene,

dians. The confluence of the Osage river with the Missouri is about 8 leagues from the Mississippi. Sixty leagues higher up the Missouri, and on the same bank, is the river Kansas, and on it the nation of the same name, but at about 70 or 80 leagues from its mouth. It consists of about 250 warriors, who are as fierce and cruel as the Osages, and often molest and ill treat those who go to trade among them. Sixty leagues above the river Kansas, and at about 200 from the mouth of the Missouri, still on the right bank, is the *Rivierre Platte*, or Shallow River, remarkable for its quicksands and bad navigation; and near its confluence with the Missouri dwells the nation of Octolactos, commonly called Otos, consisting of about 200 warriors, among whom are 25 or 30 of the nation of Missouri, who took refuge among them about 25 years since. Forty leagues up the *River Platte* you come to the nation of the Panis, composed of about 700 warriors in 4 neighbouring villages; they hunt but little, and are ill provided with fire arms: they often make war on the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Santa Fe, from which they are not far distant. At 300 leagues from the Mississippi and 100 from the River Platte on the same bank, are situated the villages of the Mahas. They consisted in 1799, of 500 warriors, but are said to have been almost cut off last year by the smallpox. At 50 leagues above the Mahas, and on the left bank of the Missouri, dwell the Poncas, to the number of 250 warriors, possessing in common with the Mahas their language, ferocity, and vices. Their trade has never been of much value, and those engaged in it are exposed to pillage and ill treatment. At the distance of 450 leagues from the Mississippi, and on the right bank of the Missouri, dwell the Aricaras, to the number of 700 warriors, and 60 leagues above them, the Mandane nation, consisting of about 700 warriors likewise. These two last nations are well disposed to the whites, but have been the victims of the Sioux, or Nadowessies, who being themselves well provided with fire arms, have taken advantage of the defenceless situation of the others, and have on all occasions murdered them without mercy. No discoveries on the Missouri, beyond the Mandane nation, have been accurately detailed, though the traders have been informed, that many navigable rivers discharge their waters into it, above it, and that there are many numerous nations

settled on them. The Sioux, or Nadowessies, who frequent the country between the N bank of the Missouri and Mississippi, are a great impediment to trade and navigation. They endeavour to prevent all communication with the nations dwelling high up the Missouri, to deprive them of ammunition and arms, and thus keep them subservient to themselves. In the winter they are chiefly on the banks of the Missouri and massacre all who fall into their hands. There are a number of nations at a distance from the banks of the Missouri, to the N and S, concerning whom but little information has been received. Returning to the Mississippi and ascending it from the Missouri, about 75 leagues above the mouth of the latter, the River Moin-gona or Riviere de Moine enters the Mississippi on the W side, and on it are situated the Ayoas, a nation originally from the Missouri, speaking the language of the Otachatas: it consisted of 200 warriors, before the smallpox lately raged among them. The Saes and Renards dwell on the Mississippi, about 300 leagues above St. Louis, and frequently trade with it; they live together, and consisted of 500 warriors; their chief trade is with Michilimackinac, and they have always been peaceable and friendly. The other nations on the Mississippi, higher up, are but little known to us. The nations of the Missouri, though cruel, treacherous, and insolent, may doubtless be kept in order by the United States, if proper regulations are adopted with respect to them. It is said that no treaties have been entered into by Spain with the Indian nations westward of the Mississippi, and that its treaties with the Creeks, Choctaws, &c. are in effect superseded by our treaty with that power of the 27th October, 1795." *ibid.*

"*Cultivation of Sugar.* The sugar cane may be cultivated between the river Iberville and the city, on both sides of the river, and as far back as the swamps. Below the city, however, the lands decline so rapidly that beyond 15 miles the soil is not well adapted to it. Above the Iberville the cane would be affected by the cold, and its produce would therefore be uncertain. Within these limits the best planters admit that one quarter of the cultivated lands of any considerable plantation may be planted in cane, one quarter left in pasture, and the remaining half employed for provisions, &c. and a reserve for a change of crops. One Parisian Arpent of 180 feet

feet square may be expected to produce on an average, 1200 weight of sugar, and 50 gallons of rum. From the above data, admitting that both sides of the river are planted for 90 miles in extent and about $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a mile in depth, it will result that the annual product may amount in round numbers, to 25,000 hogheads of sugar, with 12,000 puncheons of rum. Taking $\frac{1}{3}$ instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lands fit for sugar, it is thought the produce of the whole would be 50,000, instead of 25,000 hogheads of sugar. The following quantities of sugar, brown, clayed and refined, have been imported into the U. S. from Louisiana and the Floridas, viz.

In 1799	-	-	773,542 lb.
1800	-	-	1,560,865
1801	-	-	967,619
1802	-	-	1,576,933

Jefferson.

"From Point Coupee down to the gulf of Mexico, the sugar cane answers at present better than any other article; and sugar has within a few years past become the staple commodity of that part of the Mississippi. Below New Orleans are 14, and above 64 sugar plantations, averaging annually about 75,000lbs. of sugar, beside a proportionable quantity of rum and molasses. It is estimated that at least 1000 sugar plantations may be made equal to those now used as such, which might turn out annually 75,000 hogheads, of 1000 pounds weight each, beside a proportionable quantity of rum and molasses."

Sibley.

"Imports and Exports. The productions of Louisiana are, sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, furs, and peltry, lumber, tar, pitch, lead, flour, horses, and cattle. Population alone is wanting to multiply them to an astonishing degree. The soil is fertile, the climate salubrious, and the means of communication between most parts of the province certain, and by water. The following has been received as a sketch of the present exports of Louisiana, viz.

Dollars.

20,000 bales of cotton, of 30wt. each,	}	1,344,000 increasing.	
at 20 cents per lb.			
4500 casks of sugar.	}	302,400	ditto.
10 cwt. each, at 6 cents per lb.			
800 do. molasses,	}	32,000	ditto.
100 galls. each.			
Indigo, - - -		100,000	} diminishing rapidly.

Peltry, - - -	200,000
Lumber, - - -	80,000
Lead, corn, horses, and cattle, uncertain,	
All other articles, suppose	100,000
	<u>2,158,000</u>

According to official returns in the Treasury of the United States, there were imported into our territory from Louisiana and the Floridas, merchandise to the following amounts, in the several years prefixed.

Dollars.

In 1799 to the value of	507,132
1800 - - -	904,322
1801 - - -	956,635
1802 - - -	1,006,214

According to the same authority, which makes the total of the exports to amount to 2,158,000 dollars, the imports, in merchandise, plantation utensils, slaves, &c. amount to two and an half millions, the difference being made up by the money introduced by the government, to pay the expenses of governing and protecting the colony. According to the returns in the Treasury of the United States, exports have been made to Louisiana and the Floridas, to the following amount in the years prefixed.

In 1799 to the value of

3,056,268	in foreign articles.
447,824	in domestic do.

Dollars, 3,504,092

In 1800	{	1,795,127	in foreign articles.
		240,662	in domestic do.

Dollars, 2,035,789

In 1801	{	1,770,794	in foreign articles.
		137,204	in domestic do.

Dollars, 1,907,998

In 1802	{	1,054,600	in foreign articles.
		170,110	in domestic do.

Dollars, 1,224,710

It is to be observed that if the total of the imports and exports into and from these provinces (of which the two Floridas are but a very unimportant part, with respect to both) be as above supposed, viz.

Imports

Imports, - - - 2,500,000 dollars.
Exports, - - - 2,158,000

Making together 4,658,000

The duty of six per cent ought alone to produce the gross sum of 279,480 dolls. and that the difference between that sum and its actual net produce, arises partly from the imperfect tariff by which the value of merchandise is ascertained, but principally from the smuggling, which is openly countenanced by most of the revenue officers." *Jefferson.*

"*Manufactures.* There are but few domestic manufactures. The Acadians manufacture a little cotton into quilts and cottonades; and in the remote parts of the province, the poorer planters spin and weave some negro cloths of cotton and wool mixed. There is one machine for spinning cotton in the parish of Iberville, and another in the Opelousas; but they do little or nothing. In the city, beside the trades which are absolutely necessary, there is a considerable manufacture of cordage, and some small ones of shot and hair powder. There are likewise in and within a few leagues of the town 12 distilleries for making taffia, which are said to distil annually a very considerable quantity; and 1 sugar refinery, said to make about 200,000 lbs. of loaf sugar." *ibid.*

"*Navigation employed in the trade of the Province.* In the year 1807, there entered the Mississippi 268 vessels of all descriptions, 18 of which were public armed vessels, and the remainder merchantment, as follows, viz.

	American.	Spanish.	French.
Ships,	48	14	
Brigs,	63	17	1
Polacres	-	4	
Schooners,	50	61	
Sloops,	9	1	
Total,	170	97	1

Of the number of American vessels, 23 ships, 25 brigs, 19 schooners, and 5 sloops came in ballast, the remainder were wholly, or in part laden. Five Spanish ships and 7 schooners came in ballast. The united tonnage of all the shipping that entered the river, exclusive of the public armed vessels, was 337,25 register tons. In the same year there failed from the Mississippi 265 fail, viz.

	American.	Tons.	Spanish.	Tons.
Ships,	40 1 in ballast	8972	18	3714
Brigs,	58	7536	22 1 in ballast	1944
Sch'rs,	52	4346	58	3747
Sloops,	8	519	3 1 in ballast	108

Polacres, - - - 31 in ballast 210

	158	21,383	104	9753
French.		Tons.	Total.	Tons.
Schooners, 3	105	Americans	158	21,383
		Spanish	104	9753
		French	3	105

Grand total, 265 31,241

The tonnage of the vessels which went away in ballast, and that of the public armed ships, are not included in the foregoing account; these latter carried away masts, yards, spars, pitch, tar, &c. at least 1000 tons. In the first 6 months of the present year, there entered the Mississippi 173 fail, of all nations, 4 of which were public armed vessels, viz. 2 French and 2 Spanish, whose tonnage is not enumerated.

	American.	Tons.	Spanish.	Tons.	French.	Tons.
Ships,	23	5396	14	3080	5	1002
Brigs,	44	5701	20	2173	8	878
Polacres,			3	480	2	436
Sch'rs,	22	1899	18	1187	7	428
Sloops,	4	278	3	167		

Total, 93 13,264 58 7087 22 2804

	Total of Ships.	Total of Tons.
American,	93	13,264
Spanish,	58	7087
French,	22	2804
Grand Total,	173	23,155

In the same 6 months there failed from the Mississippi 156 vessels, viz.

	American.	Spanish.	French.
Ships,	21	18	2
Brigs,	28	3	1
Polacres,		4	
Schooners,	17	26	5
Sloops,	2	1	
Total,	68	80	8

"*Learning.* There are no colleges, and but one public school, which is at New Orleans. The masters of this are paid by the king. They teach the Spanish language only. There are a few private schools for children. Not more than half of the inhabitants are supposed to be able to read and write, of whom not more than 200 perhaps are able to do it well. In general the learning of the inhabitants does not extend beyond those two arts; though they seem to be endowed with a good natural genius, and an uncommon facility of learning whatever they undertake." *ibid.*

"*The Church.* The clergy consists of a bishop, who does not reside in the province, and whose salary of 4000 dollars is charged on the revenue of certain bishopricks in Mexico and Cuba; 2 canons having each a salary of 600 dollars, and 25 curates, 5 for the city of New Orleans, and 20 for as many country parishes, who receive each from 360 to 480 dollars a year. Those salaries, except that of the bishop, together with an allowance for sacristans and chapel expenses, are paid by

by the treasury at New Orleans, and amount annually to 13,000 dollars. There is also at that place a convent of Ursulines to which is attached about 1000 acres of land, rented out in three plantations. The nuns are now in number not more than 10 or 12, and are all French. There were formerly about the same number of Spanish ladies belonging to the order; but they retired to Havanna during the period when it was expected that the province would be transferred to France. The remaining nuns receive young ladies as boarders and instruct them in reading, writing, and needle work. They have always acted with great propriety, and are generally respected and beloved throughout the province. With the assistance of an annual allowance of 600 dollars from the treasury, they always support and educate twelve female orphans." *Jefferson.*

In December 1803, Louisiana was, in due form, delivered by the commissaries of Spain to the commissioner of France, Mon. Laussat who delivered it over to the commissioners of the United States, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson, on the 20th day of the same month. Gov. Clairborne being duly invested by the President with the powers heretofore exercised by the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, assumed the government on the same day, and for the maintenance of law and order immediately issued his proclamation. This immense addition of Territory to the United States, forms an important epoch in our history. What will be the effect upon the government, union, and happiness of our country, cannot be foreseen. Conjectures are various. Time will be continually unfolding the consequences of this great event. All must contemplate them with solicitude for the honor and welfare of the nation.

Louisfort, in Talbot co. Maryland, lies on the W side of Tuckahoe creek, 4 miles N of King's Town, and 7 or 8 N E of Easton.

Louisville, a port of entry, and post town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson co. pleasantly situated on the E side of the Ohio, on an elevated handsome plain, above the Rapids, nearly opposite Fort Fenny. It commands a delightful prospect of the river and the adjacent country, but its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters back of the town, has considerably retarded its growth. It consists of 3 principal streets, and contains about 100 houses, 350 inhabitants, a court house and gaol. It is 32 miles from

Bairdstown, 83 from Danville, 40 W of Frankfort, and 623 from Washington.

Louisville, the present seat of government of Georgia, situated in Jefferson co. in the lower district of the State, on the N E bank of the Great Ogeechee river, 70 miles from its mouth. It contains a state house, a tobacco warehouse, and upward of 40 dwelling houses. Large quantities of tobacco are inspected here, and boated down to Savannah. The convention for the revision of the constitution sat in this town in May, 1795, appointed the records to be removed, and the legislature to meet here in future. A college, with liberal endowments, is situated in this vicinity. It is 52 miles S E of Augusta, and 100 N W of Savannah.

Louislade, *Land of*, discovered and named by Bougainville in 1768, is probably a chain of islands, forming a south eastern continuation of New Guinea. The coast seen by the Dutch *Gaelwink* Yacht in 1705, is a small distance N of Louislade.

Louth Township, L. co. U. Canada, lies W of Grantham, and fronts lake Ontario.

Love Cove, a fine opening W of Whale Cove, in New North Wales.

Lovell's Pond, in N. Hampshire, lies at the head of the eastern branch of Salmon Fall river.

Lovell, a town in York co. Maine, N of Great Ossipee, 89 miles N of York.

Loverville, a post town in Oneida co. N. York, 550 miles from Washington.

Lower Alloway's Creek, a township in Salem co. N. Jersey.

Lower Dublin, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, having 1495 inhabitants.

Lower Landing, or *East Landing*, on Niagara river, U. Canada, is opposite to Queenstown on the Niagara Fort side.

Lower Milford, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

Lower Marlborough, a post town in Maryland, 30 miles from Annapolis, and 12 from Calvert court house.

Lower Penn's Neck, a township in Salem co. N. Jersey.

Lower Wean Towns, in the Territory N W of the Ohio, lie 20 miles below Rip-pacanoe creek, at its mouth in Wabash river.

Lowhill, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, having 545 inhabitants.

Loxa, a town of Quito in Peru, at the head of a N W branch of Amazon river, 215 miles N E of Païta, and N W of Borja. It is the capital of a jurisdiction of the

the same name, and lies in lat. 5 10, S. lon. 77 10 W. Beside 2 churches, it has several religious foundations; as, a college instituted by the Jesuits, an hospital, with 14 villages in its district. The jurisdiction of the same name produces the famous specific for intermittent fevers, called Cascarilla de Logo Quinquina, or Jesuit's bark. Of it there are several kinds, but one more efficacious than the others. Here also they are employed in breeding cochineal. The inhabitants of Loja, called also Lojanus, do not exceed 10,000 souls, though formerly far more numerous. Large droves of horned cattle and mules are bred here. Carpets are also manufacturd here of remarkable fineness.

Loyalsock Creek, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, empties into the W side of the branch of Susquehanna river, from the N E, a few miles E of Lycoming Creek, 26 from Sunbury, measuring in a straight line, and about 170 from Philadelphia. The lands from this to Sunbury are among the highest and of the best quality, and in the healthiest situation in the state. It is navigable 20 or 30 miles up for batteaux of 10 tons.

Lucanas, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Guamanga, in Peru. It begins about 25 or 30 leagues S W of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. It abounds with cattle, grain and fruit; and has also silver mines; and is the centre of a very large commerce.

Lucar, *Fort St.* lies on the N E coast of Brazil; about half way between the city of Scara and Rio Grande.

Lucar, *Cape St.* or *Lucas*. The S E end of the peninsula of California is so named.

Lucaya, or *Bahama Islands*. See *Bahama*.

Lucaya, one of the Bahama Islands, about 70 leagues E of the coast of Florida, and 6 from Bahama Isle. It is about 9 leagues long and 2 broad, and gives name to the whole range. N lat. 27 27, W lon. 78 5.

Lucayoneque, another of the Bahama isles, which lies about 9 leagues further E than the former; whose length is 28 leagues and breadth 3, and lies N and S.

Lucrea, a harbour on the N side of the island of Jamaica, in Hanover parish, between Great Cove and Mosquito Cove. It is land locked and has excellent anchorage; 15 or 16 miles N E of Negril.

Lucia, *St.* a river of E. Florida, runs S E along the E side of the peninsula; and communicates inland with Indian river. It has 6 feet water as far as the Tortolas,

where are hilly knowls. A branch joins it from the S.

Lucia, *St.* called by the French, *Sainte Alouise*, from its having been discovered on St. Lucia's day; one of the Caribbe Islands, 6 leagues S of Martinico, and 21 N W of Barbadoes. It is about 27 miles long from N to S, and 12 broad. Here are several hills, 2 of which being very round and steep, are called the Pins' head of St. Lucy, and were volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine vallies, having a good soil and well watered. In these are tall trees, with the timber of which the planters of Martinico and Barbadoes build their houses and wind mills. Here is also plenty of cocoa and fustic. The air is reckoned healthy, the hills not being so high as to intercept the trade winds, which always fan it from the E, by which means the heat of the climate is moderated and rendered agreeable. In St. Lucia are several commodious bays and harbours, with good anchorage, particularly the Little Careenage, one of the principal inducements for the French to prefer it to the other neutral islands. This port has several noted advantages; there is every where depth enough, and the quality of the bottom is excellent. Nature has formed there three careening places, which do not want a key, and require nothing but a capstern to turn the keel above ground. Thirty ships of the line might lie there sheltered from hurricanes, without the trouble of being moored. The boats of the country which have been kept a long time in this harbour, have never been eaten by the worms; however, they do not expect that this advantage will last, whatever be the cause. For the other harbours, the winds are always good to go out with, and the largest squadron might be in the offing in less than an hour. There are 9 parishes in the island, 8 to the leeward, and only one to the windward. This preference given to one part of the island more than another, does not proceed from the superiority of the soil, but from the greater or less conveniency in sending out or receiving ships. A high road is made round the island, and two others which cross it from E to W, afford all manner of facilities to carry the commodities of the plantations to the barcaderes, or landing places. In January 1769, the free inhabitants of the island amounted to 2524; the slaves to 10,270. It had in cattle 598 mules and horses, 1819 horned beasts, and 2378 sheep. Its plantations

plantations were 1,279,680 plants of cocoa; 2,463,880 of coffee; 681 squares of cotton; and 254 of sugar canes; there were 16 sugar works going on, and 18 nearly completed. Its produce yielded £112,000, which by improvement might be increased to £500,000. The English first settled in this island in 1637. From this time they met with various misfortunes from the natives and French; and at length it was agreed on between the latter and the English, that this island, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, should remain neutral. But the French, before the war of 1756 broke out, began to settle these islands, which by the treaty of peace were yielded up to Great Britain, and this island to France. The British made themselves master of it in 1778; but it was restored again to the French in 1783; and retaken by the British in 1794. St. Lucia had 900 of its inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1782. It is 63 miles N W of Barbadoes. N lat. 14, W lon. 61.

Ludlow, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, S of Granby, 10 miles N E of Springfield, and 90 W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 650 inhabitants.

Ludlow, a township on Black river, Windsor co. Vermont. It contains 410 inhabitants, and is about 10 or 12 miles W of Weathersfield, on Connecticut R.

Lue, St. the chief town of the captainship of Petagues, in the N division of Brazil.

Luke, St. a parish in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.

Lumberton, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of Robeson co. on Drowning creek, 32 miles S of Fayetteville, and 93 S by W of Raleigh. It has a court house and about 30 dwelling houses.

Lunenburg, a county of Virginia, a adjoining Nottaway, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte counties. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 4505 free inhabitants, and 5876 slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Lunenburg, a township in Essex co. in Vermont, on Connecticut river, S W of Guildhall, and N E of Concord. The river takes a S E course along these towns, separating them from Lancaster, Dalton, and Littleton, in the State of N. Hampshire. The Upper Bar of the Fifteen mile Falls is opposite this town. The Cat Bow, a bend of the Connecticut, is near the middle of the town. The Up-

per Bar lies in lat. 44 21 30. The township contains 393 inhabitants.

Lunenburg, a township of Worcester co. Massachusetts, on an elevated situation, 25 miles from the Great Monadnock mountain in N. Hampshire, 12 from Watchfett mountain in this county, and 45 miles N W of Boston. It contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 1243 inhabitants; and is much more remarkable for the health than the wealth of its possessors. The people have little trade or intercourse with the neighbouring country, and live a solitary but independent life. The nailing business is carried on to advantage. There is a hill in the middle of the township, called *Turkey Hill*, on account of the great number of wild turkies which formerly frequented the place, and which denominated the whole tract previous to its incorporation in 1728; when its present name was given to it, in compliment to king George II. who was styled Duke of Lunenburg, from a town in his German dominions.

Lunenburg, now *Esperanza*, a town of N. York, Green co. on the W side of Hudson's river, opposite to the city of Hudson, and 30 miles S of Albany. It is a thriving village of about 20 or 30 houses, chiefly new, with a neat Dutch church, standing on the bank of the river. A new road is cutting from this village into the settlements on the upper branches of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, which will probably prove highly beneficial to the town. A number of the Messrs. Livingstons have purchased land in and about this village, to the amount of £10,000, and have laid out a regular town, which will be a rival to Kaats' Kill, 5 miles below. The site of the town is uneven, and not of a very good soil.

Lunenburg, a county of Nova Scotia, on Mahone Bay, on the S coast of the province, facing the Atlantic Ocean. Its chief towns are New Dublin, Lunenburg, Chester, and Blandford. In Mahone Bay, La Have, and Liverpool, several ships trade to England with timber and boards. Chester is settled by a few New England families and others: from hence to Windsor is a road the distance of 25 miles.

Lunenburg, a township in the above county, situated on Merliqueth, or Merliquash Bay, well settled by a number of industrious Germans. The lands are good, and generally well cultivated. It is 35 miles S W by S of Halifax, and 27 N by E of Liverpool.

Lurgan,

Lurgan, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania. It has 758 inhabitants.

Lutterelle, an island in Machias Bay, Maine.

Lutterlock, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, N of Craftsborough. Hazen's Road, which extends S S E to the Oxbow on Connecticut river, passes through Lutterlock. It has 12 inhabitants.

Luzerne, a large county of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Tioga county, in N. York, E and S E by Northampton, W by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It is about 79 miles in length from N to S, and 75 in breadth from E to W, and is divided into 19 townships. In this county are 2 churches, 33 saw mills, 24 grist mills, 2 fulling mills, and 1 oil mill. The number of inhabitants is 12,839. A great part of the county is barren where remote from rivers. It is well watered by the E branch of Susquehanna river and its tributaries, which furnish numerous and excellent mill seats. The soil near the river is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of wheat, flax, and hemp. The N parts abound with pine, timber and sugar maple. In the townships of Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Exeter, and Plymouth are large beds of coal. Coal and Bog iron is found in several places, and two forges have been erected. In this county are many remains of ancient fortifications. They are of an elliptical form, and overgrown with large white oak trees. Chief town, Wilkesbarre.

Lycoming, a county in the N W part of Pennsylvania, bounded N by the State of N. York, and W by Alleghany county. It is 150 miles long, 86 broad, being the largest in the State. The principal rivers are the Susquehanna, Tyoga, Lycoming, Loyalsoc, Sinnemahoning, Alleghany, Toby's, Sandy Lick, Pine, and Mohulbuctum. The N and W parts are unsettled. It is divided into 10 townships and contains 5414 inhabitants.

Lycoming, a creek which runs S, and empties into the W branch of Susquehanna, a few miles W of Loyalsoc Creek. See *Loyalsoc*.

Lycoming, a village in Pennsylvania, 40 miles from Northumberland, and 66 from the Painted Post in the State of N. York.

Lyman, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, situated at the foot of a mountain on the E side of Connecticut river, between Littleton and Bath, and 7 miles W by N of New Concord. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 533 inhabitants.

Lyman, a town in the county of York, Maine, (formerly *Coxhall*), N of Wells, and E of Alfred, adjoining each.

Lynne, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire. See *Lyme*.

Lyme, a post town in New London co. Connecticut, the *Nehantick* of the Indians, is on the E side of Connecticut river, at its mouth; bounded S by Long Island Sound, N by Haddam and Colchester, and E by N. London. It was settled about the year 1664, and was incorporated in May 1667. Here are three parishes, beside a congregation of Separatists, and another of Baptists. It contains 4380 inhabitants.

Lynchburg, a post town of Virginia, in Bedford co. on the S side of James river, nearly opposite to Maddison, and one mile distant. Here are about 100 houses, and a large ware house for the inspection of tobacco. There is also a printing office which issues a weekly gazette. In the vicinity of the town are several valuable merchant mills. It is 12 miles from New London, 23 from Cabellsburg, 50 from Prince Edward's court house, 150 W by N of Richmond, and 408 S W of Philadelphia.

Lynchville, a post town Marion co. S. Carolina, 450 miles from Washington.

Lyndeborough, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, about 70 miles from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in the year 1764. It contains 976 inhabitants.

Lyndon, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, lies N of St. Johnsbury, and S of Billymead and Burke. It contains 622 inhabitants.

Lynn, (*Sagus* of the Indians) a maritime post town in Essex co. Massachusetts, on a bay which sets up from that of Massachusetts, N E of Boston Bay, and about 9 miles N by E of the town of Boston. The compact part of the town forms a very long street. The township was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2837 inhabitants. Here are two parishes, beside a society of Methodists, and a large number of Friends. The business which makes the greatest figure, and for which the town of Lynn is celebrated, is the manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. These are disposed of at Boston, Salem, and other commercial towns, and sold for home use, or shipped to the Southern States, and to the W. Indies. By a calculation made in 1802, it appeared that more than 400,000 pair of shoes were made in this town. *Lynn Beach* may be reckoned a curiosity.

a curiosity. It is a mile in length, and connects the peninsula called *Nabant* with the main land. This is a place of much resort for parties of pleasure from Boston, Charlestown, Salem, Marblehead, &c. in the summer season. The beach is used as a race ground, for which it is well calculated, being level, smooth, and hard. A mineral spring has been discovered within the limits of the township, but is of little note.

Lynn River, Norfolk co. U. Canada, rises in the township of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the township of Woodhouse, empties itself into Lake Erie, where it has about 3 feet water on the bar; it is a good harbour for batteaux.

Smyth.

Lynnfield, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, N E of Salem, and 15 miles N by E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 468 inhabitants.

Lynnhaven Bay, at the S end of Chesapeake Bay, and into which Lynnhaven river empties its waters, lies between the mouth of James's river and Cape Henry. The mouth of the river is 7 miles W of Cape Henry. Here *Compte de Grasse* moored the principal part of the French fleet, at the blockade of York Town in 1781.

Lyons, a village in Ontario co. township of Phelps, N. York, at the junction of Mud and Canandaque Creeks, 16 miles N of Geneva, and about 20 S of Sodus. This village is situated in a very fine country, with excellent advantages for water conveyance, and received its name from the similarity of its situation, to Lyons in France.

Lysander, a township in Onondago co. N. York, incorporated in 1794, and comprehends the military towns of Hannibal and Cicero. The town meetings are held at the Three Rivers in this town. It is 16 miles S E of Lake Ontario, and has 121 inhabitants.

Lystra, a small town in Nelson co. Kentucky, situated on a W water of Rolling Fork, a S branch of Salt river. N lat. 37 25.

M

MATEA, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Sea, S lat. 17 52, W lon. 148 1.

Macapa, a town on the N W bank of Amazon river, W of Caviana island, at the mouth of the river, and a few minutes N of the equinoctial line.

Mazzi, the southern district of Quixos, a government of Peru, bounded E by the government of Maynas; S by that of Bracamoros and Yaguarfongo; and on the W, the E Cordillera of the Andes separates it from the jurisdictions of Riobamba and Cuenca. Its capital is the city of Macas, the name commonly given to the whole country. It produces, in great plenty, grain and fruits, copal, and wild wax; but the chief occupation of the country people is the cultivation of tobacco. Sugar canes thrive also here, as also cotton; but the dread of the wild Indians prevents the inhabitants from planting more than serves for present use. Here are cinnamon trees, said to be of superior quality to those of Ceylon. There are also mines of ultra marine, from which very little is extracted, but a finer colour cannot be imagined. Among the vast variety of trees which crowd the woods, is the storax, whose gum is exquisitely fragrant, but scarce.

Mac Gillivray's Plantation, on Coosa river, is a little above the Old French fort Alabamous.

Machala, a town of Guayaquil, on the coast of Tumbez, in Peru, in a declining state. The jurisdiction of the same name produces great quantities of cocoa, reckoned the best in all Guayaquil. In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangroves, or mangrove trees, whose spreading branches and thick trunks cover all the plains; which lying low are frequently overflowed. This tree divides itself into very knotty and distorted branches, and from each knot a multitude of others germinate, forming an impenetrable thicket. The wood of the mangrove tree is so heavy, as to sink in water, and when used in ships, &c. is found very durable, being subject neither to split or rot. The Indians of this jurisdiction pay their annual tribute in the wood of the mangrove tree.

Machangara, a river formed by the junction of several streams, issuing from the S and W sides of the Panecillo or Sugar Loaf mountain, on the S W side of Quito, in Peru. It washes the S parts of the city, and has a stone bridge over it.

Machias, a port of entry, post town and seat of justice, in Washington co. Maine, situated on a bay of its own name, 20 miles S W of Passamaquoddy, 95 E by N of Penobscot, and 236 N E of Portland, in 47 37 N lat. It is a thriving place, and carries on a considerable trade to

Boston and the W. Indies in fish, lumber, &c. A regular post between this town and Halifax, in Nova Scotia, has been established. The name of the town is altered from the Indian name *Mechiffes*, given to the river in the oldest maps. It is 400 miles N E of Boston, and about 300 by water. Early attempts were made to settle here, but the first permanent settlement was made in 1763, by 15 persons of both sexes from Scarborough, in Cumberland co. and in 1784 the town was incorporated. The chief settlements are at the E and W Falls, and at Middle river. *Machias River*, after running a north course, 6 miles distance from Crofs island, (which forms its entrance) separates at a place called *the Rim*; one branch taking a N E direction, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a width of 30 rods to the head of the tide, where are two double saw mills, and one grist mill. The main branch runs a N W course, nearly 3 miles, and is 70 rods wide, to the head of the tide, where are two double and single saw mills, and two grist mills. The chief settlement is at W Falls, the county courts being held and the gaol erected there. The main channel of the river takes its course to these falls, which, though crooked and narrow, admits vessels of burden to load at the wharves within 50 rods of the mills. This advantage no other part of the town can enjoy. The entrance of Machias river is in N lat. 44 35, W lon. 66 56. The town is divided into 4 districts for the support of schools; and into 2 for the convenience of public worship. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The general court incorporated a number of gentlemen as trustees, and gave for its support a township of land. In 1790 the town contained 818, and in 1800, 1014 inhabitants. The exports of Machias consist principally of lumber, viz. boards, shingles, clapboards, laths, and various kinds of hewed timber. The cod fishery might be carried on to advantage, though it has been greatly neglected. In 1793, between 70 and 80 tons were employed in the fishery; and not above 500 quintals were exported. The saw mills, of which there are 17, cut on an average three million feet of boards annually. A great proportion of timber is usually shipped in British vessels. The total amount of exports annually exceeds 15,000 dollars. From Machias Bay to the mouth of St. Croix, there are a great

many fine islands; but the navigation is generally without these in the open sea. In the year 1704, when Col. Church made an attack on the French plantation on the river Schoodick, he found one Lutterelle, a French nobleman, on one of these islands, and removed him. The island still retains his name.

Mac Corvan's Ford, on Catabaw river, is upwards of 500 feet wide, and about 3 feet deep. Lord Cornwallis crossed here in pursuit of the Americans in 1781, in his way to Hillsborough.

Mac Intosh, a county in the Lower district of Georgia, between Liberty and Glynn counties, on the Alatomaha river. It is divided into 4 towns, and contains 2660 inhabitants; of whom 1819 are slaves.

Mac Kenzie's River, in the N W part of N. America, rises in Slave Lake, runs a N N W course, and receives a number of large rivers, many of which are 250 yards wide, and some are 12 fathoms deep at the influx. It empties into the N. Sea, at Whale Island in lat. 69 14, between 130 and 135 W lon. after a course of 780 miles from Slave Lake. It has its name from Mr. McKenzie, who ascended this river in the summer of 1789. He erected a post with his name engraven on it, on Whale Island, at the mouth of this river. He saw there a number of men and canoes, also a number of animals resembling pieces of ice, supposed by him to be whales; probably sea horses, described by Captain Cook. The tide was observed to rise 16 or 18 inches. In some places the current of the river makes a hissing noise like a boiling pot. It passes through the stony mountains, and has great part of that range on the W side. The Indian nations, inhabiting the W side from the Slave Lake are the Strongbow, Mountain, and Hare Indians; those on the E side, the Beaver, Inland, Nathana, and Quarrelers. An account of Mackenzie's discoveries in these regions is given under the head of *North America*, which see.

Macoketh, or *Macoketch*, River, Great, empties into the Mississippi from the N W in N lat. 42 23. *Little Macoketh* falls through the E bank of the Mississippi, about 45 miles above the mouth of Great Macoketh, and opposite to the old Lead mine.

Macopin, a small river, which empties into the Illinois, from the S E, 18 miles from the Mississippi; is 20 yards wide, and

and navigable 9 miles to the hills. The shore is low on both sides, clad with pecan, maple, ash, button wood, &c. The land abounds with timber, and is covered with high weeds.

Macoris, a small river on the S side of the island of St. Domingo; 16 leagues E of the city of St. Domingo.

Macungy, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, having 1844 inhabitants.

Mad, a river, called also *Piskawa Fork*, a rapid branch of the great Miami, having a S W course. It is a beautiful stream, passing through a pleasant level country of the greatest fertility.

Madame, Isle, forms the NE side of the Gut of Canfo, as you enter from the S E, and is opposite to the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. The N point of the island lies 14 miles S of St. Peter's harbour, in Cape Breton island. The isles de Madame are dependent on Cape Breton island.

Madbury, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, between Dover and Durham, about 10 miles N W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1755, and has 544 inhabitants.

Madison, a county of Virginia, bounded NE by Culpepper, S by Orange, and W by Shenandoah co. It is about 30 miles square, watered by the Rapid Ann, and Robson rivers. It contains 4886 free inhabitants, and 3436 slaves.

Madison, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Fayette, Clarke, Lincoln, and Mercer counties. It contains 10,380 inhabitants, of whom 1688 are slaves. Chief town, Milford.

Madison, a small post town of Amherst co. Virginia; on the N side of James's river, opposite Lynchburg. It lies 150 miles W by N of Richmond.

Madison's Cave, the largest and most celebrated cave in Virginia, situated on the N side of the Blue Ridge. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the ascent of which, on one side is so steep, that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. The entrance of the cave is in this side, about two thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into subordinate caverns, sometimes ascending a little, but more generally descending, and at length terminates in two different places, at basins of water of unknown extent, and which appear to be nearly on a level with the water of the river. The vault of this cave is of solid limestone, from 20 to 40

or 50 feet high, through which water is continually exuding. This trickling down the sides of the cave, has incrusted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault, generates on that, and on the base below, stalactites of a conical form, some of which have met and formed large massy columns.

Madera, or *Madeira*, one of the largest branches of the famous Marañon or river of Amazons, in S. America. In 1741, the Portuguese sailed up this stream, till they found themselves near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, between lat. 17 and 18 S. From the mouth of this river in lat. 3 20 S, the Marañon is known among the inhabitants by the name of the river of Amazons; and upwards they give it the name of the river of Solimoes. At Loretto, the Madera receives two branches from the S. From Loretto to Trinidad in lat. 15 S, its course is N; thence to its mouth its general course is NE by N and N.

Madre de Dios, Port. See *Christiana, St.* Also *Resolution Bay*.

Madre de Popa, a town and convent of Terra Firma in S. America, situated on the river Grande, or Magdalena. The pilgrims in S. America respect this religious foundation with zeal, and resort to it in great numbers; many miracles being said to have been wrought here by the Holy Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets and their sailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her shrine. It lies 54 miles E of Cartagena, N lat. 10 51, W lon. 76 15.

Madrid, New, in Louisiana, on the W bank of the Mississippi. See *New Madrid*. Two miles W of the town are the plains and highlands, which are not of the first quality. Between these plains and the town is a swamp, through which a body of water from the Mississippi passes when the river is full. It is a commandant's station.

Ellicott.

Madrigal, a town of Popayan, in S. America. N lat. 0 50, W lon. 75 45.

Magdalen Isles, a cluster of isles N E of the isle of St. John's, and N W of that of Cape Breton, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; situated between 47 13, and 47 42 N lat. and in 61 40 W lon. They are inhabited by a few fishermen. Sea cows used to frequent them; but they are now become scarce. These isles have been fatal to many vessels. The chief of them are the Dead Man, Entry, and Romea islands. Seamen wish to make them in fair weath-

er, as they serve them to take a new departure; but in foggy weather or blowing weather they as studiously avoid them.

Magagaudarwangum, or *Loon Lake*, the largest fountain of the *Magakadawa River*. It receives 3 streams, Northern, Middle and Southern, which all enter this lake coming in from the westward, and continue in a stream of the same name about 5 miles to its confluence with *Peguefegchaugum*.

Magdalena, La, one of the *Marquesas' Islands*, in the S. Sea; about 6 leagues in circuit, and has a harbour under a mountain on its S side nearly in lat. 10 25 S, lon. 138 50 W.

Magdalena, a river of *Louisiana*, which empties into the gulf of *Mexico*, W by S of *Mexicano river*.

Magdalena, a large river, the two principal sources of which are at no great distance from the city of *Popayan*, in *Terra Firma*. *Belcazar*, by going down this river, found a passage to the N. Sea. The river, after uniting its waters with the *Cance*, takes the name of *Grande*, and falls into the N. Sea, below the town of *Madre de Popa*. The banks of this great river are well inhabited, and it has a course of above 200 leagues. Its mouth is much frequented by smugglers, and conveys to *Carthagena* the productions of *New Granada*, viz. gold and grain. Among many other considerable places on its banks are *Malambito*, *Teneriffe*, *Talaygua*, *Monpox*, *Tamalameque*, &c.

Magdalene, Cape of, a promontory in the centre of *Canada*, where there is an iron mine, which promises great advantages, both with regard to the goodness of the metal, and the plenty of the ore.

Magee's Sound, on the N W coast of N. America, is in *Washington's Islands*, or what the British call *Edward's*, or *Charlotte's Isles*, so called by two different captains on their first falling in with them. Lat. 52 46 N, lon. 131 46 W. This sound is divided by *Dorr's Island* into 2 parts, leading into one. The other port is called *Port Perkins*.

Magegadavick, or *Magacadava*, or *Eastern River*, falls into the bay of *Pallamaquoddy*, and is supposed to be the true *St. Croix*, which forms part of the E boundary line between the United States and *New Brunswick*.

Magellan, Straits of, at the S extremity of S. America, lie between 52 and 54 S lat. and between 76 and 84 W lon. These straits have *Patagonia* on the N, and the

islands of *Terra del Fuego* on the S, and extend from E to W 110 leagues, but the breadth in some places falls short of one. They were first discovered by *Magellan*, or *Magelhaens*, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, who, in 1520, found out thereby a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. He was the first navigator who sailed round the world.

Magellania, or *Terra Magellanica*, a vast tract of land, extending from the province of *Rio de la Plata*, quite to the utmost verge of S. America, viz. from lat. 35 to 54 S. The river *Sinfondo* divides the W part from the S of *Chili*; the N part of it also borders on *Chili*, and *Cuyo* or *Chicuito* on the W. The S. Sea bounds it, in part, on the W. The N. ocean wholly on the E, and *Straits of Magellan* on the S. *Magellan* himself made no great discoveries in this country, except the two capes, of *Virgins* and *Desire*. The two principal nations discovered by the missionaries, are, the *Chunians* and *Huillans*; the former inhabit the continent, and several islands, to the northward of the *Huillans*, who inhabit the country near *Magellan Straits*. The soil is generally barren, hardly bearing any grain, and the trees exhibit a dismal aspect; so that the inhabitants live miserably in a cold, inhospitable climate. The *Huillans* are not numerous, being hunted like wild beasts, by the *Chunians*, who sell them for slaves. The other nations are not known, much less their genius or manner of living. The eastern coasts of *Magellan* are generally low, abounding with bogs, and have several islands near the shore; the most remarkable of which is the *Isle of Penguins*, so called from a bird of that name which abounds on it. The islands S of the straits are *Terra del Fuego*; as there is a volcano in the largest of them, emitting fire and smoke, and appears terrible in the night. The Spaniards erected a fort on this strait, and placed a garrison in it; but the men were all starved.

Maguana, St. John of, a canton and town on the S side of the island of *St. Domingo*, is on the left side of the river *Neybe*. The capital of the ancient Indian kingdom of *Maguana*, stood where the town *St. John of Maguana* is situated. The ancient capital disappeared with the unfortunate prince *Anacoana*. This canton was pillaged by the English privateers, in 1543. In 1764 the district of the new parish contained 3600 persons, of whom

300 were capable of bearing arms. Its population amounts now to more than 5000 souls.

Mabackmack, a river which falls into the Delaware from the N E at the N W corner of N. Jersey.

Mabone Bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia, is separated from Margaret's bay by the promontory on which is the high land of Aspotagoen.

Maboning, a township on Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

Mabonoy, a township on Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, having 1102 inhabitants.

Maidenhead, a small neat village in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, having a Presbyterian church, half way between Princeton and Trenton, on the great post road from N. York to Philadelphia; 6 miles from each. The township of Maidenhead contained in 1790 1032 inhabitants.

Maidstone, a township in Essex co. in Vermont, on Connecticut river, containing 152 inhabitants.

Maidstone Township, U. Canada, lies between Sandwich and Rochester, upon L. Erie.

Maine, District of, belonging to Massachusetts, is situated between lat. 43 and 48 15 N, and between lon. 64 53 and 70 39 W; bounded N by L. Canada, E by the province of New Brunswick, S by the Atlantic Ocean, W by N. Hampshire. Maine is in length, on an average, 200 miles; and its average breadth 200 miles; containing 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebeck, Hancock, and Washington; these are subdivided into upwards of 200 incorporated townships; inhabited by 151,719 free people. The chief towns are Portland the metropolis, York, Wells, Brunswick, Wiscasset, Hallowsell, Bath, Waldoborough, Penobscot, and Machias. The chief rivers are Penobscot, Kennebeck, Saco, Androscoggin, St. Croix, &c. beside a vast number of small rivers. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Scoudie, Sebacooc, and Umbagog. The chief bays are those of Casco, Penobscot, Machias, Saco, and Passamaquoddy. The most remarkable capes are those of Neddock, Porpoise, Elizabeth, Small Point, Pemaquid, and Petit Manan. Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and fertile, particularly between

Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea coast, the lands are but indifferent. The soil of this country in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the seed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, and flax, as well as for the production of almost all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for English grass; and also for Indian corn, especially if the seed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country: and it is also uncommonly good for grazing, and large stocks of neat cattle may be fed both summer and winter. The natural growth consists of white pine and spruce trees in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards, and shingles; maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch. The low lands produce fir, which yields a balsam that is highly prized. Almost the whole coast N E of Portland is lined with islands, among which vessels may generally anchor with safety. The principal exports of this country are of various kinds of lumber, as pine boards, ship timber, and every species of split lumber manufactured from pine and oak; these are exported from the various ports in immense quantities. A spirit of improvement is increasing here. A college has been organized in a pleasant situation in Brunswick, and 5 academies incorporated, all endowed with handsome grants of public lands. Town schools are maintained in most of the towns. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts possess between eight and nine million acres in this District, independent of what they have sold or contracted to sell, which brings into the treasury the neat sum of £269,005:8:7 currency. Exclusive of the lands sold, about 385,000 acres have been granted for the encouragement of literature and other useful and humane purposes. Attempts were made to settle this country as early as 1607, on the W side of Kennebeck river; but they proved unsuccessful, and were not repeated till between 1620 and 1630. In 1633, the western part of it was granted to Ferdinando Gorges, by the Plymouth Company, and he first instituted government in this province. In 1652, this province came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and was, by charter, incorporated with it, in 1691. It has since increased to 151,719 inhabitants.

Mainborough, an uninhabited township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

Maire, Le, a strait between Terra del Fuego and Staten Island, in S. America.

Maisy, Cape, is the E point of Cuba.

Majabagaduce, in Maine, at the mouth of Penobscot river, on the E side.

Makesfield, Upper and Lower, townships in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, the former having 1101, and the latter 963 inhabitants.

Malabar, Cape, or *Sandy Point*, a narrow strip of land projecting out from the S E part of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, 8 miles S by W. N lat. 41 33, W lon. 70 3.

Malabrigo, a harbour on the coast of Peru, in the S. Sea.

Malambito, a town in the province of Carthagenia, in Terra Firma, about 60 miles E of Carthagenia, and on the W side of the river Magdalena.

Malden Township, Essex co. U. Canada, is situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the E side of the strait having Colchester to the E, and the Huron to the north.

Smyth.

Malden, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on the E post road, 4 miles N of Boston, containing 1059 inhabitants. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river, built in 1787.

Maldonado, a bay in the river La Plata, E of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, and 9 leagues from Cape Santa Maria.

Malta, a town in Saratoga co. N. York, taken from the western part of Stillwater, 4 miles E of Balltown Springs.

Mama Kating, a township in Ulster co. N. York, W of Montgomery and Wallkill, on Delaware river. It contains 1631 inhabitants.

Mamaroneck, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, containing 512 inhabitants, bounded S by New Rochelle, and E by the Sound.

Mamarumi, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in S. America, where there is a very beautiful cascade. The rock from which the water precipitates itself, is nearly perpendicular, and 50 fathoms high; and on both sides edged with lofty and spreading trees. The clearness of the water dazzles the sight, which is delighted, at the same time, with the large volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its course in a bed, along a small descent, and is crossed over by a bridge.

Manca, a town of W. Florida, on the E bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Hona Chitto river.

Mancenilla, a large bay on the N side of the island of St. Domingo; about 4,000

fathoms long from W to E, and 2,800 broad from N to S. The S E part of the bay is very wide, and affords excellent anchorage, even for vessels of the first size. In other parts it is too shallow. The river Massacre, which was the point of separation of the French and Spanish colonies on the N of the island, runs a N course, towards its mouth N W, and enters the eastern part of the bay. The bay of Mancenilla, though a very fine one, is not so useful as it might be, if its bottom were well known. There are several shallows in it, owing to the overflowings of the Massacre, which rolls into it, wood, sand, and stones, in great quantities, so that it seems necessary to sound the bay annually, after they are over. In general, it is prudent, on entering, to keep closer to the point of Ycaque, than to the S side of the bay; because the sandy point has no rocks. The bottom of the bay is muddy. The river Massacre is, during a league from 5 to 12 feet deep, and pretty wide; but its bed is often full of the wood which the current brings down. It swarms with fish; and here are found those enormous mullets which are the pride of the table at Cape Francois. In the times of the floods, these fish are driven towards the bay, where negroes, well practised in the business, fish for them. Fishing in the bay is difficult enough, on account of the drifted wood; but the negroes are good divers, and are often obliged to go to the bottom and disengage the seine; but when it gets near the beach, it is a singular and striking spectacle to see the negroes, the fish, and the alligators, all flouncing about in the water together. The negroes kill the alligators, knock out their teeth, and sell them to make corals, the garniture of which serves to mark the degree of luxury or pride of those who hang them to the necks of their children. The plenty of fish often attracts ships of war to this bay. The mouth of Massacre river lies in N lat. 19 44, W lon. from Paris 74 9.

Manchac, a town or parish on both sides of the Mississippi, extending 12 miles on the river. The banks of the river at Manchac, though frequently overflowed by the vernal inundations, are 50 feet perpendicular height above the surface of the water; and the river, at its lowest ebb, is not less than 40 fathoms deep, and nearly a mile in width. The Spanish fortrefs on the point of land below the Iberville, close by the banks of the river,

has

Nasa communication with Manchac, by a slender, narrow, wooden bridge, across the channel of Iberville, and not a bow shot from the habitations of Manchac. See *Louisiana*.

Manchester, a post and fishing town, on the sea coast between Cape Anne and Beverly, in Essex co. Massachusetts. The fishery is carried on from this port chiefly in the vessels, and for the account of the merchants in Boston, and Salem. The township lies S E of Wenham, and 30 miles N E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1645, and contains 1082 inhabitants.

Manchester, a post town of Vermont, Bennington co. on Battenkill. It is 22 miles N by E of Bennington, and 59 N E of Albany in N. York. This township contains 1397 inhabitants. In the S part of the town, in a hill a little W of the Battenkill, is a deep stratum of friable calcareous earth, of the whiteness of chalk; and apparently composed of shells, which requires but little burning to produce good lime.

Manchester, a township in York co. Pennsylvania, has 1175 inhabitants. W. Manchester in this county, has 794 inhabitants.

Manchester, a small post town of Virginia, on the S side of James river, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. In 1781 this town suffered much during Arnold's destructive expedition.

Manchester, a town of Nova Scotia, 10 leagues N W of Cape Canso. It contained 250 families in 1783.

Manchester House, one of the Hudson Bay Company's factories, lies 100 miles W of Hudson's House, and 75 S E of Buckingham House. It stands on the S W side of Saskatchewan river, in the N W part of N. America. N lat. 53 14 18, W lon. 109 20.

Manchester, a post town in Adams co. Ohio, 472 miles from Washington.

Mançora, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Truxilla, in Peru, on the sea coast. Through it, during winter, runs a rivulet of fresh water, to the great relief of the mules that travel this way. In summer, the little remaining in its channel is so brackish, as to be hardly tolerable.

Mangeea, an island of the S. Seas, visited by Captain Cook in the beginning of his last voyage. The coast is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, against which a heavy

surf is continually breaking. The island is about 15 miles in circumference. The inhabitants appear of a warlike disposition. S lat. 21 27, W lon. 158 7.

Manhattan, the ancient name of Long and York Islands.

Manheim, a town of Pennsylvania, co. of Lancaster. It contains about 60 houses; and 1041 inhabitants; and a Dutch church. Glass works were erected here previous to the revolution, but they are fallen to decay. It is 11 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 77 W by N of Philadelphia. Also the name of a town in York co. Pennsylvania, having 1876 inhabitants.

Manicouagan, or *Black River*, rises from a lake of its name, in L. Canada; runs a southern course, and falls into the St. Lawrence, 85 miles N E of Tadoussac.

Maniel, or *Baboruco*, mountains in St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and almost inaccessible. They have been for 80 years past the place of refuge of the fugitive Spanish and French Negroes. These brigands have defied their pursuers. The soil of these mountains is fertile, the air temperate, and the streams in them abound with gold dust.

Manillon, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania, having 1207 inhabitants.

Manitou, or *Manitowalin Islands*, are a number of islands towards the N shore of lake Huron, stretching from the vicinity of Cabots Head, northwesterly across the lake to Lake George, below the falls of St. Mary. These islands are held sacred by the Indians.

Manlius, a post town in Onondago co. N. York, incorporated in 1794, and is the seat of the county courts. It is well watered by Butternut, Limestone, and Chittenengo creeks, which unite at the N E corner of the town; and the stream, assuming the latter name, runs N to Oneida lake, which is 10 miles N of the centre of the town. It comprehends that part of the Onondago reservation bounded S by the Genesee road, and W by Onondago creek and the Salt lake. It has 989 inhabitants.

Manmic, Indian villages on the Pica-way fork of the Manmic, or Miami of the lake, and St. Mary's river. See *Miami*.

Mannington, a town in Salem co. N. Jersey.

Manor, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, having 1804 inhabitants.

Mansoo, a salt lick in Georgia, S of the Muscle shoals, in the Tennessee River, remarkable for the Mammoth bones found here.

here. It is said they were sufficient to load a ship. "This overthrows," says Scott, "the theory of Mr. Jefferson." "He supposes these bones are never found further S than lat. $36\frac{1}{2}$ N." Manscoe is about 2 degrees further S.

Mansel, an island in the N E part of Hudson's bay, between Southampton island and the coast of Labrador. N lat. $62\ 38$.

Mansfield, a township in Suffex co. N. Jersey, containing in 1790, 1482 inhabitants. It is on Musconecunk river, about 7 miles S E of Oxford, and as far N of Greenwich.

Mansfield, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 29 miles southerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 1016 inhabitants.

Mansfield, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, between La Moille and Onion rivers, about 7 miles distance from each, and 113 miles N by E of Bennington. In this town rises a lofty mountain, called Mansfield mountain. It has only 12 inhabitants.

Mansfield, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey, on the S side of Black's creek, consisting of 19,000 acres, of an excellent soil, noted for its fine pastures and large dairies. It is 8 miles W by N of Burlington, and 12 S by E of Trenton. The inhabitants are mostly Friends.

Mansfield, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, about 30 miles N of New London, and as far E of Hartford. Inhabitants 2560.

Manta, a bay of Guayaquil, in S. America, formerly famous for a considerable pearl fishery; but it has been totally discontinued for some years. There is also a point of this name on the coast near it. The bay has its name from the great numbers of large fish, called *mantas*, the catching of which is the common employment of the inhabitants. The method of carrying on this fishery is as follows; they throw into the water a log of wood, about 18 feet long, and near a foot in diameter; on one end they place their net, and on the other an Indian stands in an erect position, and with a single oar rows his tottering bark to the distance of half a league from the shore, where he shoots his net; another Indian follows on a similar log, takes hold of the rope fastened to one end of the net, and when fully extended, they both make towards the land, hauling the net after them. It is astonishing to observe with

what agility the Indians maintain an equilibrium on these round logs, notwithstanding the continual agitations of the sea, and their being obliged to mind the oar and the net at the same time. They are indeed excellent swimmers; so that if they slip off they are immediately on the log again, and in their former position.

Mapleton, a name given to a pleasant range of excellent farms, 3 miles E of Princeton, N. Jersey.

Maquoit, a bay of shoal waters in Casco Bay, Maine, about 20 miles N of Cape Elizabeth, frequently mentioned in the history of Maine; where the Indians were used to land with their canoes, and from thence carry them to *Pejetsfoot Falls*, on Androscoggin river. This was done with the toil of only 4 hours walk. From these falls they went down into Kennebeck river; and from thence continued their route up that river to Westerunfett, and thence over to St. Lawrence; or turned and went down through Montseag bay, towards Penobscot; or from the falls they continued their progress up Androscoggin river, beyond the White Mountains, and over to Connecticut river, and from thence to Lake Memphremagog, and down to the limits of Canada.

Maracaibo, *Maracaybo*, or *Maracaya*, a small but rich city of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma in S. America, on the W bank of the lake of the same name, about 18 miles from its mouth and 73 S W of Coro. It is well built, has several stately houses, very regular and adorned with balconies, from which there is a prospect of the lake, which has the appearance of a sea. Here are about 4000 inhabitants, of whom 800 are able to bear arms. It has a governor subordinate to the governor of Terra Firma. Here is a large parochial church, an hospital, and 4 convents. Vessels from 25 to 30 tons frequent this port, with manufactures and merchandise from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spanish ships that come hither to buy them. Ships are built at Maracaibo, which trade all over America, and even into Spain, this place being very commodious for ship building. It lies 338 miles E of Rio de la Hacha. N lat. $10\ 51$, W lon. $70\ 15$.

Maracaibo Lake, or rather *Gulf*, a large collection of waters, on which the town above mentioned is situated. It is nearly 208 miles long, and in some parts, 50 in breadth, running from S to N, and emptying

tying itself into the N. Sea ; the entrance of which is well defended by strong forts ; but Sir Henry Morgan passed by them, plundered several Spanish towns on the coast, and defeated a Squadron which had been sent to intercept him. As the tide flows into the lake, its water is somewhat brackish, notwithstanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all sorts of fish, some of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake, the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with those of New Granada. The lake becomes narrower towards the middle, where the town is erected.

Maragnon. See *River of Amazons.*

Maragnon, or *Maranon*, or *Marignon*, the name of a northern captainship of Brazil. Chief town, St. Louis.

Maranhao, a small island at the mouth of the noted rivers Maracu, Topocoru, and Mony, on the N side of the province of Maranon in Brazil. The island is oblong, 45 miles in circuit, very fertile, and well inhabited. The French, who seized on it in 1612, built a town here, called St. Louis de Maragnan ; but it is now in the hands of the Portuguese, and is a bishop's see. It is very strong, and has a stout castle built on a rock, towards the sea, which commands a very convenient harbour. The island itself is very difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it ; so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Beside the town mentioned here, are two smaller ones, viz. St. Andero, on the most northern point, and St. Jago on the southern. The natives have about 27 hamlets, each consisting of four large huts, forming a square in the middle ; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves : so that each may contain 2 or 300 persons. The inhabitants are strong and healthy, and live to a great age ; bows and arrows are their only weapons, with which they are very dextrous ; but they are fierce and cruel, especially to their enemies. The continent, 3 or 4 leagues from the island, is inhabited by the Tapouytapare, and Toupinambois nations, who are wild and fierce, and divided into 15 or 20 such hamlets, as have been described above. Contiguous to these are the territories of Cuma and Gayeta, inhabited by nearly the same sort of people. The capital, Maragnan, has a harbour at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean ; 495 miles north west of Cape

St. Roque. S. lat. 2 27, W lon. 44 36.

Marblehead, a port of entry and post town in Essex co. Massachusetts, 4 miles S E of Salem, 19 N E of Boston ; containing 1 Episcopal and 2 Congregational churches, and 5211 inhabitants. The harbour lies in front of the town S E, extending from S W to N E, about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile broad. It is formed by Marblehead neck on the S and E, and is protected by a sea wall, which, before its late repairs, was in imminent danger of giving way to the great detriment, if not ruin of the port. A battery and citadel were erected here in 1795, for the defence of the place, by order of Congress. The bank fishery employs the principal attention of the inhabitants, and more is done of this business, in this place, than in any other in the state. The exports of the year 1794, amounted to 184,532 dollars. Marblehead was incorporated in 1649, and lies in N lat. 42 30, W lon. 69 49.

Marbletown, a township in Ulster co. N. York, on the W side of Hudson river, N W of Paltz, adjoining. It contains 2847 inhabitants.

Marc, St. See *Mark.*

Marcellus, a military and post town in Onondago co. N. York, situated on Skaneateles lake, 11 miles W of Onondago Castle. Marcellus was incorporated in 1794. It has 909 inhabitants.

Marcus Hook, in Chester co. Pennsylvania, on the W side of Delaware river, 20 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 30 families. Here are two rows of piers, or long wharves, to defend vessels from the driving of ice in winter.

Marechaux, Cape, forms the N E side of the bay of Jacmel, in St. Domingo. N lat. 18 18.

Marechites Indians, inhabit the banks of the river St. John, and around Passamaquoddy bay. They have about 140 fighting men.

Margueta, a city of New Granada, Terra Firma, S. America.

Margalloway, a river which rises in Maine, and crosses the N. Hampshire line between Lake Umbagog and a mountain on the N, and runs S W to Amariscoggin river. Its mouth is 10 rods wide.

Margaret's Bay, St. a port on the S coast of Nova Scotia, between Prospect Harbour and Mahone bay ; from which last it is separated by a promontory, on which is the high land of Apotagen.

Margaretta, or *Santa Margareta de las Caracas*.

Caraccas, an island of Terra Firma, S. America, from which it is parted by a strait 24 miles wide; 68 miles W of Paria, or New Andalusia. Columbus discovered it in his third voyage, in 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 24 in breadth; and, being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect. It abounds in pasture, maize and fruit; but there is a scarcity of wood and water. There was once a pearl fishery on its coast, which produced one pearl, the finest ever seen, valued at £25,000 sterling, bought by the king of Spain. The inhabitants are a mixture of Indians and Spaniards, who are lazy and superstitious. Here are several sorts of animals, particularly wild hogs, with fish and fowl. N lat. 12 46, W lon. 64 12.

Margaret's Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, were discovered by Capt. James Magee, in the ship Margaret, of Boston, in his voyage from Kamtschatka in 1780. Their latitude is 24 40 N, lon. 141 12 E.

Margarettsville, a village in Washington co. Maryland, about 10 miles S by E of Elizabeth Town, and 6 N E of William's Port.

Margot, the river and heights of Margot are on the E side of the Mississippi. The river has a westerly course, and is said to be navigable for batteaux a number of miles. The ground below its junction with the Mississippi, in lat. 35 28 N, affords a commanding, airy, pleasant, and extensive situation for settlements; the soil is remarkably fertile. About 3 miles below this, the French built Assumption Fort in 1736, (afterwards called Prudhomme Fort,) when at war with the Chickasaws, but the year after it was demolished, when a peace was concluded.

Margot Port, a maritime village on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, in 19 48 N lat. 9 leagues W of Cape Francois.

Maria, Cape Santa, is the N cape at the mouth of La Plata river, in S. America; 9 leagues from the bay of Maldonado, and 20 from Montevideo, a bay so called from a mountain which overlooks it.

Maria Santa, a town of the audience of Panama, in S. America. It was built by the Spaniards soon after they discovered the gold mines in its neighbourhood. N lat. 7 43, W lon. 78 12.

Mariagalante, one of the Caribbee Islands in the Atlantic ocean; so called from the ship's name in which Columbus discovered it, in 1493. It is of an elliptical figure, 4½ leagues from N to S, and 3 from

E to W. It lies 5 or 6 leagues S easterly of Guadaloupe, above half its surface is barren mountains. There are only two parishes, the principal at the S defended by a fort called Basseterre. It is indifferently watered, but produces 800,000 lb. of coffee, 100,000 lb. cotton, and 1,000,000 lb. of sugar. The French planted a colony here in 1648. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon settled there again, and still possess it. N lat. 15 55, W lon. 61 6.

Marianna, was the name given to the district granted by the Plymouth Council to Captain John Mason in 1621. It extended from the river Naumkeag, now Salem, round Cape Ann, to Merrimack river, and from the sea to the heads of these rivers, with the islands lying within 3 miles of the coast.

Marie, Cape Dame, the W point of the island of St. Domingo, which, with Cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of the bay of Leogane. N lat. 18 38, W lon. from Paris 76 51. The town of this name, situated on the cape, is on the N W part of the S peninsula; 8 leagues W of Jeremie; and 60 W of Port au Prince. The towns and villages, along the N coast of the peninsula, and in the bay or bite of Leogane, between the cape and Port au Prince, are Petit Trou, Anse a Veau, Margaoane, Petite Goave, Grand Goave, &c.

Marie, Straits of, connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which will permit boats to pass, but not larger vessels. Near the upper end of these straits, which are 40 miles long, is a rapid, which (though it is impossible for canoes to ascend) may be navigated by boats without danger, when conducted by able pilots. The straits afford one of the most pleasing prospects in the world: on the left, leading to lake Superior, may be seen many beautiful little islands that extend a considerable way before you; and on the right an agreeable succession of small points of land, which project a little way into the water, and contribute with the islands to render it delightful.

Mariel, Port, a harbour on the N side of Cuba, which will admit frigates of 30 guns.

Marietta, a handsome post town in the state of Ohio, situated on the Ohio, just above the mouth of the Muskingum. The Campus Martius in this town is an elevated public square, founded by the Ohio Company, in the year 1788. The fortification is all of hewn timber, and for appearance, convenience,

tence, and defence, of superior excellence. It is more than 30 feet above the high banks of the Mulingum, and only 159 yards distant from that river, with a beautiful natural glacis in front. The water of the Ohio, has sometimes risen to such height as to inundate the lower part of the town. The town consists of 1,000 house lots of 90 by 180 feet; the spacious streets intersect each other at right angles, and there are necessary squares reserved for use, pleasure and ornament. It is 19 miles above Bel Pre, 86 S W of Wheeling, 146 S W of Pittsburg, 240 N E of Lexington in Kentucky, and 460 W by S of Philadelphia. Lat. 39 24 21, N lon. 82 9 W.

Marion, a district of S. Carolina, containing 6914 inhabitants, of whom 2155 are slaves.

Markham Township, in the E riding of the co. of York, U. Canada, fronts Yonge-street, and lies to the N of York and Scarborough. Here are good mills, and a thriving settlement of Germans. *Smyth.*

Mark's, St. a town of E. Florida, at the head of the bay of Apalachy; 180 miles W of St. Augustine, and 105 from the Alachua Savannah. N lat. 30 12, W lon. 85 45.

Mark, St. a jurisdiction in the W part of the island of St. Domingo, containing 4 parishes. Its exports, shipped from the town of its name, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 3,065,047 lb. white-sugar, 7,931,716 lb. brown sugar, 7,041,852 lb. coffee, 3,250,890 lb. cotton, 349,819 lb. indigo, and various articles to the value of 2,250½ livres: the total value of duties on exportation 116,974 dollars 4 cents. The town of St. Mark lies at the head of a bay of its name, which is at the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The bay is formed by Cape St. Mark on the S, and Morne au Diable, on the N. This town, although small, is reckoned the pleasanter in the island. Its commerce is considerable. It owes a great deal of its embellishments to the attention of M. de Marbois, during his administration. It is 22 leagues W of Hinche, 19½ N W of Port au Prince, 14 S by W of Les Gonaives, 30 S of Port de Paix, and 26½ S W of Cape Francois. N lat. 19 5, W lon. 75 10.

Marlborough Township, in Grenville co. U. Canada, lies N of Oxford, and is watered by the Rideau.

Marlborough, a district on the Great Pedee river, S. Carolina, 25 miles long, and 19 broad. See *S. Carolina*.

Marlborough, New, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut line, containing 1848 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1759, and is 135 miles W of Boston.

Marlborough, a post town, ancient and wealthy, in Middlesex co. Massachusetts (the *Okonmakamest* of the Indians) was incorporated in 1660, and contains 1735 inhabitants. It is 28 miles W of Boston. A mode of manufacturing Spanish brown, from a kind of earth or loam, said to resemble bed ore, though not impregnated with particles of iron, has lately been discovered in this town by an ingenious gentleman. He constructed an air furnace, at a trivial expense; and in the year 1794, could calcine and prepare for the mill a ton in 24 hours, 6 days in succession, without great expense of wood. Connoisseurs in paints acknowledge it is good. His first attempts in making spruce yellow were likewise flattering.

Marlborough, a post town in Windham co. Vermont, having Newfane on the N, and Brattleborough E. It contained in 1790, 629 inhabitants.

Marlborough, a post town in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, 6 miles from Keene, 20 N of Winchendon, and 26 from Ashburnham in Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 1185 inhabitants.

Marlborough, New, a township in Ulster co. N. York, on the W side of Hudson's river, N of Newburgh, opposite Poughkeepie. It contains 1848 inhabitants.

Marlborough, the name of three townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Montgomery co. and E. and W. Marlborough in Chester co.

Marlborough, Lower, a town of Maryland, in Calvert co. on the E side of Patuxent river, 24 miles S E of Washington. It contains about 60 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. The river is navigable for ships of burthen for some miles above the town.

Marlborough, Upper, the chief town of Prince George's co. Maryland. It is on the S W side of Hatavist, one of the two principal branches of Patuxent river. It contains about 120 houses, a court house, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 47 miles S S W of Baltimore, and about 15 E of Washington.

Marlow, a town in Cheshire, co. N. Hampshire, has 543 inhabitants.

Marmosets, a harbour in the island of St. Domingo,

Domingo, which may receive merchantmen, but the entrance of it is rendered difficult by the breakers. It lies between Cape Rouge and Grand Port Berhagne.

Marques, a cape on the coast of Old Mexico, in the S. Sea.

Marquesas. These islands are 5 in number, viz. La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Christina, and Hood's Island, situated in the S. Pacific Ocean, between the latitude of 9 26 and 10 25 S; and between the longitude of 138 47 and 139 13 W. They were first discovered by Mendana and Quiros, in 1595; and in 1774, Capt. Cook ascertained their situation more particularly, which before was different in different charts. La Dominica, the largest, is about 10 leagues in circuit, in lat. 9 44 S. Hood's Island was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. The inhabitants, taken collectively, are, without exception, the finest race of people in these seas; and for good shapes and regular features they perhaps surpass all nations. They are thought to be of the same origin as those of Otaheite and of the Society Islands. They have hogs, fowls, plantains and other vegetables and roots; likewise a few bread fruit and cocoa trees. N N W of these islands, from 35 to 50 leagues distant, are the 7 isles called *Ingraham's Isles*: which see.

Marrowwyne, a river of Dutch Guiana, in S. America.

Marso Creek, runs southerly through Malden Township, U. Canada, and empties into lake Erie, having at times 4½ feet water on its bar. *Smyth.*

Marsh's Island, called *Marsh's Great Island*, the largest of a group of 13 Islands at the great Falls in Penobscot River, which are on the E side of this Island. This group are all within about 7 miles, and consist of Marsh's Island about 5 miles long and near 2½ wide, estimated to contain about 5000 acres. Orson Island 1000 acres, Old Town 200 acres, Orono's Island 100 acres; the other 9 are of a lesser size. Round this Island are 5 falls, one of which is distinguished by the name of "*the great Falls*," or "*Old Town Falls*." See *Old Town*.

Marshall'sville, in Muhlenburg co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 258 miles from Washington.

Marshfield, a post town in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, bounded S by Duxborough, and 36 miles S E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1266 inhabitants.

Marshfield, a township is Caledonia co. Vermont; adjoining to Calais on the N W and Peachum N E. It has 170 inhabitants.

Marshpee, by several writers called *Mashpee*, an ancient Indian town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, containing 155 inhabitants. There is still an Indian church here, but not more than 40 or 50 persons are pure Indians. They have greatly decreased since 1693, when there were 214 adults, beside stragglers in the plantation and places adjacent; under the care of Mr. Rowland Cotton, minister of Sandwich. The remains of the Indians here, are under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Hawley.

Marshy Hope, the N W branch of Nanticoke river in Maryland.

Martha Brae, a small town, having a harbour, 7 leagues W of Montego Point. It is frequented only by such vessels as are particularly destined for this place. There is a bar with 16 or 17 feet water in going in; and the passage in coming out between the Triangle Rocks is not more than 60 feet wide with 6½ or 7 fathoms water. See *Falmouth*.

Martha River, St. See *Magdalena*.

Martha, St. a province of Terra Firma, in S. America; bounded N by the N. Sea; E by Rio de la Hacha; S by New Granada, and W by the territory of Carthage. The air is colder here and more pure than in the adjoining countries. The vallies are fertile, and produce maize, with other grains and fruits, especially, oranges, lemons, pine apples, grapes, &c. also indigo, and cochineal, and some woods for dying. The mountains which are known to sailors by the name of the Snowy mountains of St. Martha, produce gold emeralds, sapphires, chalcodonyes, jasper, and curious marble. On the coasts, where smuggling is carried on, are salt works, and two pearl fisheries. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and in general reckoned the highest in this part of the world.

Martha, St. a city in the province last mentioned, with a harbour on the N. Sea, at the mouth of the Guayra: about 124 miles N E of Carthage. It is the residence of a governor and bishop. The houses are built with canes, and are very neat. Its harbour is large, convenient, and safe, and the environs agreeable and fertile. At present contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive rich trade, and

and make great quantities of cottons, stuffs, &c. with earthen ware, which is much esteemed. It has a valuable pearl fishery, in which great numbers of slaves are employed, whose dexterity in diving for the oysters is very extraordinary; some of whom will remain for a quarter of an hour under water, and will rise with a basket full. N lat. 11 26, W lon. 73 59.

Martha's Vineyard, an island belonging to Duke's co. Massachusetts, called by the Indians *Nope*, or *Capawock*, is situated between 40 17, and 41 29 N lat. and between 70 22 and 70 50 W lon. about 21 miles long and 6 broad, and lies a little to the W of Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's Island, and the Elizabeth Islands, which contain about 16,500 acres of valuable land, constitute Duke's county, containing 3,118 white inhabitants, and between 400 and 500 Indians and mulattoes; who subsist by agriculture and fishing. Cattle and sheep are raised here in great numbers; and rye, corn and oats are the chief produce of the island. White pipe clay and yellow and red ochre are found in Martha's Vineyard. The ravages of war were severely felt in this industrious spot. In September, 1778, the British made a requisition of their militia arms, 300 oxen, and 2000 sheep, which were delivered up. See *Gay Head*.

Martick, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, having 1248 inhabitants.

Martin, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina, adjoining Tyrrel, Halifax, Bertie, and Pitt counties. It contains 5312 inhabitants, of whom 1646 are slaves.

Martin, Cape St. on the coast of N Spain on the N. Sea.

Martin's, St. one of the northernmost of the Caribbee islands; situated in the Atlantic ocean, between Anguilla N, from whence it is distant a league and a half and St. Bartholomew S E, 15 miles. It is about 15 leagues in circumference, with commodious bays and roads on the N W side. Here are good salt pits, and lakes of salt water, which run a great way within the land; but has no fresh water but what falls from the clouds, and is saved by the inhabitants in cisterns. The salt lakes abound in good fish, particularly turtle; and the salt water pools are frequented by vast numbers of birds. In the woods are wild hogs, turtle doves, and parrots innumerable. Here are several trees producing gums; and plenty of the candle tree, splinters of which, when dry

and lighted, emit a very fragrant smell. Its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribbee islands. The Spaniards abandoned this island in 1650, and blew up a fort which they had erected. The French and Dutch afterwards shared the island between them. But in 1689, were attacked and plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill, and in July, 1744, were driven out by the British forces, and did not return till after the peace of 1763. They now enjoy about 35,000 acres, out of the 55,000 which the whole island contains. The two colonies breed poultry and sheep, which they sell to the other islands. They also cultivate a little cotton and coffee. About 30 years ago the French part contained 400 white families, and 10,000 slaves. The Dutch part no more than 60 families, and about 200 slaves, N lat. 18 6, W lon. 62 30.

Martinico, one of the largest of the Caribbee islands, situated between lat. 14 and 15 N, and in lon. 61 W, lying about 40 leagues N W of Barbadoes, and 22 S by E of Guadaloupe, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; containing about 260 square miles. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out on every side, a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this island in a high degree. The produce of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger and such fruits and productions as are found in the neighbouring islands. But sugar is here, as in all the W. India islands, the principal commodity, of which they export a considerable quantity annually. Martinico is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, safe and commodious, and well fortified. It is divided into 28 parishes, which contain about the same number of towns and villages, and 2 principal towns, Fort Royal and St. Pierre. In 1770 it contained 12,450 white people; 1814 free blacks or mulattoes; 70,553 slaves, and 443 fugitive negroes. About the same time its products were computed at 23 million lbs. of sugar, 3 million lbs. of coffee, 600,000 lbs. of cotton, and 40,000 lbs. of cocoa. Foreigners carry off privately about a 12th part of the produce of the island, and the rest goes to France. This island, called *Madanina* by the ancient natives, was settled by the French in 1635. The British reduced it in 1762, but restored it at the conclusion of peace, in

in 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794.

Martinico, Little. See *Bekia*.

Martinborough, a town of N. Carolina, on the S side of Tar river, 20 miles above Washington.

Martinburg, a post town of Virginia, and capital of Berkley co. about 8 miles S of the Patowmac, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country, and 25 miles from the mineral springs at Bath. It contains upwards of 70 houses, a court house, gaol, and Episcopal church; and contiguous to the town is one for Presbyterians. It is 10 miles from Shepherdstown, 30 from Pittsylvania court house, 25 from Rocky Mount or Franklin court house, 22 N E of Winchester, 88 N N W of Alexandria.

Martinville, a post town, and the capital of Guilford co. in N. Carolina, is agreeably situated on the E side of Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river, and contains about 40 houses, a court house and gaol. It lies N E of Bell's Mill, at the head of Deep river; 48 miles N W of Hillsborough; 27 E of Salem; 50 N E of Salisbury; 151 W by S of Halifax. N lat. 36 5, W lon. 79 43. It was near this town that General Greene and Lord Cornwallis engaged in one of the best fought actions in the late war, on the 25th of March, 1781: and although the Americans were driven off the field, the British suffered so great a loss, that they could not pursue the victory. The greatest part of the country in which the action happened, was a wilderness, with a few cleared fields interspersed. The American army, when the action commenced, was posted on a rising ground about a mile and a half from Guilford court house.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 37 56, and 39 44 N, and between 75 8, and 79 38 W lon. It is about 134 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and contains 14,000 square miles, one fourth of which is water. It is bounded N by Pennsylvania; E by Delaware state, and the Atlantic ocean; S and W by Virginia: and is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the *Western*, and 8 on the *Eastern* shore of Chesapeake bay. Those on the *Western* shore are Harford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Alleghany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's. Those on the *Eastern* shore are Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester,

and Worcester. The whole number of inhabitants in the state is 349,692; of whom 107,707 are slaves. Each of the counties sends 4 representatives to the house of delegates; beside which the city of Annapolis, the metropolis, and the town of Baltimore, send 2 each. The chief towns of the state, beside these two, are Georgetown, bordering on the city of Washington on the river Patowmac, Fredericktown, Hagatstown and Elkton. The city of Washington was ceded by the state of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. Chesapeake bay, which divides this state into eastern and western divisions, is the largest in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Elke, Wye, Sassafras, and Bohemia rivers. From the N, the rapid Susquehanna; and from the W, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia, Gunpowder and Wighcomoco. Except the Susquehanna and Patomak, these are small rivers. The face of the country is uniformly level and low in most of the counties on the eastern shore, and consequently covered, in many places, with stagnant water, except where it is intersected by numerous creeks. Here also are large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the close of the summer and fall seasons, which are sickly. Intermittents are common, so that the inhabitants have a sickly appearance. The spring and summer are most healthy. The W part of the state is crossed by that range of mountains which passes through Pennsylvania and Virginia. The N part of the state is varied with hills and vales. The E shore, excepting the N part of Cecil county, is one extensive level. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities. In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised. A few raise cotton of an inferior quality. Their gardens produce excellent roots and vegetables. The fruit of their orchards is equal to any on the Continent. Pears, peaches plums, and several species of cherries, are plenty. From their apples and peaches they make brandy. Forest trees, the most common are oak, walnut, hickory, ash, chestnut, sassafras, magnolia, and several kinds of pine.

pine: The state abounds with mines of iron ore; furnaces and forges are erected in 6 counties. A planter in the lower counties, sometimes has 10 or 15 houses on his plantation, but not one barn to shelter his cows and farming horses from the storms and frosts of winter. Shivering and hungry, they have nothing but a fence to defend them from the winter's blast. A plantation generally contains from 100 to 1000 acres. Whisky from rye is made in large quantities. The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern States, which are thickly peopled, they appear to live retired and unsocial lives. The negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and those from the country who have intercourse with them, are in their manners and customs genteel and agreeable. The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, with the W. Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually about 30,000 hogheads of tobacco, beside large quantities of wheat, flour, pig iron, lumber and corn; beans, pork, and flaxseed in smaller quantities; and receive in return, clothing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars, and other W. India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour. The total amount of exports from Dollars. Cts.

Baltimore in 1790,	was	2,027,777	64
1799	-	16,299,609	00
1801	-	8,006,290	00
Value of imports in 1790,		1,945,899	55
1795	-	5,811,379	55

In the year 1791, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 bushels; Indian corn 205,643 do. beside 151,445 barrels of wheat flour, 4325 do. Indian meal, 6761 do. bread, and 3104 kegs of crackers. The Roman Catholics, who were the first settlers in Maryland, are the most numerous religious sect. Beside these, there are Protestant, Episcopalians, English, Scotch, and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Methodists, Mennonists, Nico-lites or new Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conscience. The seminaries of learning are as follows: *Washington Academy*, in Somerset county, which was instituted by law in 1779. *Washington College*, instituted at Chestertown, in Kent county,

in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution of 1250l. a year, currency. *St. John's College* was instituted in 1784, to which a permanent fund is assigned, of 1750l. a year. This college is to be at Annapolis, where a building is now prepared for it. Very liberal subscriptions were obtained towards founding and carrying on these seminaries. The two colleges constitute one university, by the name of "The University of Maryland," whereof the governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them, vice chancellor. The Roman Catholics have also erected a college at Georgetown, on Patowmac river, for the promotion of general literature. In 1785, the Methodists instituted a college at Abington, in Harford county, by the name of Cokesbury College. Every neighbourhood has its school, where children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The legislature of this state is composed of two distinct branches, a Senate and House of Delegates, and styled, The General Assembly of Maryland. On the second Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The governor cannot continue in office longer than 3 years successively. Maryland was granted by king Charles I. to George Calvert, baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province was by charter, vested in the proprietary. In the year 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of lord Baltimore, by the grand convention of England; and in 1692, Mr. Copely was appointed governor by commission from William and Mary. In 1692, the Protestant religion was established by law. In 1716, the government of this province was restored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands, till the late revolution, when, though a minor, his property in the lands was confiscated, and the government assumed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the constitution now existing. At the close of the war, Henry Harford, Esq. the natural son and heir of lord Baltimore, petitioned the legislature of Maryland, for his estate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford estimated his loss of quit rents, valued at 20 years purchase, and including arrears, at £259,488: 5: 0, dollars at 7/6; and the value of his manors and reserved lands, at £327,441, of the same money.

Maryland.

Maryland Point, is formed by a bend in Patowmac river, W of Port Tobacco.

Marysburgh Township, in Prince Edward co. U. Canada, is situated at the eastern end of the peninsula which forms the bay of Quinté, and lies open to lake Ontario on the S. *Smeth.*

Mary, St. a port on the S side of the Bay of Fundy.

Mary, Cape St. is the most S promontory of Brazil, in S. America.

Mary, Cape St. the point of land which forms the N side of the mouth of La Plata river in Paraguay or La Plata, in S. America. S lat. 35 14, W lon. 55 32.

Mary, Cape St. forms the S E head land at the mouth of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland I.

Mary's River, St. a branch of the Miami, which empties into L. Erie. See *Girty's Town*.

Mary's River, St. forms a part of the southern boundary line of the U. States. It in part divides Georgia from E. Florida, and is very crooked, with a wide open marsh on each side, from its mouth upwards 30 miles, where the marsh is terminated by thick woods. It is nearly straight for 30 miles farther, up to *Allen's*, an Indian trader at the head of navigation; where it is like a dead creek, 4 fathoms deep, and 10 rods wide. It rises in the great Okafonoka or Ekanfanoga swamp, which extends S into E. Florida. It is thought to be what is called May river, discovered by John Ribalt, in 1562. Between this, and Nassau river, lies the low even coast of Amelia Island. The harbours of both rivers are spacious, but St. Mary's is the safest. It has 9 feet of water at low spring tides. It runs a course of 150 miles, and enters the ocean between the points of Amelia and Talbert's islands, in lat. 30 44, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber, suited to the W. I. market. Along this river, every 4 or 5 miles, are bluffs convenient for vessels to haul to and load.

Mary's, St. a post town and port of entry of Georgia, situated on St. Mary's river, a few miles from its mouth. It is a small place, and has little trade. It is 129 miles S of Savannah. N lat. 30 45, W lon. 79 12.

Mary's, St. a county of Maryland, on the peninsula between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It contains 13,699 inhabitants, of whom 6399 are slaves.

Mary Ville, the co. town of Blount co. Tennessee, 561 miles from Washington.

Mascomy, a considerable pond in N. Hampshire, in the S W part of Grafton co. lying partly in Lebanon and partly in Enfield townships. This pond is from 30 to 40 fathoms deep. The surrounding land bears evident marks, that the surface of this pond was once 30 or 40 feet higher than its present level. Appearances indicate a sudden rupture, there being no sign of any margin between its former and present height. About a mile distant from its outlet, there is a declivity of rocks 40 feet higher than the stream, as it now runs. By the situation of these rocks, it appears that they were once a fall, over which the water flowed; but it has now made for itself a very deep channel, through solid earth, nearly a mile in length.

Mascoutens, an Indian nation who inhabit on L. Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi. The number of warriors, 400.

Masbeck. See *Hancock's River*.

Mason, a county of Kentucky, on the S side of Ohio river. It is watered by a number of creeks, which fall into Sandy river and the Ohio, and contains 11,405 inhabitants, 1603 of whom are slaves.

Mason, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the Massachusetts line about 70 miles W of Portsmouth, and 50 N W of Boston. It has 1179 inhabitants.

Masque Pocona, a jurisdiction of Charcas, in Peru, extending above 30 leagues. Its air is hot; but not too great for vines. The city of the same name, where the bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra resides, is very thinly inhabited; but there are in other parts of the jurisdiction, several populous towns. It produces all kinds of grain and fruits; honey and wax constitute a principal part of its trade.

Masques, or *Chilques* and *Masques* a jurisdiction of Casco, in Peru, which begins about 7 or 8 leagues from Casco, extending about 30 in length. See *Chilques*.

Massac Fort, was built by the French on the W bank of the Ohio, near its mouth, in N lat. 37 15, 11 miles below the mouth of Tennessee river. It stands on a high stony bank. The stones appear to be composed of ferruginous matter and gravel. A considerable quantity of land both above and below the fort, is annually inundated. A number of troops are stationed here.

Ellicott.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Proper, (which with the District of Maine constitutes) one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 41 13 and 43 52 N and between long. 69 57 and 73 38 W. Its greatest length is 190 miles, its greatest breadth 90 miles; and is bounded N by Vermont and N. Hampshire, E by the Atlantic Ocean, S by the Atlantic, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, W by N. York. Massachusetts Proper is divided into 12 counties, as in the following table:

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Towns.	No. Houses.	No. Houses.	No. Inhab.	No. Inhab.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.	No. Inhab.
	in 1790.	in 1800.	in 1790.	in 1800.	in 1790.	in 1800.		in 1790.	in 1800.
Suffolk	23	4	6,355	3,286	44,875	28,015	Boston	18,038	24,937
Norfolk	3	2	7,644	3,429	47,913	27,216	Dorchester	18,659	19,973
Essex	22	23	5,998	7,995	57,913	61,196	Newburyport	7,021	9,457
Middlesex	41	42	9,181	9,346	47,737	46,928	Charlestown	4,837	5,946
Hampshire	60	62	4,240	4,387	59,681	72,422	Concord	1,583	1,751
Bristol	15	15	4,514	4,695	20,535	30,073	Norhampton	1,590	1,679
Barnstable	10	13	3,343	2,537	21,709	30,886	Springfield	1,574	2,312
Dukes	3	3	1,013	463	7,354	19,293	Plymouth	2,091	3,524
Nantucket	1	1	8,613	770	3,205	3,118	Taunton	2,610	3,864
Worcester	49	49	4,476	9,139	56,807	61,192	Barnstable	1,352	1,964
Berkshire	26	30	4,764	4,764	30,201	33,670	Edgartown	4,020	1,926
Total,	205	279	54,377	57,505	376,727	422,650	Worcester	2,095	5,017
							Stockbridge	1,336	1,461
							Great Barrington	1,373	1,754

The population is about 60 for every square mile. This is the only state in the Union in which there are no slaves. The western part of this State is somewhat mountainous and hilly. See *New-En-*

gland. Wachusett mountain, in Prince-town, Worcester county, is 2989 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 60 miles. In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field-beans and peas, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. That part of the State which is distinguished by the name of the *Old or Plymouth Colony*, including the counties of Barnstable, Duke's, Nantucket, Bristol and Plymouth, in point of soil, is the poorest part of the State; being generally sandy and light, interspersed, however, with many excellent tracts of land. The northern, middle, and western parts of the State have, generally speaking, a strong, good soil, adapted to grazing and grain; very similar to the soil of N. Hampshire and Vermont on one side, and to that of Rhode-Island and Connecticut on the other. It has been observed that the effects of the east winds extend farther inland than formerly, and injure the tender fruits, particularly the peach, and even the more hardy apple. The staple commodities of this State are fish, beef, lumber, &c.

The country is well watered by a number of small rivers, some of which fall into Connecticut river, which passes southerly through the W part of the State; others run northward to Merrimack river, which enters from N. Hampshire and waters the N E corner of the State; others pass into Connecticut and Rhode-Island; Mystick and Charles rivers fall into Boston bay; others fall into the Atlantic Ocean in different parts of the sea-coast. The chief capes are Ann, Cod, Malabar, Poge, Gay Head, &c. The most noted bays are Massachusetts, Ipswich, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Buzzard's. There are many other bays of less note. The chief islands are Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth-Islands, and numerous small isles in Boston Bay.

The chief iron manufactures in this State are described in the account of Plymouth and Bristol counties, and their towns Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, &c. where nails have been made in such quantities as to prevent, in a great measure, the importation of them from Great-Britain. Nail-making was not an object of considerable attention, until the

General Court laid a duty on imported nails of every size. This soon "gave nerves to the arm, and motion to the hammer; and from 400 to 500 nails indifferently made by one hand in one day, 1000 are now well made in the same time." The machine invented by Caleb Leach, of Plymouth, will cut and head 5,000 nails in a day, under the direction of a youth of either sex. There is a machine for cutting nails at Amesbury, invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, which will turn out *two hundred thousand* nails in a day. The nails are said to have a decided superiority over those of English manufacture, and are sold 20 per cent cheaper. Manufactories of cotton and woollen have been attempted with various success at Beverly, Worcester, Boston and Newbury. There are in this State upwards of twenty paper-mills, which make more than 70,000 reams of writing, printing and wrapping paper annually. It was estimated in 1792, that £20,000 worth of paper was yearly made by these mills. The quantity has much increased since. The other manufactories for cotton and wool cards, playing cards, shoes, lace, wire, &c. are noticed under the description of Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, Ipswich, Dedham, &c. There are several snuff, oil, chocolate and powder mills in different parts of the State, and a number of iron-works and slitting-mills, besides other mills, in common use for sawing lumber, grinding grain, and fulling cloth. There were in 1792, 62 distilleries in this State, employed in distilling from foreign materials. One million, nine hundred thousand gallons have been distilled in one year, which, at a duty of 11 cents a gallon, yields a revenue to the government of 209,000 dollars. There are indeed few articles which are essentially necessary, and minister to the comfort and convenience of life, that are not manufactured in this State. This Commonwealth is remarkable for its literary, humane and other societies, which are noticed in their proper places.

The militia of Massachusetts is composed of all the able bodied white male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, excepting from the enrollment, within these ages, clergy, school-masters, civil officers of importance, either under the State or federal government, and also those who have held any military commission whatever. The whole is formed into 10 divisions, which, together, compose a body

of 5,485 infantry, 2,512 cavalry, and 2,433 artillery; the latter are furnished with 60 field-pieces, and with tumbrils and apparatus complete. This State, including the District of Maine, owns more than three times as many tons of shipping as any other of the States, and more than one third part of the whole that belongs to the United States. Upwards of 29,000 tons are employed in carrying on the fisheries; 46,000 in the coasting business, and 96,564 in trading with almost all parts of the world. Pot and pearl ashes, flaves, flax-seed, bees wax, &c. are carried chiefly to Great-Britain, in remittance for their manufactures; masts, provisions, &c. to the East-Indies; fish, oil, beef, pork, lumber, candles, &c. are carried to the West-Indies for their produce, and the two first articles, fish and oil, to France, Spain, and Portugal; roots, vegetables, fruits, and small meats, to Nova-Scotia and N. Brunswick; hats, saddlery, cabinet-work, men's and women's shoes, nails, tow-cloth, barley, hops, butter, cheese, &c. to the southern States. The value of exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 2,445,975 dollars 53 cents—in 1792, 2,889,922 dollars—in 1793, 3,676,412 dollars, in 1794—5,380,703 dollars—in 1801, 13,492,632 dollars. For an account of the climate, &c. see *New-England*. The chief towns of this State, besides Boston, the metropolis, are Salem, Newbury-Port, Charlestown, Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, &c.

Massachusetts Sound, on the N W coast of America, is situated on the southern side of the Quadras Isles.

Massacre River passes out of the Straits of Magellan S W into the supposed channel of St. Barbara, which cuts through the island of Terra del Fuego, through which, it is said, Capt. Marcanille of Marseilles passed in 1713 into the S. Pacific Ocean.

Massacre River, on the N side of the Island of St. Domingo, falls into the bay of *Mancenilla*, which see.

Massacre, a small island on the coast of W. Florida, 2 miles to the eastward of Horn Island; 10 miles from the main land; all the way across there is from 2 to 3 fathoms; except the shoal called La Grand Bature, which stretches a league from the main land, with 2 or 3 feet water on it, and in some places not so much. Behind it is a large bay called L'Ance de la Grand Bature, 8 miles E of Pascagoula.

Pascagoula Bluff. See *Dauphin Island*.
Hutchins.

Massafuero, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, called by the Spaniards the Lesser Juan Fernandes, 22 leagues W by S of the Greater Juan Fernandes. It has always been represented by the Spaniards as a barren rock, without wood, water or provisions. But Lord Anson found this to be a political falsity, asserted to prevent hostile vessels from touching there. There is anchorage on the N side in deep water, where a single ship may be sheltered close under the shore, but is exposed to all winds except the south. According to Capt. Magee, of the ship *Jefferson*, it is 38 leagues to the westward of Juan Fernandes, and in about 33 30 S lat. and 82 W long. from Greenwich.

Massanutten's River, a western branch of the Shenandoah.

Massedan Bay, on the N. Pacific Ocean, and W coast of Mexico, is situated between Acapulco and Aquacara, a port near the cape of California, where Sir Thomas Cavendish lay after he had passed the Straits of Magellan.

Masey's Town, is on the northern bank of Ohio river, between Little Miami and Sciota rivers.

Massingales, Sullivan co. Tennessee. Here is a post office, 437 miles from Washington.

Massy's Cross Roads, in Kent co. Maryland, is N E of New Market, S E of George-Town, and S by W of Sassafras-Town, about 5 miles from each.

Maß Bay, on the N side of the Island of Jamaica, in the N W part. It is eastward of Montego Bay, and near the shelf of rocks that lies from the shore, called Catlin's Cliffs.

Maßick Gut, on the S W side of the island of St. Christopher's in the W. Indies, is between Moline's Gut on the N W and Godwin's Gut on the S E.

Maßigon, a river which runs westward into Lake Michigan about 11 miles north of La Grande Riviere. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

Mata, Point, on the northern side of the island of Cuba, and 9 leagues N W of Cape Maify.

Matoca, or *Mantaca*, is a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, where the galleons usually come to take in fresh water on their return to Spain, about 12 leagues from the Havannah. It appears to be the same as Matanze, in lat. 23 12 N, long 81 16 W. Peter Heyn

took a great part of a rich fleet of Spanish galleons here in 1627.

Mataio, a province of S. America, towards the river Amazon, between the mouth of Madeira and Tapaifa rivers.

Matanca, or *Manances*, a short and broad river of E. Florida which falls into the ocean S of St. Augustine.

Matanchel, a sea port on the W coast of N. Mexico, about 20 leagues to the N E of the the rocks of Ponteque, over which, in clear weather, may be seen a very high hill, with a break on the top, called the hill of Xalisco, 8 or 9 leagues from the port.

Matane, *Great* and *Little*, rivers in Lower Canada, which fall from the S into the St. Lawrence near its mouth. The mouth of the Matane rivers of Canada, is capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons burthen. All this coast, especially near this river, for 20 leagues, abounds in cod, which might employ 300 shallops or fishing smacks at a time. The fish is very fine, and fit for exportation to the Straits, Spain and the Levant. Great numbers of whales have been also seen floating upon the water, which may be struck with a harpoon, and prove a very valuable fishery.

Matanzas, or *Matance*, a large bay on the N side of the island of Cuba, 16 leagues S E of the Havannah.

Matavia Bay, or *Port Royal Bay*, is situated within Point Venus near the N part of the island of Otaheite, but open to the N W and in the S. Pacific Ocean. The east side of the bay has good anchorage in 14 and 16 fathoms. S lat. 17 29, W long. 149 30, and the variation of the compass 3 34 east.

Matfchedaß, a bay in the eastern part of L. Huron, into which the river Severn empties, and forms a communication with L. Simcoe, which see.

Mathanon Port, in the S E part of the island of Cuba, is one of those ports on that coast which afford good anchorage for ships, but without any use for want of them. It is between Cape Cruz and Cape Maizi, at the east end of the island.

Matheo River, in E Florida, or St. John's, which see.

Mathew's Fort, stands on the eastern side of Oconee river, in the S western part of Franklin co. Georgia.

Mathews, a county of Virginia, bounded W by Gloucester, from which it was taken since 1790; lying on the W shore of the bay of Chesapeake. It is about 18 miles

miles in length and 6 in breadth. It contains 3,002 free inhabitants and 2,804 slaves.

Maticaloe River, on the W coast of N. Mexico, is 7 leagues from Catalta Strand, or the port of Sanfonate. It is much exposed to northerly winds, and is known by some small but high hills that are opposite to it. There is another large river to the westward of it, about 4 leagues, which has 2 fathoms upon the bar; and from thence to the bar of Estapa it is 15 leagues.

Matilda, a village of Virginia, situated on the S W bank of Patowmac river, above Washington city, and near the Great Falls.

Matilda Township, in the county of Dundas, in Upper Canada, is the sixth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence, a few miles NW of Oswegatchie.

Matinicus Islands, on the coast of Maine. When you pass to the west of these islands, the main passage from the sea to Penobscot Bay lies about N by W. Matinicus lies N lat. 43 56, W long. 68 20.

Matta de Brazil, a town in the captainship of Pernambuco, in Brazil; about 9 leagues from Olinda. It is very populous; and quantities of Brazil wood are sent from this country to Europe.

Mattaponi, a navigable river of Virginia, which rises in Spottsylvania county, and running a S E course, joins Pamunky river, below the town of De la War, and together form York river. This river will admit loaded floats to Downer's bridge, 70 miles above its mouth.

Mattes, on the E coast of S. America, in the S Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 45 5 S, and long. 64 25 W.

Mattheo Island, St. or St. Mattherw's Island, in the S Atlantic Ocean, S lat. 1 24.

Matthews, a county of Virginia, 18 miles long and six broad, bounded W by Gloucester, N by Middlesex, E by the Chesapeake, and S by Mohjack bay. At the court house is a post office, 193 miles from Washington.

Mattatuck, Suffolk co. N. York, in Southold township, on Long-Is. Sound. Here is a post office, 345 miles from Washington.

Mattherw's Bay, St. in the Gulf of Mexico, on the W shore of Campeachy Gulf, is more than 100 leagues to the N of Tumbex.

Matthew's, St. or Mattheo Bay, on the coast of Peru, on the N. Pacific Ocean, is 6 leagues to the N E by E from Point

Galera, and 5 or 6 leagues S S W from the river St. Jago, between which there is anchorage all the way, if ships keep at least in 6 fathoms water. It is all high land with hollow red crags, and several points run out, forming good retreats for ships driven in by hard squalls and flaws from the hills, and by the seas running high, which often happen.

Maugerville, a township in Sunbury co. province of N. Brunswick, on St. John's river, opposite St. Annes, 30 miles above Belisle.

Maura. See *Society Islands*.

Maurepas, an island on the N E coast of L. Superior, in Upper Canada, and N E of Ponchartrain island, about half way between Elbow island, and the bay of Michipicoten.

Maurepas, a lake in W. Florida, which communicates westward with the Mississippi river, through the Gut of Ibberville, and eastward with Lake Ponchartrain. It is 10 miles long, 7 broad, and has 10 or 12 feet water in it. The country around it is low, and covered with cypress, live-oak, myrtle, &c. Two creeks fall into this lake, one from the N side, called Nattabanie, the other from the peninsula of Orleans. From the Ibberville at its junction with Maurepas to the river Amit is 39 miles, and from thence, following the Ibberville, to the Mississippi at the W side of the peninsula of Orleans, 21 miles. From the Ibberville across the lake, it is 7 miles to the passage leading to Ponchartrain. The length of this passage is 7 miles, and only 300 yards in width, which is divided into two branches by an island that extends from Maurepas to about the distance of a mile from Ponchartrain. The south channel is the deepest and shortest. The passage thence through Lake Ponchartrain, to the Gulf of Mexico, is above 50 miles. *Hutchins.*

Maurepas Island, on the coast of Cape Breton, the same as the *Ile Madame*; which see.

Maurice Bay, on the W side of Cape Farewell Island, or S extremity of E Greenland, and the principal harbour of that sea.

Maurice Port, on the E coast of Terra del Fuego Island, is on the W shore of Le Maire Straits, between that island and Staten Land on the E and N of the bay of Good Success. It is a small cove, having anchorage before it in 12½ fathoms, about half a mile from the shore, over coral rocks.

Maurice,

Maurice, or *Morris*, a river of N. Jersey, which runs southerly, through Cumberland co. into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 20 miles, and for small craft considerably further.

Matantalla Island, is near the port of Matanchel on the W coast of N. Mexico, and on the N Pacific Ocean.

May, Cape, the most southerly point of land of the State of N. Jersey, and the N point of the entrance into Delaware Bay and river, in lat. 39, and long. 74 56 W. The time of high water on spring-tide days, is a quarter before nine o'clock.

May County, Cape. See *Cape*.

May Point, on the S side of Newfoundland Island, a point of the peninsula between Fortune and Placentia Bays.

Mayaguana, one of the Bahama islands in the W. Indies, and the same with Maranella, and in lat. 22 54 N at the N point, and long. 72 57 W.

Mayfield, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, adjoining Broadabin on the NW, taken from Caughnawaga, and incorporated in 1793. It has 876 inhabitants.

May's Lick, in Mason co. Kentucky, a salt spring on a branch of Licking river, 9 miles S S W of Washington, on the south bank of the Ohio, and 15 northerly of the Blue Licks.

Maynas, a government, formerly the eastern limit of the jurisdiction of Quito in Peru, and joining on the E to the governments of Quixos and Jaen de Bracamoros. In its territory are the sources of those rivers, which, after traversing a vast extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons. It is separated from the possessions of the Portuguese, by the famous line of demarcation, or the boundary of those countries belonging to Spain and Portugal. Its capital is San Francisco de Borja, the residence of the governor, but the Superior resides at Santiago de la Laguna. There are several missions in the government of Maynas, and dioceses of Quito, particularly 12 on the river Napo, and 24 on the Marañon or Amazon; many of them are both large and populous.

Mayo River, on the east shore of the Gulf of California, and W coast of New Biscay, in the province of that name, forms a spacious bay at its mouth, in lat. 27 40 N and long. 114 W.

Mayville, a post town, Mason co. Kentucky, 484 miles from Washington.

Mayzi, the eastern cape of the island of Cuba, and the western point of the

windward passage. N lat. 20 19 30; W long. from Paris 76 40 30. See *Maisy*.

Mazatlan, a province of Mexico, well watered by the Alvarado, which discharges itself by 3 navigable mouths, at 30 miles distance from Vera Cruz.

Meadows, a small river which falls into Casco Bay, Maine.

Meadsville, on a fork of French Creek; a branch of the Alleghany, in Pennsylvania, Crawford co. N lat. 41 36, and about 23 miles NW of Fort Franklin, at the mouth of the creek. A post office is established in this town, 347 miles from Washington. It has 1551 inhabitants.

Mecatina, Great, Point of, on the S coast of Labrador, and the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in N. America. N lat. 50 42, W long. 59 13.

Mecatina Island, Little, on the same coast and shore, lies S W of Great Mecatina. N. lat. 50 36.

Mechoacan, a province in the audience of Mexico, bounded N by part of Panuco and the provinces of Zacatecas Gaudalajara, E by another part of Panuco and Mexico Proper, S by the latter and the S. Sea, which together with Xalisco, bound it also on the W and N W. It extends 70 leagues along the coast, and still farther inland. The climate is good, and the soil remarkably fruitful. There are here mines of silver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are cocoa, mechoacan-root, several odoriferous gums and balsams, sarsaparilla, ambergris, vanilla, cassia, &c. Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have reduced it to a bishoprick, in which are about 200 towns of civilized natives. The greatest part of the trade of this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any sea-ports deserving that name.

Mechoacan, an Episcopal city and capital of the province of its name, situated on a large river, well stored with fish, near the W side of a lake, about 120 miles W. of Mexico. It is a large place, having a fine cathedral and handsome houses belonging to rich Spaniards, who own the silver mines at Guanaxoato or Guaxahata.

Mecklenburg, a county of Virginia, bounded S by the State of N. Carolina. It contains 3,332 free inhabitants, and 8,676 slaves.

Mecklenburg, in the above co. has a post office, 246 miles from Washington.

Mecklenburg,

Mecklenburg, a co. of N Carolina, in Salisbury district, bounded S by the State of S Carolina. It contains 10,317 inhabitants, of whom 1,931 are slaves. Chief town, Charlotte.

Medfield, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 20 miles southwesterly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1650, and contains 745 inhabitants.

Medford, a pleasant, thriving, compact town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 4 miles north of Boston, situated on Myf-tick river, 3 miles from its mouth. The river is navigable for small vessels to this place, where it meets the Middlesex canal. The township was incorporated in 1630, and contains 1,114 inhabitants, who are noted for their industry. Here is a post office. Also four distilleries, which have distilled in one year, 252,450 gallons of rum. About four millions of bricks, are also made annually in this town, the greater part of which are carted to Boston.

Medoetu, a settlement in N. Brunswick, situated on the W side of St. John's river, 35 miles above St. Annes.

Medorofa, a lake in the N part of Maine, whose northern point is within 8 miles of the Canada line, in lat. 47 56 and long. 68 22 W. It gives rise to Spy river, which runs S S E into St. John's river.

Meduncook, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 40 miles E S E of Wiscasset, having 380 inhabitants.

Medway, a post town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, bounded E and S by Charles river, which separates it from Medfield, and of which it was a part until 1713. It has two parishes of Congregationalists, and contains 1050 inhabitants. It is 25 miles S W of Boston, on the middle post-road from thence to Hartford.

Medway, or *Midway*, a settlement in Liberty co. Georgia, formed by emigrants from Dorchester, in S. Carolina, about the year 1750, and whose ancestors migrated from Dorchester and the vicinity of Boston about the year 1700. A handsome Congregational meeting-house, belonging to this settlement, was burnt by the British during the war, and the settlement was destroyed. It has since recovered its former importance. Medway is 30 miles south of Savannah, and 9 west of Sunbury.

McKeffenburg, a town of Pennsylvania, York county, on Tom's Creek, 40 miles W S W of York.

Meberin, a principal branch of Chowan river, in N. Carolina, which rises in Charlotte co. Virginia, and running an E by S course, unites with the Nor-taway about 7 miles S of the Virginia line. See *Chowan River*.

Melague Port, on the W coast of New-Mexico, is to the N W of Port Natividad, or Nativity, and near 3 leagues at S E from a row of 4 or 5 rocks, or naked islands above water, in the direction of N W. This port is land-locked against all winds from the N W to the S W.

Mela, or *Mala*, on the coast of Peru in S. America, lies between Canette and Chilca. It is 3 leagues from Asia Island, whose latitude is about 13 6 S.

Melawaska, a French settlement of about 70 families, secluded in a singular manner from the rest of mankind, in the north-eastern part of the District of Maine. These people are Roman Catholics, and are industrious, humane, and hospitable.

Meletocunt River, in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, falls eastward into Beaver Dam, which is at the head of the bay which is N of Cranberry New Inlet.

Memoroncock, a stream a little west of Byram river. Douglass says, the partition line between N. York and Connecticut, as settled Dec. 1, 1664, ran from the mouth of this river N N W, and was the ancient limits of N. York, until Nov. 23, 1683, when the line was run nearly the same as it is now settled.

Memory Rocks, amongst the Bahama Islands, are in lat. 27 20 N and long. 79 40 W.

Memphremagog, a lake chiefly in the province of Canada, 40 miles in length from N to S and 2 or 3 wide from E to W. The N line of Vermont State passes over the S part of the lake in 45 N lat. Memphremagog, which has communication, by the river St. Francis, with St. Lawrence river, is the reservoir of 3 considerable streams, viz. Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont. The soil on its banks is rich, and the country round it is level. See *Vermont*, &c.

Memramcook River has been recommended as the most proper boundary between the province of N. Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. It lies a little to the eastward of Petitcodiak, and takes a northeasterly direction.

Menadou Bay, or *Panadou*, is 2 leagues from Port Balene, or Port Nove, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, at the S part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having the island

island of Scatari, heretofore called Little Cape Breton, opposite to it.

Mendham, a township in Morris co. N. Jersey, 3 miles northwesterly of Vealtown, and 6 W of Morristown.

Mendocino, Cape, situated on the western coast of America, in lat. 40 19 N, long. 124 7 W, is formed by two promontories about ten miles apart. Nearly a league from the shore, lie several sunken rocks, on which the sea continually beats with great violence. This cape is remarkable only for its being the highest land on the shore of this part of N. Albion. *Vancouver.*

Mendon, a post-town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 37 miles S W of Boston. This township, called *Quansipauge* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1667, and contains 2 Congregational parishes, a society of Friends, and 1,628 inhabitants. It is bounded on the S by the State of Rhode-Island; watered by the Charles and Mill rivers, and other small streams, which serve 5 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 clothier's works, and a forge. There are 3 hills here, viz. Caleb's, Wigwam, and Milkee, from either of which may be seen, in a clear day, the four New England States.

Mendoza, a jurisdiction in Chili, in S. America. It has a town of the same name, and lies on the east side of the Cordillera, about 50 leagues from Santiago, in a plain adorned with gardens, well supplied with water by means of canals. The town contains about 100 families, half Spaniards and the other half casts, together with a college founded by the Jesuits, a parochial church, and 3 convents. In the jurisdiction are also the towns of St. Juan de la Frontera, on the E of the Cordillera, and about 30 leagues N of Mendoza; and St. Louis de Loyola, about 50 E of Mendoza; the latter is very small, but has a parish church, a Dominican convent, and a college founded by the Jesuits.

Mendoza, a river which rises in the Cordillera of the Andes in S. America. Over this river is a natural bridge of rocks, from the vaults of which hang several pieces of stone resembling salt, which congeal like icicles, as the water drops from the rock. This bridge is broad enough for 3 or 4 carts to pass abreast. Near this is another bridge, called the bridge of the Incas, betwixt two rocks; and "so very high from the river, that the stream, which runs with great rapidity, cannot be heard."

Menickblick Lake, in the N W coast of America, lies in lat. 61 N long. 105 W. North of this is Lake Dobount.

Meniolagomekab, a Moravian settlement E of the Great Swamp, at the head of Lehigh river in Pennsylvania, about 33 miles N W by N of Bethlehem.

Menolopen, a wealthy and pleasant farming settlement, in Monmouth co. N. Jersey; making a part of a rich glade of land, extending from the sea, westward to Delaware river. It is 18 miles S E of Princeton.

Merafseen Island, in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland Island.

Mercer, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Crawford, E by Venango, S E by Butler, S by Beaver, and W by Ohio State. It is about 40 miles long, and 27 broad, containing about 642,000 acres. The principal creeks are Neshanock, Shenango, and Pymatuning. The inhabitants are 3,220.

Mercer, a co. of Kentucky, adjoining Woodford, Shelby, and Madison counties. It contains 9,242 inhabitants, of whom 2,169 are slaves. Harrodsburg is the chief town.

Mercersborough, a village of Pennsylvania, S E of North Mountain, and about 13 miles S W of Chambersburg.

Mercer's Creek, in the N E part of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies, is a pretty deep inlet of the coast, the entrance to which is between the islands of Codrington, Crumps, or Pelican.

Merchant's Careening Place, within the harbour of Port Royal in Jamaica, on the N side of the long peninsula. Along this narrow slip of beach is the only way to pass by land to Port Royal, for 9 or 10 miles, the careening place being almost at midway, but somewhat nearer to the E end of the peninsula.

Mercy, Cape of God's, the most southerly point of Cumberland's Island, on the N side of Cumberland's Straits, in lat. about 66 N and has Cape Walsingham on its N E, and Exeter Sound on its north.

Meredith, Cape, among the Falkland Islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean is between Port Stephen's and Cape Orford.

Meredith, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on the S W side of Lake Winipisegoe, 15 miles N of Gilmantown, 9 S E of Plymouth, and 70 N W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1768. It was first called New Salem.

Merida, the capital of Yucatan, in the audience of Mexico. It lies near the N side

side of the province, between the gulfs of Mexico and Honduras; 45 miles S of the Ocean, and 135 N E of the city of Campeachy. N lat. 21 38, W long. 90 36.

Merida, a town of New Granada, in S. America, situated near the limits which divided the province from Venezuela. The soil round this place abounds with fruit of all sorts, and there are gold mines near it. It is about 54 miles from Lake Maracaybo, 130 N E of Pampeluna, and 260 N E of St. Fe. The inhabitants send their fruit and merchandize to Truxillo. N lat. 8 30, W long. 71.

Meredith, a post town, Delaware co. N. York, 456 miles N E from Washington, 25 miles S of Cooperstown.

Merim, a large lake in Paraguay in S. America, very near the coast of the S. Atlantic Ocean, where the land is very flat. Fort St. Miguel stands at the S end, and Fort Mangaveira, at its northeastern extremity. There is a very narrow lake, parallel to Lake Merim between it and the ocean, and nearly as long. The forts command the extremities of the peninsula.

Merimeg, or *Marameg*, a large river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri, and 50 miles above the settlement of Genivieve. Fine meadows lie between this and the Missouri.

Merion, *Upper* and *Lower*, 2 townships in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, the first has 993, the latter 1422 inhabitants.

Mero District, in Tennessee, on the banks of Cumberland river; so called as an expression of gratitude to Governor Mero of W Florida for some kind offices he rendered the settlement. It comprehends 7 counties, and contains 32,178 inhabitants, including 8074 slaves. By the State census of 1795 there were 14,390 inhabitants, of which number 2466 were slaves.

Mero Point, in the S. Pacific Ocean and coast of Peru, between Cape Blanco to the S W and Tumbez river to the N E, on the S E side of Guayaquil Bay, in lat. 3 40 S. The coast at the point of Mero is low and flat, but the country within is high and mountainous.

Merrimack River, has its course southerly through the State of N. Hampshire, till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns easterly, and passes into the ocean at Newbury-Port. This river is formed by the confluence of Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers, in about lat. 43 46, and is navigable for vessels of burden about 20

miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first falls, or rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, between Bradford and Haverhill. Vast quantities of ship-timber, and various kinds of lumber are brought down in rafts, a great part of which will find its way to Boston, through the Middlesex Canal, which is now nearly completed. See *Middlesex Canal*. In the spring and summer, considerable quantities of salmon, shad and alewives are caught, which are either used as bait in the cod-fishery, or pickled, and shipped to the West-Indies. As many as 6 or 7 bridges have been thrown over this fine river at different distances, from New-Concord downwards; the most elegant and expensive are the one two miles above Newbury-Port, and the one at Haverhill. The bar across the mouth of this river is a very great impediment to navigation, and is especially terrible to strangers. There are 16 feet of water upon it at common tides. There are two light-houses of wood, removable at pleasure, according to the shifting of the bar. The light now bears E $\frac{1}{2}$ N and W $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Bringing both the light-houses to bear into one, until you are abreast of the lower one, will bring you in over the bar in the deepest water; where is a bold shore and good anchoring ground. The N point of Plum-Island which forms the S side of the entrance into the river, lies in lat. 42 47 40.

Merrimack, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the W bank of Merrimack river, 8 or 10 miles S E of Amherst. It has 926 inhabitants.

Merrimichi River, falls into the head of a bay of that name on the N E coast of the province of N. Brunswick. A little above its confluence with the bay, it divides it into two branches, and runs through a fertile tract of choice interval land; and the land is, in general, well clothed with timber of all kinds. From this river there is a communication with St. John's, partly by land, but principally by water carriage in canoes. The salmon fishery is carried on with success, and the cod-fishery is improving near the entrance of the bay.

Merryconog. See *Harpswell*.

Merry-Meeting Bay, in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, is the south-easternmost arm of Lake Winnipiseogee. Mount Major stands on its west side.

Merry-Meeting Bay, in Maine, is formed by the junction of Androscoggin and Kennebeck.

Kennebeck rivers, opposite to the town of Woolwich, 20 miles from the sea. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock. The lands here are good. Steven's river heads within a mile of the bay, and a canal has lately been opened which unites these waters. There is a bridge over Androscoggin river, at its entrance into the bay, connecting the towns of Brunswick and Topsham; the former on its southern side, the latter on its northern side.

Mersea township, in the co. of Essex, in Upper Canada, lies on lake Erie west of Romney.

Moteguez, a town in the province of Honduras in N. Spain, which produces the cochineal.

Mesa, La, the southernmost of 4 isles in the Pacific Ocean, near to each other, and E of the Sandwich Isles. N lat. 19, W long. 137 30.

Missagues, or *Missaguer*, a tribe of Indians, inhabiting on a river of this name, which empties in the N W part of Lake Huron. A few years ago, this tribe numbered 500 warriors, now but 80.

Messersburg, a post town in Franklin co. Pennsylvania, 16 miles S W of Chambersburg, 163 W by S of Philadelphia, and 26 N from Washington.

Messillonet, or *Messile Bay*, on the coast of Chili or Peru, in S. America, is 8 leagues N by E of Morrenas bay, and 5 S by W of Atacama. It is properly within the bay of Atacama, and is so deep on the S side that there is no soundings; but at the entrance or anchoring-place it is moderate, and ships may ride in 15 fathoms, clean ground, and secured from most winds.

Mestre Bay, *Little*, on the N E part of Newfoundland Island, southward of St. Julian, and N by W of the islands Gros and Belle.

Metawounkeag, a largenortherly branch of Penobscot river, about 25 miles above the Pakataques, and 30 above Pasadunkeag. About 15 miles from its confluence with Penobscot it receives its N and S branches, each of which extend more than 20 miles.

Metebigamias, a long narrow lake, or rather dilatation of the northern branch of the river St. Francis, in Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi from the N W about 4 miles above Kappas Old Fort.

Melburn, a town in Essex co. Massachusetts, on the N bank of Merrimack river, between Dracut and Haverhill. It contains 2 parishes and 1,253 inhabitants.

Mexo Islands, on the coast of the Spanish Main in the W. Indies, between Cape Cameron, and Cape Gracias a Dios, lie across the entrance into the bay of Crotoc, or Crotoc. They are surrounded with rocks, and are very dangerous, especially in case of hard gusts from the N and N E.

Mexicano River, or *Adayes*, in Louisiana, has a S E course and empties into the gulf of Mexico, at Cabo du Nord; W by S of Ascension bay, and E by N of the mouth of Trinity river. On its banks are said to be rich silver mines: Fort Adayes stands on its north-eastern side, 20 miles from Natchitoches, in about lat. 30 31 N.

Mexico, a town in Oneida co. N. York, on the road between Oneida lake, and Oswego, about 20 miles from each. The township is extensive, embracing a number of towns.

Mexico, or *New Spain*, bounded N by unknown regions, E by Louisiana and the gulf of Mexico, south by the Isthmus of Darien, which separates it from Terra Firma in S. America, W by the Pacific Ocean. Its length is about 2,700 miles, its breadth 1600; situated between lat. 9 and 40 N and between long. 83 8 and 125 8 W. This vast country is divided into *Old Mexico*, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico, and Gaudimalla, which are subdivided into 22 provinces; *New Mexico*, divided into two audiences, Apacheira and Sonora; and *California*, on the W a peninsula. The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. Some of these run into the Gulf of Mexico, and others into the Pacific Ocean. Among the first are those of Alvarado, Coatzacoalco, and Tabasco. Among the latter is the river Guadalaxara or Great river. There are several lakes which do not less embellish the country than give convenience to the commerce of the people. The lakes of Nicaragua, Chapallan, and Pazaquaro, are among the largest. The lakes Tetzuco and Chalco occupy a great part of the vale of Mexico, which is the finest tract of country in New Spain. The waters of Chalco are sweet, those of Tetzuco are brackish. A canal unites them. The lower lake, (Tetzuco) was formerly as much as 20 miles long and 17 broad, and lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reservoir of all the waters from the surrounding mountains. The city of Mexico stands on an island in this lake.

In this country are interspersed many fountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, sulphureous, vitriolic, and alluminous mineral waters, some of which spring out so hot, that in a short time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are also petrifying waters, with which they make little white smooth stones, not displeasing to the taste; scrapings from which taken in broth, or in gruel made of Indian corn, are most powerful diaphoretics, and are used with remarkable success in various kinds of fevers.

The climate of this extensive country is various. The maritime parts are hot, and for the most part moist and unhealthy. Lands, which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with snow, are cold.

The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of every kind of metal, and a great variety of fossils. There are entire mountains of loadstone, and among others, one very considerable between Teoiltylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Gohuixcas.

However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is still more various and abundant. Dr. Hernandez, describes in his natural history, about 1,200 medicinal plants, natives of that country. The fruits of Mexico are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black-cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. The cocoanut, vanilla, chia, great-pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tabasco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice have been successfully cultivated in this country. With respect to plants which yield profitable resins, gums, oils or juices, the country of Mexico is singularly fertile. Of quadrupeds there have been transported into this country, horses, asses, bulls, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the ancient quadrupeds, by which is meant those that from time immemorial have been in that country, some are common to both the continents of Europe and America, some peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexico. The ancient quadrupeds common to Mexico and the old continents, are lions, tigers, wild-cats, bears, wolves, foxes, the common fags and white fags, bucks, wild-goats, badgers, pole-cats, weazles, martins, squirrels,

rabbits, hares, otters and rats. Their prodigious number of birds, their variety, and many valuable qualities, have occasioned some authors to observe, that, as Africa is the country of beasts, so Mexico is the country of birds. It is said there are 200 species peculiar to that kingdom.

The civil government of Mexico, is administered by tribunals called audiences. In these courts, the viceroy of the king of Spain presides. His employment is the greatest trust and power his Catholic Majesty has at his disposal, and is perhaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world. The viceroy continues in office three years. The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The priests, monks and nuns of all orders, make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spanish America. The empire of Mexico was subdued by Cortez in 1521.

Mexico, the capital of the above province, is the oldest city in America, of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is situated in the charming vale of Mexico, on several small islands, in Lake Tetzuco, in N lat. 19 26, and 103 35 W long. from Ferro. This vale is surrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no less than 40 eminent cities, besides villages and hamlets. Concerning the ancient population of this city there are various opinions. The historians most to be relied on say, that it was nearly nine miles in circumference; and contained upwards of 60,000 houses, containing each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000. The greatest curiosity in the city of Mexico, is their floating gardens. When the Mexicans, about the year 1325, were subdued by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the small islands in the lake, having no land to cultivate, they were taught by necessity to form moveable gardens, which floated on the lake. Their construction is very simple. They take willows and the roots of marsh plants, and other materials which are light, and twist them together, and so firmly unite them as to form a sort of platform, which is capable of supporting the earth of the garden. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over them spread the mud and dirt which

which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various, but generally about 8 rods long and 3 wide; and their elevation from the surface of the water is less than a foot. These were the first fields that the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico; there they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. From the industry of the people these fields soon became numerous. At present they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year at sunrise, innumerable vessels or boats, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in these gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market-place of Mexico. All plants thrive in them surprisingly; and the mud of the lake makes a very rich soil, which requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree and a little hut to shelter the cultivator and defend him from the rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden or the *Chinampa*, as he is called, wishes to change his situation, to get out of a bad neighbourhood, or to come nearer to his family, he gets into his little boat, and by his own strength alone, if the garden is small, or with the assistance of others, if it is large, conducts it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the island where these floating gardens are, is a place of delightful recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratification. The buildings, which are of stone, are convenient, and the public edifices, especially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immense wealth. The trade of Mexico consists of 3 great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, or North Sea; with the E. Indies, by Acapulco, on the S. Sea, 210 miles S W of Mexico; and with S. America, by the same port. These two seaports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well situated for the commercial purposes to which they are applied.

Mexico, Gulf of, is that part of the N. Atlantic ocean, which washes the S and S W coast of Florida, the E coast of New-Leon and New-Galicia, in New-Mexico, and the NE coast of Old Mexico, or New-Spain, in N. America. It is properly bounded on the N by the Floridas,

and on the S by the Gulf of Darien, or perhaps still more properly by the N W point of the Isthmus of Darien, supposing a line to be drawn from one to the other. The Gulf of Mexico is therefore to be considered as the western part of the great gulf, between the northern and southern continents of America. This spacious gulf contains a great many islands of various extent and size; and it receives several great rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the N river, and a multitude of others of comparatively less note. Its coasts are so irregular and indented, that its lesser gulfs and bays are almost innumerable; the chief of these are the gulf of Honduras, and Guanajos, and the bays of Campeachy, Palaxay, and St. Louis. It is conjectured by some to have been formerly land; and that the constant attrition of the waters in the Gulf Stream, has worn it to its present form. See *Gulf Stream*, and *Gulf of Florida*.

Miami River, Little, in the State of Ohio, has a southwestern course, and empties into the Ohio on the E side of the town of Columbia, 20 miles eastward of the Great Miami, in a straight line, but 27 taking in the meanders of the Ohio. It is 70 yards wide at the mouth; its whole length 70 miles. Its banks are good land, and so high as to prevent in common the overflowing of the water. At the distance of 30 miles from the Ohio, the Miamies approximate each other within eight miles and a half. On this river are several salt springs.

Miami River, Great, or Great Mineami, called also *Asserenset*, or Rocky river, forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio, dividing it from Indiana Territory. It has a S by W course, and empties into the Ohio by a mouth 200 yards wide, 32½ miles from Big Bones, 154 miles from the Rapids, and 604 from the mouth of the Ohio. It is one of the most beautiful streams in the State, clear and transparent. It has a very stony channel, a swift stream, but no falls. At the Picque or Pickawee towns, above 75 miles from its mouth, it is not above 30 yards broad, yet loaded batteaux can ascend 50 miles higher. The portage from the navigable waters of its eastern branch to Sandusky river is 9 miles, and from those of its western branch to the Miami of the Lakes, only 3 miles. It also interlocks with the Scioto.

Miami of the Lakes, a navigable river of the State of Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie, at the S W corner of the lake. A southern

southern branch of this river communicates with the Great Miami, by a portage of 5 miles. The northern branch flows from a pond and communicates with St. Joseph's river by a portage of 15 miles. This river is called by some writers Mawmee, also Omee, and Mannick.

Miami, a village on the Miami of the Lake near the Miami Fort. Large canoes can come from Quiatanon, a small French settlement on the W side of the Wabash, 197 miles below the Miami Carrying-place, which last is 9 miles from this village.

Miamis, an Indian nation who inhabit on the Miami river and the southern side of Lake Michigan. They can raise about 300 warriors. In consequence of lands ceded to the U. States by the treaty of Greenville, August 3d, 1795, government paid them a sum in hand, and engaged to pay to them annually, forever, to the value of 1,000 dollars in goods.

Miamis Bay, at the mouth of the Miami of the Lakes.

Miata Island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. S lat. 17 52, W long. 148 6.

Michael, St. or St. Miguel, a town in the province of Quito, in Peru, and said to be the first town the Spaniards built in that country. It is of considerable size, standing in a fruitful valley, about 20 leagues from the sea. The inhabitants call it Chila. Another town called St. Miguel, is the second city in Tucumania, 20 leagues from St. Jago del Estero, on the road to Charcara or Potosi, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, in a well watered place having the river Quebrada on the one side, and several small streams on the other, 5 or 6 leagues from it. The country produces all kinds of grain, plenty of grapes, cotton and flax, and yields excellent pasturage.

Michael, St. a town of N. America, in N. Spain, and in the province of Mechacan. It is very populous, 100 miles from Mexico. N lat. 20 35, W long. 102 55.

Michael's Bay, St. on the E side of the island of Barbadoes, in the W. Indies; a little N of Foul's Bay: N E of which last bay are Cobler's Rocks, in the shape of a horn.

Michael's Gulf, St. in the S E part of Panama Bay, is formed by the outlet of St. Maria and other rivers that fall into it.

Michael, St. or St. Miguel River, is also on the S coast of the isthmus between N and S. America, and on the N. Pacific

ocean, and 18 leagues to the W of Port Martin Lopez, and 3 E of Guibaltigue. It has 3 fathoms water at flood. Within the river to the N E is the burning mountain of St. Miguel, in the midst of an open plain.

Michael's Bay, St. in Terra Firma, on the S. Sea.

Michael's, St. a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina.

Michael's, St. a town in Talbot co. Maryland, 8 miles W of Easton, and 21 S E of Annapolis.

Michael, St. or Fond des Negre, a town on the S peninsula of St. Domingo island, 20 leagues N E of St. Louis.

Michigan Lake, in the N W Territory, is the largest and most considerable lake which is wholly within the United States, and lies between lat. 41 2 and 45 40 N and between 84 and 87 W long. Its computed length is 260 miles from N to S; its circumference 945 miles; and contains, according to Mr. Hutchins, 20,368,000 acres. It is navigable for shipping of any burden; and communicates with Lake Huron, at the north-eastern part, through the Straits of Michillimackinac. The strait is 6 miles broad, and the fort of its name stands on an island at the mouth of the strait. In this lake are several kinds of fish; particularly trout of an excellent quality, weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; and some have been taken in the strait which weighed 90 pounds. On the N W parts of this lake, the waters push through a narrow strait, and branch out into two bays; that to the northward is called Noquet's Bay, the other to the southward Puans, or Green Bay, which last with the lake, forms a long peninsula, called Cape Townsend, or Vermillion Point. About 30 miles S of Bay de Puans, is Lake Winnebago, which communicates with it; and a very short portage interrupts the water communication, southwestward from Winnebago Lake through Fox river, then through Ouisconsin, into the river Mississippi. Chicago river, also at the S W extremity of Lake Michigan, furnishes a communication interrupted by a still shorter portage, with Illinois river. Lake Michigan receives many small rivers from the W and E some 150 and even 250 yards broad at their mouths. See *Grand Massicon, Maramie, St. Joseph, &c.*

Michillimackinac Straits connect Lakes Michigan and Huron, in a N E and S W course.

Michillimackinac (called by the Canadi-

ans La Grose Isle) an island, fort, and village on the S W side of the straits of the same name. The small isle on which the village, and the fort commanding the strait, stand, is W N W of White Wood Island, in Lake Huron. In addition to the lands round this post to which the Indian title had been extinguished by the French and British governments, the Indians have ceded by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land on the main, to the north of the island on which the post of Michillimackinac stands, to measure 6 miles on lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend 3 miles back from the water of the lake or strait, and also De Bois Blanc, or White Wood Island. This last was the voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation. The island of Michillimackinac is very barren, but, as it is the grand rendezvous of the Indian traders, a considerable trade is carried on; and its very advantageous situation seems to ensure that it will be, at some future period, a place of great commercial importance. It is within the line of the United States, and was lately delivered up by the British. There are 251 inhabitants here. It is about 200 miles N N W from Detroit, and 974 N W of Philadelphia. N lat. 45 48 34, W long. 84 30.

Michillimackinac, Little, a river in the N. W. Territory, which enters the south-eastern side of Illinois river, by a mouth 50 yards wide, and has between 30 and 40 small islands at its mouth; which at a distance appear like a small village. It runs a N W course, and is navigable about 90 miles. On its banks is plenty of good timber, viz. red and white cedar, pine, maple, walnut, &c. as also coal mines. Its mouth is 13 miles below the Old Piorias Fort and village, on the opposite side of the river, at the S W end of Illinois Lake, and 195 miles from the Mississippi.

Michipicoten, a river which empties into Lake Superior, on the northeast side of the lake. It has its source not far distant from Moose river, a water of James's Bay. It forms, at its mouth, a bay of its own name; and on the W part of the bay, is a large island so called, close to the land. A small strait only separates it from Otter's Head on the north.

Michipicoten Bay, in the northeast part of lake Superior, in Upper Canada, is somewhat sheltered southerly and easterly from lake Superior, by point Gorgontua and the island of Michipicoten.

Michipicoten Isle, on the northeast part of Lake Superior, in U. Canada, at the entrance of a bay of the same name.

Michipicoten House, in U. Canada, is situated on the E side of the mouth of the above river, in lat. 47 56 N, and belongs to the Hudson Bay Company.

Michiscoui, is the Indian and present name of the most northerly river in Vermont. It rises in Belvidere, and runs nearly north-east until it has crossed into Canada, where it runs some distance; it turns W then southerly, re-enters the State of Vermont in Richford, and empties into Lake Champlain at Michiscoui Bay, at Highgate. It is navigable for the largest boats to the falls at Swanton, 7 miles from its mouth. Michiscoui, La Moelle, and Onion rivers, are nearly of the same magnitude.

Michiscoui Tongue, or Bay, a long point of land which extends southerly into Lake Champlain from the N E corner of Vermont on the W side of the bay of this name, and forms the township of Allburg.

Mickmacks, an Indian nation which inhabit the country between the Shapody Mountains, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Nova-Scotia, opposite to St. John's Island. This nation convey their sentiments by hieroglyphics marked on the rind of the birch and on paper, which the Roman missionaries perfectly understand. Many of them reside at the heads of the rivers, in King's and Hants counties.

Micoya Bay is situated on the S W coast of Mexico, or N. Spain, on the Pacific Ocean. In some charts it is laid down in lat. 10 15 N and having Cape Blanco and Chira Island for its south-east limit.

Middle Bank, a fishing ground in the Atlantic Ocean, which lies from north-east to south-west, between St. Peter's Bank and that of Sable Island; and opposite to, and S E of, Cape Breton Island, laid down in some charts between lat. 44 32, and 45 34 N, and between long. 57 37, and 59 32.

Middleborough, the *Namasket* of the ancient Indians, a post town in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 40 miles S by E of Boston; was incorporated in 1669, and contains 4458 inhabitants. This town was formerly thickly inhabited by Indian natives, governed by the noted sachem *Tzipacan*: there are now only 30 or 40 souls remaining, who, to supply their immediate necessities, make and sell brooms and baskets.

baskets. The town is remarkable for a large range of ponds, which produce several sorts of fish, and large quantities of iron ore. The bottom of Allowamset Pond may be said to be an entire mine of iron ore. Men go out with boats, and use instruments like oyster dredges, to get up the ore from the bottom of the pond. It is now so much exhausted, that half a ton is thought a good day's work for one man; but for a number of years one man could take up four times the quantity. In an adjacent pond there is yet great plenty at 20 feet deep, as well as from shoaler water. Great quantities of nails are made here. In winter, the farmers and young men are employed in this manufacture. Here, and at Milton in Norfolk county, the first rolling and slitting mills were erected about 50 years ago, but were imperfect and unproductive, in comparison with those of the present time. The prints of naked hands and feet are to be seen on several rocks in this town, supposed to have been done by the Indians. These are probably similar to those observed in the States of Georgia and Virginia.

Middlebourg Key, a small islet separated from St. Martin's in the West-Indies on the N E.

Middlebrook, a post-town, Augusta co. Virginia, 186 miles from Washington.

Middleburg, a post-town, Loudon co. Virginia, 47 miles from Washington.

Middleburg, a post-town, Nelson co. Kentucky, 603 miles from Washington.

Middlebury, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of Addison co. It is 33 miles N by W of Rutland, 15 from Vergennes and 37 S E of Burlington. Here is a brewery upon a pretty large scale, 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, a forge, a gun and card manufactory, jail, court house, college, and about 400 dwelling houses. The college established in this town, is flourishing, and promises great benefit to the State. The township lies on the E side of Otter Creek, and contains 1263 inhabitants, 511 miles N E of Washington.

Middle Gope is to the SW of Cape Anthony, in Staten Land, on the strait Le Maire, and the most westerly point of that island; at the extremity of S. America.

Middlefield, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 30 miles NW of Springfield, and 130 miles westerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 817 inhabitants.

Middlefield, a thriving town in Trumbul co. State of Ohio, in the centre of the county, 15 miles N of Warren.

Middlebrook, a village in N. Jersey, 8 miles W of Brunswick, on the cross post road from Brunswick to Flemington, and on the N bank of Rariton river.

Middle Islands, or *Illas de en Medio*, on the W coast of N. Mexico, between the islands of Chira and St. Luke. They are in the N. Pacific ocean, in lat. 9 30 N. There is only from 6 to 7 fathoms from Chira to these islands, and all vessels should keep nearer to them than to the main.

Middleburg, or *Eoa*, the most southerly of all the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; and is about 10 leagues in circuit.

Middle Island, in Upper Canada, is small, and situated east of the Bass islands, and northerly of Ship island, and Cunningham's island in Lake Erie.

Middlesex, a county of Massachusetts, bounded N by the State of N. Hampshire, E by Essex co. S by Suffolk, and W by Worcester co. Its figure is nearly equal to a square of 40 miles on a side; its greatest length being 52, and its greatest breadth 42 miles. It has 42 townships, which contain 46,928 inhabitants. The religious societies are 55 of Congregationalists, 7 of Baptists, and some Presbyterians. It was made a county in 1643. It is watered by five principal rivers, Merrimack, Charles, Concord, Nashua, and Mystic; besides smaller streams. The chief towns are Charlestown, Cambridge, and Concord. Charlestown is the only seaport in the county; Concord is the most respectable inland town, and is near the centre of the county, being 20 miles N W of Boston. There are in the county 24 fulling-mills, about 70 tan-yards, 4 paper-mills, 2 snuff-mills, 6 distilleries, and about 20 pot and pearl ash houses. The southern and northern sides of the county are hilly, but not mountainous, few of the hills exceeding 100 feet in height, and are covered with wood, or cultivated quite to their summits. The air is generally serene, and the temperature mild. The extreme variation of Fahrenheit's thermometer, may be considered as 100 in a year; but it is in very few instances, that in the course of a year it reaches either extreme: 92 may be considered as the extreme summer heat, and 5 or 6 below 0, as that of the winter cold. In the winter of 1796—97, it sunk to 11 below 0. The soil is various, in some parts of rich, black.

black loam, and in others it is light and sandy. It produces the timber, grain and fruit which are common throughout the State, either by natural growth or cultivation.

Middlesex Canal, see *Appendix*.

Middlesex, a maritime co. of Connecticut, bounded N by Hartford co. S by Long Island Sound, E by New London co. and W by New Haven. Its greatest length is about 30 miles, and its greatest breadth 19 miles. It is divided into 6 townships, containing 13,874 inhabitants, of whom 72 are slaves. Connecticut river runs the whole length of the county, and on the streams which flow into it are a number of mills. Middletown is the chief town.

Middlesex, a co. of N. Jersey, bounded N by Essex, N W and W by Somerset, S W by Burlington, S E by Monmouth, E by Rariton Bay and part of Staten Island. It contains 17,890 inhabitants. From the mouth of Rariton river up to Brunswick, the land on both sides is generally good, both for pasture and tillage, producing considerable quantities of every kind of grain and hay. Chief town, New Brunswick.

Middlesex, a co. of Virginia, on the S side of Rappahannock river, on Chesapeake Bay. It is about 35 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing 1687 free inhabitants, and 2516 slaves. Urbanna is the chief town.

Middle Sister, a small island at the W end of Lake Erie in Upper Canada, situated between the East Sister, and West Sister. *Smith*.

Middle States, one of the Grand Divisions of the United States, (so denominated in reference to the northern and southern States) comprehending the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, and the Indiana Territory.

Middletown, an interior township in Essex co. Massachusetts, 20 miles northerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1728, and contains 598 inhabitants.

Middletown, a city and post-town and port of entry of Connecticut, and the capital of Middlesex co. pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut river, 31 miles from its mouth, at Saybrook Bar, according to the course of the river; 15 miles S of Hartford, 26 N by E of New Haven, 38 N W by W of New London, 30 N of Saybrook, and 209 N E of Philadelphia.

Its public buildings are, a Congregational church, an Episcopalian church, a court house and naval office. It contains about 300 houses, and carries on a considerable trade. Here the river has 10 feet water at full tides. N lat. 41 35, W long. 72 54. This place was called *Mattabesick*, by the Indians, and was settled in 1650 or 1651. Two miles from the city is a lead mine which was wrought during the war, and was productive; but it is too expensive to be worked in time of peace.

Middletown, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire; about 40 miles N by W of Portsmouth.

Middletown, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, 39 miles N of Bennington.

Middletown, a village on Long Island, N. York State; 12 miles from Smithtown, and 13 from Bridgehampton.

Middletown, a township in Delaware co. N. York, erected from Rochester and Woodstock in 1789, on the N side of the head waters of Popachton branch of Delaware, 40 miles W of Catskill.

Middletown, a township in Newport co. Rhode Island, contains 913 inhabitants. In this town, which is on the island which gives name to the State, and about 2 miles from Newport, is a large and curious cavity in the rocks, called *Purgatory*.

Middletown, a town of about 60 or 70 houses in Berkley co. Virg. about half way between Martinburgh and Winchester, near the N mountain. It has a church for Presbyterians, and another for Baptists.

Middletown, a small post town in New-castle co. Delaware, on Apoquinimy Creek, 21 miles S S W of Wilmington, and 49 S W of Philadelphia.

Middletown, in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, a township which contains two places of worship, one for Baptists and one for the Dutch Reformed Church, and 3,226 inhabitants. Here is an academy of 40 or 50 students; and salt works on North river, which divides this town from Shrewsbury. The centre of the township is 50 miles E by N of Trenton, and 30 S W by S of N. York city. The light-house built by the citizens of New York on the point of Sandy Hook, is in this township. The high lands of Navesink, are on the sea coast, near Sandy Hook. They are 600 feet above the surface of the water, and are the lands first discovered by mariners on this part of the coast.

Middletown Point, in the above township,

ship, lies on the S W side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 9 miles E by N of Spotswood, and 14 north-west of Shrewsbury. A post-office is kept here.

Middleton, a flourishing post town in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on the N W side of Swatara creek, which empties into the Susquehannah, 2 miles below. It contains a German church and above 100 houses, and carries on a brisk trade with the farmers in the vicinity. It is estimated that above 200,000 bushels of wheat are brought down these rivers annually to the landing place, 2 miles from the town. Contiguous to the town is an excellent merchant mill, supplied with a constant stream, by a canal cut from the Swatara. It is 6 miles S of Hummelston, and 92 W by N of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 12, W long. 76 44. There are also two other townships of this name in the State; the one in Delaware co. the other in that of Cumberland.

Middleton, a post town in Frederick co. Maryland, lies nearly 8 miles W N W of Frederickstown.

Middleton, in Dorchester co. Maryland, is about 5 miles N of the Cedar Landing Place, on Transquaking Creek; 7 westerly of Vienna, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ N W of Cambridge.

Midland District, in U. Canada, was originally erected into a district by the name of the district of Mecklenburg, in the province of Quebec, by Lord Dorchester's proclamation, of the 24th of July 1788; it received its present name by an act of the provincial legislature; is bounded on the E by a meridian passing through the mouth of the river Gananoqui; on the S by the river St. Lawrence and Ontario; on the W by a meridian passing through the mouth of the river Trent, at the head of the bay of Quinte; and on the N by the Ottawa river. *Smyth*.

Midway, a village in Liberty co. Georgia, 30 miles S of Savannah, and 10 miles N W of Sunbury. Its inhabitants are Congregationalists, and are the descendants of emigrants from Dorchester near Boston, in New England, who migrated as early as 1700.

Midway, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, E of and adjoining Rutland.

Missin, a co. of Pennsylvania, surrounded by Lycoming, Franklin, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Huntingdon counties. It contains 1,851 square

miles, 1,184,960 acres, and is divided into 8 townships. The mountains in this county abound with iron ore, for the manufacturing of which, several forges have been erected. It is well watered by the Juniatta, and other streams which empty into the Susquehannah. In this co. are several mineral springs, and abundance of limestone. This co. and Center contain 13,609 people. Chief town, Lewistown.

Missin, a small town in the above co. on the E side of the Juniatta; 12 miles E of Lewistown, and 138 from Philadelphia. Here is a post office.

Missin, Fort, in Pennsylvania, is situated on a small island, at the mouth of Schuylkill river, about 6 miles S of Philadelphia.

Missinburg, a post town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, 218 miles from Washington.

Milbury, a post town, Missin co. Pennsylvania, 262 miles from Washington.

Milford, a township in Missin co. Pennsylvania.

Milford, a small town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 18 miles from Worcester, 34 from Boston, containing 907 inhabitants.

Milford, a post town of the State of Delaware, pleasantly situated on the N side of Mispillion Creek, about 12 miles W of its mouth in Delaware Bay, 19 S by E of Dover, 7 S of Frederica, and 95 S by W of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 100 houses, all built since the war, except one. The inhabitants are Episcopalians, Quakers and Methodists.

Milford, a town of Northampton co. Pennsylvania, laid out on the N W side of the Delaware, on a lofty situation, at Well's Ferry, 120 miles above Philadelphia. In front of the town, which contains as yet only a few houses, the river forms a cove well fitted for sheltering boats and lumber in storms, or freshets in the river. A saw mill and paper mill have been erected here; the latter belongs to Mr. Biddis, who has discovered the method of making paper and paste-board by substituting a large proportion of saw-dust in the composition.

Milford, a post-town of Connecticut, on Long-Island Sound, and in New-Haven co. 13 miles S. W. of New-Haven, and east of Stratford. The mouth of the creek on which it stands has 3 fathoms water. This town was called *Esopuswage* by the Indians, and was settled in 1638.

It contains an Episcopal church, and 2 Congregational churches.

Milford Haven, a deep bay on the coast of Nova-Scotia, to the S W, round the point of the strait of Canso. It receives several rivers from the N W and S W.

Miliquean Creek, in U. Canada, running northerly, discharges itself into Lake Simcoe, and is now called *Holland's River*.

Military Townships, in the State of N. York. The legislature of the State granted one million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and soldiers of the line of this State. This tract, forming the county of Onondago, is bounded W by the east shore of the Seneca Lake, and the county of Ontario; N by the part of Lake Ontario near Fort Oswego; S by Tioga co., and E by Chenango co. This has been settling by the New-England people very rapidly since the peace. This pleasant county is divided into 25 townships of 60,000 acres each, which are again subdivided into 100 convenient farms, of 600 acres; making in the whole 2,500 farms, well watered by a multitude of small lakes and rivers.

The reserved lands embraced in this tract, are as follow: a tract about 171 miles long, and 10 broad, including the northern part of the lake Cayuga, which lies in the centre of it, to the Cayuga Indians. The Indians have a village on each side of the lake; and the ferry at the north end lies in lat. 42 54 14 north. Connoga Castle is about 3 miles south of the ferry, on the east side of Lake Cayuga. The Onondago Reservation is uniformly 11 miles long, and 9 broad; bounded north by the Public Reservation, and part of the townships of Manlius and Camillus: A very small part of the south end of Salt Lake is within the Reservation. The Salt Spring, and the Salt Lake, with a small portion of ground on each side, is reserved by the State; its greatest length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the greatest breadth of the Reservation $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Miller's Fort, is on the E side of Hudson's river, 41 miles north of Albany. Here are the falls which Gen. Putnam descended in a boat, on which are several mills. It has its name from a little mud fort formerly built here against the Indians.

Mille Roches, Isle au, in U. Canada contains from six to seven hundred acres; the soil is good; it lies partly above and partly parallel to Isle Chelal Ecarte, in the river St. Lawrence.

Miller's, or *Payquage*, a river of Massachusetts, which runs W by S and falls into Connecticut river, between Northfield and Montague. It is a beautiful stream, though in some places very rapid. Its chief source is in Monomenock pond in Rindge, New-Hampshire, and partly in Winchendon; the other in Naukeag pond in Ashburnham. These, with various streams unite in Winchendon, and form Miller's river.

Miller's, a settlement in Kentucky, on a branch of Licking river, 32 miles north-east of Lexington.

Miller's-Town, in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on a branch of Little Lehigh river; 26 miles S W of Easton, and 47 N W by N of Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses.

Miller's-Town. See *Anville*.

Miller's-Town, in Shenandoah co. Virginia, 32 miles south of Winchester. Two or three miles from this place is the narrow Pass, formed by the Shenandoah river on one side, and a small brook on the other. It is about a rod and a half wide, and 2 or 3 long; on each side is a bank of about 100 feet high.

Milles Isles, *les*, in the river St. Lawrence, in U. Canada, are a group of small islands, lying opposite the townships of Leeds and Lansdown.

Mill Island, near the N W end of Hudson's Straits; N N W of Nottingham Island, and S by E of Cape Comfort, but nearer to the latter. N lat. 64 36, W long. 80 30.

Millstone, a south branch of Rariton river, in N. Jersey.

Millstone, a pleasant rural village, situated on the river of its name, 14 miles N of Princeton, in N. Jersey, containing the seat of General Frelinghuysen, and formerly the county town of Somerset. Here is a post office.

Milltown, in the State of Delaware, two miles from Wilmington.

Milltown, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the E side of the W branch of Susquehanna river, containing about 60 houses, and 14 miles N by W of Sunbury.

Millville, a post town, Cumberland co. N. Jersey, 193 miles N E from Washington.

Millwood, a post town, Frederick co. Virginia, 68 miles from Washington.

Milton, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, situated on the east side of Lake Champlain, opposite to South Hero Island.

It is divided into nearly equal parts by La Moille River, which empties into the lake in Colchester, near the S line of Milton. The township contains 786 inhabitants.

Milton, the *Uncataquisset*, or *Unquety* of the ancient Indians, a post town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts; adjoining to Dorchester, from which it is partly separated by Neponset R. noted for the excellent quality of its water. It is 7 miles S of Boston, and contains 1143 inhabitants, 3 paper mills, and a chocolate mill. It was incorporated in 1662. Milton hill affords one of the finest prospects in America.

Milton, a town in the co. of Saratoga in N. York. It has 2123 inhabitants.

Milton, a post town in Cayuga co. N. York, situated on the N E side of Cayuga Lake, near its southern extremity; 40 miles N of Tioga river, and 21 S by E of the ferry on the N end of Cayuga Lake. It was incorporated in 1794. It has 3553 inhabitants.

Milton, a small post town in Albemarle co. Virginia, situated on the S W side of the Rivanna, about 80 miles N W by W of Richmond. It has about 20 houses and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco.

Milton, a post town, Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, 219 miles from Washington.

Minas, *Basin of*, or *Les Mines Bay*, sometimes also called *Le Grand Praye*; is a gulf on the S E side of the Bay of Fundy, into which its waters pass by a narrow strait and set up into Nova-Scotia in an E and S direction. It is about 30 leagues from the entrance of Annapolis, and ten from the bottom of Bedford Bay. It is 12 leagues in length and 3 in breadth. See *Basin of Minas*.

Minas, or *De las Minas Hill*, is the middlemost of the three hills, described as marks within land for Bonaventura Bay and river, on the coast of Peru, in S. America: these are S of Panama Bay, and in N lat. 3 20, W lon. 75 18.

Minatte Isle, *de*, on the N coast of lake Superior in U. Canada, is situated near to, and easterly of the Grand Portage, extending to Thunder Bay.

Minden, a post town, Montgomery co. N. York, 47 2 miles from Washington.

Mine au Fer, or *Iron Mines*, on the East side of Mississippi R. is 67 miles N by E of Chickasaw R. and 15 S by E of Ohio. Here the land is nearly similar in quality to that bordering on the Chickasaw river,

interspersed with gradual risings or small eminences. There was a post at this place, near the former S boundary of Virginia.

Minehead, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on Connecticut river. It is watered by Nulhegan river, and has only 27 inhabitants.

Mingun Islands, on the N side of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. N lat. 50 15, W long. 63 25.

Mingo Town, an Indian town on the W bank of the Ohio river, 86 miles N E of Will's Town, by the Indian Path, and 40 south-westerly of Pittsburg. It stands a few miles up a small creek, where there are springs that yield the *petrel*, a bituminous liquid.

Mingoes, an Indian nation who inhabit near the southern branch of the Sciota R. Warriors, 50.

Minisink, a village in N. Jersey, on the N W corner of the State, and on the W side of Delaware R.; about 5 miles below Montague, and 57 N W of Brunswick.

Minisink, a township in Orange co. N. York, bounded easterly by the Wallkill, and southerly by the State of N. Jersey. It contains 3594 inhabitants.

Miquelon, a small desert island, 8 miles S W of Cape May in Newfoundland Ist. It is the most westerly of what have been called the 3 islands of St. Pierre or St. Peter, and is not so high as the other 2; its soil is very indifferent, and it is not more than three-fourths of a league in length. There is a passage or channel from the W along by the N end of this island into Fortune Bay, on the S coast of Newfoundland. N lat. 47 4, W long. 55 55. It is sometimes called *Maguelon*.

Miragoane, a town on the N. side of the S peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and S side of the Bight of Leogane, at the head of a bay of its name. It is on the road from Jeremie to Port au Prince, about 31 leagues E by S of the former, and 23 W by S of the latter. N lat. 18 27.

Miramachi, or *Mirachi*, a port, bay and river on the N E coast of N. Brunswick. The port is at the mouth of the river. The entrance into the bay is very wide; it has Point Portage for its northern entrance, and its southern side is formed by Esquimaux Point, which is 53 miles N E of Shediac harbour, and 34 S E of the mouth of Nipisiguit river, which empties into Chaleur Bay. There is a salmon fishery in Miramachi river.

Miray Bay, on the coast of the island of

of Cape Breton, is to the S from Morienne Bay. Large vessels may go up 6 leagues, and have good anchorage, and lie secure from all winds. N lat. 46 5, W long. 59 49.

Mirebalais, an interior town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 12 leagues N of Port au Prince, on the road from that city to Varettes; from which last it is 14 leagues S E.

Miscotbins, a small tribe of Indians who inhabit between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Misery, an isle between Salem and Cape Ann, in Massachusetts.

Miskeo, an island on the S E side of Chaleur Bay, at its mouth.

Mississauga Island lies opposite the mouth of the river Trent in U. Canada, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the bay of Quinti. Smyth.

Mississauga Point, in the township of Newark, in U. Canada, lies on the W side of the entrance of Niagara R. and opposite to the fortress of Niagara. Smyth.

Mississauga River, in U. Canada, runs into Lake Huron, between le Serpent and Theffalon rivers, on the N shore. See *Mississaugas*. Smyth.

Missinabe Lake, in N. America, lat 48. 29 42 N, and long. 84 2 42 W.

Missinabe House is situated on the E side of Moofe river, 8 miles from Missinabe lake, and 80 W by S of Frederick House; and is a station belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

Missisquoi River. Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick provinces are separated by the several windings of this river, from its confluence with Beau Basin (at the head of Chignecto channel) to its rise or main source; and from thence by a due E line to the bay of Verte, in the straits of Northumberland. See *N. Brunswick*.

Missiscoui. See *Michiscouie*.

Mississippi River. This noble river, which, with its eastern branches, waters five-eighths of the United States, forms their western boundary, and separates them from Louisiana. It rises in White Bear Lake, lat. 48 15 N, long. 98 30 W. The tributary streams which fall into it from the W and E are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri from the west, and the Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee from the E. The country on both sides of the Mississippi, and on its tributary streams, is equal in goodness to any in N. America. This river is navigable to St. Anthony's Falls without any ob-

struction, and some travellers describe it as navigable above them. On both sides of this river are salt springs or licks, which produce excellent salt; and on its branches are innumerable such springs. Besides the coal mines in the upper parts of the Ohio country, there are great quantities of coal on the upper branches of this river. Some account of the valuable productions on the banks of this majestic river, and the lands which its branches water, will be seen under the description of Louisiana, West Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, &c. &c. An island of considerable size is formed by its mouths, besides many smaller isles. These mouths are situated between the latitude of 29 and 30 N, and between the longitude of 89 and 90 W. See *Balize*.

Mississippi Territory, *The*, is formed of the western part of the State of Georgia, and is bounded N by Tennessee, W by the Mississippi river, S by W. Florida, E by the Appalachian and Flint rivers. The principal part of this country is inhabited by the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee nations of Indians. It was erected into a Territorial government in 1800, and divided into three counties, viz.

	Inhab.
Washington,	1250
Pickering,	2940
Adams,	4660

Total, 8850, of which number, 3489 are slaves. *Natchez* is the capital. This country is watered by many fine rivers, and contains large tracts of some of the best land in the United States. In Jan. 7, 1795, the State of Georgia sold about 30,000,000 acres of this Territory, and afterwards wickedly burnt the records of the transaction. The business is in a train of adjustment before a Board of Commissioners of the United States.

Missouri River, in Louisiana, falls into the Mississippi from the westward, 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, 195 above the mouth of the Ohio, and about 1160 miles from the Balize, or mouths of the Mississippi in the gulf of Mexico. Hutchins says it is navigable 1300 miles, and larger than the Mississippi.

Missouris, one of the Indian nations who inhabit the banks of the above river, having, it is said, 1500 warriors.

Mistake Bay, a large bay on the W side of the entrance of Davis's Straits, and

to the N of Hudson's Straits; from which it is separated by a peninsula of the N main on the W, and Resolution Island on the S. It is to the N E of Nieva Island, and N W of Cape Elizabeth.

Mistaken Cape, the S point of the easternmost of the Hermit's Islands, is about 3 leagues E N E from Cape Horn, at the extremity of S. America. Between these it is supposed there is a passage into Nassau Bay.

Mistaken Point, to the westward of Cape Race, at the S E point of the Island of Newfoundland, and to the eastward of Cape Pine, is so called because it has been frequently mistaken by seamen for Cape Race when they first make the island from the southward, though it is 2 leagues W N W from it.

Missic, or *Myssic*, a short river which falls into the N side of Boston harbour, by a broad mouth on the E side of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable for sloops 4 miles to the industrious town of Medford; and is crossed, a mile above its mouth, by a bridge 130 rods in length, and by another at its mouth. The Middlesex canal connects this river with the Merrimack.

Mitchell's Eddy, the first falls of Merrimack river, 20 miles from its mouth, and 8 above Haverhill. Thus far it is navigable for ships of burden.

Mitchigamas, an Indian nation, who with the Piorias inhabit near the settlements in the Illinois country. See *Piorias*.

Mooges Islands, on the N coast of S. America, in the entrance of the Gulf of Venezuela. They extend from N to S, and lie W of the island of Aruba; are 8 or 9 in number, and all, except one, low, flat and full of trees. The southernmost is the largest.

Mobile, a large navigable river, formed by two main branches, the Alabama, and Tombekbee, in the southwestern part of Georgia, just below a considerable island, the S point of which is in about lat. 31 26 N, and long. 87 55 W. Thence pursuing a S course into W. Florida, the confluent stream enters the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile Point in lat. 30 17 N, 11 leagues below the town of Mobile. Large vessels cannot go within 7 miles of the town. The breadth of the bay is in general about 3 or 4 leagues. Vast numbers of large alligators bask on the shores, as well as swim in the rivers and lagoons. See *Georgia*, *Alabama*, *Tombekbee*, &c. From

the northeastern source of the waters of the Alabama to Mobile Point, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, is, according to the best maps, about 460 miles: large boats can navigate 350 miles, and canoes much farther.

Mobile, a city of W. Florida, formerly of considerable splendor and importance, but now in a state of decline. It is pretty regular, of an oblong figure, and situated on the W bank of the river. The Bay of Mobile terminates a little to the northeastward of the town, in a number of marshes and lagoons; which subject the people to fevers and agues in the hot season. It is 33 miles N of Mobile Point, about 40 below the junction of the two principal branches of Mobile river, and 30 W N W of Pensacola. There are many very elegant houses here, inhabited by French, English, Scotch, and Irish. Fort Conde, which stands very near the bay, towards the lower end of the town, is a regular fortress of brick; and there is a neat square of barracks for the officers and soldiers. Mobile, when in possession of the British, sent yearly to London skins and furs to the value of from 12 to £15,000 sterling. It surrendered to the Spanish forces in 1780.

Mobile Bay, sets up N W from Chesapeake Bay, into Gloucester co. Virginia, on the N side of York river.

Mocoa, a city of Terra Firma, S. America, situated at the main source of Oronoko river, there called Inirichia.

Mocomoko, or *Little Oronoko*, a river to the S E of the great river Oronoko, on the E coast of S. America, 4 leagues westward of Amacum.

Moder and Daughters Islands, a long island 2 leagues E by S of the Father, or Vaader Island, with 2 small ones, so called, near Cayenne, on the E coast of S. America, not far from the Constables, and in about lat. 5 N, long. 52 W.

Mogbulughkitum, or *Mubulbucktitum*, a creek which runs westward to Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania. It is passable in flat-bottomed boats to the settlements in Northumberland county. Wheeling is its northern branch.

Moharok Bay, in Fredericksburg, Upper Canada, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement, and close to the mouth of the river Appansee.

Moharok River, in N. York, rises to the northward of Fort Stanwix, about 8 miles from Black, or Sable R. a water of Lake Ontario, and runs southwardly 20 miles

to the fort, then eastward 110 miles, and after receiving many tributary streams, falls into Hudson's river, by three mouths opposite to the cities of Lansingburgh and Troy, from 7 to 10 miles N of Albany. The produce that is conveyed down this river is landed at Schenectady, on its S bank, and is thence conveyed by land 16 miles, over a barren, sandy, shrub plain, to Albany. It is in contemplation either to cut a canal from Schenectady to the navigable waters of Hudson's river, or to establish a turnpike road between Schenectady and Albany. This fine river is now navigable for boats, from Schenectady, nearly or quite to its source, the locks and canals round the Little Falls, 36 miles above Albany, having been completed in the Autumn of 1795; so that boats full loaded now pass them. The canal round them is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, cut almost the whole distance through an uncommonly hard rock. The opening of this navigation is of great advantage to the commerce of the State. A shore of at least 1000 miles in length is, in consequence of it, washed by boatable waters, exclusive of all the great lakes; and many millions of acres of excellent tillage land, rapidly settling, are accommodated with water communication for conveying their produce to market. The intervals on both sides of this river are of various width; and, now and then interrupted by the projection of the hills quite to the banks of the river, are some of the richest and best lands in the world. The fine farms which embrace these intervals, are owned and cultivated principally by Dutch people, whose mode of managing them would admit of great improvement. The manure of their barns they consider as a nuisance, and instead of spreading it on their upland, which they think of little value, (their meadow lands do not require it) they either let it remain for years in heaps, and remove their barns when access to them becomes difficult, or else throw it into the river, or the gullies and streams which communicate with it. The banks of this river were formerly thickly settled with Indians. At the period when Albany was first settled, it has been said by respectable authority, that there were 800 warriors in Schenectady; and that 300 warriors lived within a space which is now occupied as one farm. The Cohoes in this river are a great curiosity; they are 3 miles from its entrance into the Hudson. The

river is about 1000 feet wide; the rock over which it pours, as over a mill-dam, extends from S W to N E almost in a line from one side of the river to the other, and is about 40 feet perpendicular height, and including the descent above, the fall is as much as 60 or 70 feet. About a mile below the falls, is a handsome bridge, finished in July, 1795. It is 1100 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 15 feet above the bed of the river, which for the most part is rock, and is supported by thirteen solid stone pillars. Including the expense of cutting through a ledge on the N E side of the river, it cost 12,000 dollars. It is now out of repair. The river immediately below the bridge divides into three branches, which form several large islands. The branches are fordable at low water, but are dangerous. From the bridge you have a fine view of the Cohoes on the N W.

Moharuk, or *Coakquago*, a branch of Delaware river. Its course from its source in Lake Utiyanthe is S W 45 miles, thence S E 12 miles, when it mingles with the Popachton branch; thence the confluent stream is called Delaware.

Moharuk, formerly a town on the S side of the river of its name, in Montgomery co. N. York, situated in one of the most fertile countries in the world. It was abandoned by the Mohawk Indians in the spring of 1780. See *Hunter Fort*, and *Florida*.

Moharuks, an Indian nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six Nations to be "the true old heads of the confederacy." They were formerly very powerful, and inhabited on Mohawk river. As they were strongly attached to the Johnson family, on account of Sir William Johnson, a part of them emigrated to Canada with Sir John Johnson, as early as the year 1776. About 300 of this nation now reside in Upper Canada. See *Hunter Fort*, and *Six Nations*.

Moharuk Settlement, bay of Quinti, U. Canada is W of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's creek.

Moharuk Village, on the Grand River, or Onse in Upper Canada, is the principal village of the Six Nations, in the tract purchased from the Mississauga nation for them by his present majesty, on account of their loyalty and attachment during the late revolution, in which they lost their possessions on the Mohawk river. This tract is 100 miles long, and 12 wide, intersected

interfected by Grand River, from its mouth in Lake Erie upwards. This is the residence of their principal chief, Capt. Joseph Brant. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school house, and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and saw mill. These buildings have for the most part been erected by government, who now pay a miller, schoolmaster, and a blacksmith, for their services at the village; and the society for propagating the gospel make an allowance to a clergyman, of the established church, for occasional visits made to these tribes. The liturgy of the church of England has been translated into the Mohawk language, and printed for the use of the Six Nation Indians.

Smyth.

In 1800, this nation, the Seneca and Oneida Pagans, revived their custom of sacrificing white dogs to their gods, which had been neglected 30 years; on the ground that the neglect of this sacrifice had been one cause of their various misfortunes.

Mohegan, situated between Norwich and New London, in Connecticut. This is the residence of the remaining few of the Mohegan tribe of Indians. A considerable part of the remains of this tribe lately removed to Oneida with the late Mr. Octom. See *Brotherton*.

Mohicans, a tribe of Indians who inhabit on a branch of the Susquehannah, between Chagnet and Owego. They were reckoned by Hutchins, about 30 years ago, at 100, but by Imlay, in 1773, at only 70 fighting men. They were formerly a confederate tribe of the Delawares. Also an Indian tribe, in the N W Territory, who inhabit near Sandusky, and between the Sciota and Muskingum. Warriors, 60.

Moins, a river of Louisiana, which empties from the N W into the Mississippi, in lat. 40 20 N. The Sioux Indians descend by this river.

Mosie River, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence in L. Canada, a little E of the Seven Islands.

Mole, The, is situated in the N W part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E of Cape St. Nicholas, and is often called by that name. The Mole, though inferior by a great deal, to Cape Francois and Port au Prince, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. Count D'Estaing, under whose direction

these works were constructed, intended to have established here the seat of the French government; but the productions of its dependencies were of too little value to engage his successors to carry his plan into effect; so that it is now no more than a garrison. It has a beautiful and safe port, and is considered as the healthiest situation in St. Domingo, by reason of the purity of its springs. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789 to December 31, of the same year, were only 265,615 lb. coffee—26,861 lb. cotton—2,823 lb. indigo, and other small articles to the value of 129 livres. The value of duties on exportation 1,250 dollars 21 cents. It is 4 leagues W of Jean Rabel, 11 N W of Bombarde, 36 W of Cape Francois, and 17½ W by S of Port de Paix. N lat. 19 50, W long. 75 48.

Moline's Gut, on the S W side of the island of St. Christopher's in the W Indies, is the first rivulet to the S E of Brimstone Hill, near the mouth of which is anchorage in 5 and 10 fathoms, and a clear shore; but to the eastward of it are some sunken rocks.

Mona, or La Guenon, or The Mone, a small island, 11½ leagues S W of Point l'Epee, which is the southwesternmost point of the island of St. Domingo, and 14½ leagues W of the S W point of the island of Porto Rico. It is 2 leagues from E to W and a little more from N to S. It has several ports for small vessels, plenty of good water, and all that would be necessary for settlements of culture, and the breeding of cattle. Its fruit trees, and particularly the orange, are much extolled. A league and a half N W of Mona is a very small island, called Monique, or the Little Monkey.

Monadnock, Great, a mountain situated in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, between the towns of Jaffrey and Dublin, 10 miles N of Massachusetts line, and 22 miles E of Connecticut river. The foot of the hill is 1395 feet, and its summit 3254 feet, above the level of the sea. Its base is 5 miles in diameter from N to S, and 3 from E to W. On the sides are some appearances of subterraneous fires. Its summit is a bald rock.

Monadnock, Upper Great, a high mountain, in Canaan, in the N E corner of the State of Vermont.

Monahan, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

Monday Bay, on the S shore of the straits of Magellan, in that part of the straits called the Long Beach. It is nearly

ly S of Buckley Point, on the N side of the strait, and affords good anchorage in 20 fathoms.

Monday, a cape in the above Straits, 7 leagues W N W of Cape North. S lat. 53 12, W long 75 20.

Mongon, on the coast of Peru, on the S. Pacific Ocean, is 10 leagues N of the harbour of Guarmey, and 4 leagues from Bermejo Island, which lies between the former places. Casma is 4 leagues N of it. Mongon is known at sea by a great mountain just over it, which is seen farther than any others on this part of the coast.

Mongon, Cape, on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, is 3000 fathoms N of Point Bahoruco and the river Nayauco, and nearly S of the little part of Petit Trou.

Monbegan, or *Menbegan*, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles south-easterly of Pemquid Point, in Lincoln co. Maine, and in lat. 43 42. North of it are a number of small isles at the mouth of St. George's river. Captain Smith landed his party here in 1614. The chimneys and remains of the houses are yet to be seen.

Monetou Islands, in the N W Territory, lie towards the E side of Michigan Lake, towards its N end, and southward of Beaver Islands.

Monkton, a post town in Addison co. Vermont, E of Ferrisburg, 1080 inhabitants.

Monkton, a township in Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, inhabited by Acadians, and a few families from New England. It lies partly on the basin of Annapolis, and partly on St. Mary's Bay, and consists chiefly of wood-land and salt marsh. It contains about 60 families.

Monclava, a town of New Leon, N. America, situated S E of Conchos.

Monmouth, a large maritime co. of N. Jersey, of a triangular shape, 80 miles in length, and from 25 to 40 in breadth; bounded N by part of Raritan Bay, N W by Middlesex co. S W by Burlington, and E by the ocean. It is divided into 6 townships, and contains 19,872 inhabitants, including 1633 slaves. The face of the county is generally level, having but few hills. The most noted of these are the high lands of Navesink and Centre-Hill. See *Middletown*. A great part of the county is of a sandy soil; but other parts are fertile. There is a very curious cave, now in ruins, at the mouth of Navesink river, 30 feet long and 15 wide; and contains three arched apartments.

Monmouth, or *Freehold*, a post town and capital of the above co. situated 22 miles N E by E of Allentown, 34 E of Trenton, 14 S W by S of Shrewsbury, and 64 N E by E of Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, gaol, and a few compact dwelling houses. Here is a Presbyterian and Baptist meeting-house. This town is remarkable for the battle fought within its limits June 27, 1778, between the armies of General Washington, and Sir Henry Clinton. The latter having evacuated Philadelphia, was on his march to New York. The loss of the Americans, in killed and wounded, was about 250; that of the British, inclusive of prisoners, was about 350. The British pursued their march the night after, without the loss of their covering party or baggage. See *Freehold*.

Monmouth, a post town in Lincoln co. situated on the E side of Androscoggin river, 16 miles W by S of Hallowell court-house, 49 N of Portland, and has 709 inhabitants.

Monmouth Cape, on the E side of the Straits of Magellan.

Monmouth Island, one of the four islands of Royal Reach, in the Straits of Magellan, and the second from the westward.

Monocacy, a river, which, after a S S W course, empties into the Patowmac, about 50 miles above Georgetown.

Monongahela River, a branch of the Ohio, 400 yards wide at its junction with the Alleghany at Pittsburg. It is deep, gentle and navigable with batteaux and barges beyond Red Stone Creek, and still further with lighter craft. It rises at the foot of the Laurel Mountain in Virginia, thence meandering in a N by E direction, passes into Pennsylvania, and receives Cheat river from the S S E, thence winding in a N by W course, separates Fayette and Westmoreland from Washington co. and passing into Alleghany co. joins the Alleghany river at Pittsburg and forms the Ohio. It is 300 yards wide 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, where it receives the Youghiogany from the S E, which is navigable with batteaux and barges to the foot of Laurel hill. Thence to Red Stone, at Fort Byrd, by water is 50 miles, by land 30. Thence to the mouth of Cheat river, by water 40 miles, by land 28; the width continuing at 300 yards, and the navigation good for boats. Thence the width is about 200 yards to the western fork, 50 miles higher, and the navigation frequently interrupted by rapids; which,

which, however, with a swell of 2 or 3 feet, become very passable for boats. It then admits light boats, except in dry seasons, 65 miles further, to the head of Tygart's Valley, presenting only some small rapids and falls of 1 or 2 feet perpendicular, and lessening in its width to 20 yards. The western fork is navigable in the winter, towards the northern branch of the Little Kanhawa, and will admit a good waggon road to it. From the navigable waters of the southeasternmost branch of the Monongahela, there is a portage of 10 miles to the S branch of Patowmac river. The hills opposite Pittsburgh on the banks of this river, which are at least 300 feet high, appear to be one solid body of coal. On the Pike Run of this river, a coal hill has been on fire 10 years; yet it has burnt away only 20 yards.

Monongalia, a co. in the N W part of Virginia, about 40 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains 8540 inhabitants.

Monpox, a city of Terra Firma, about 75 miles S E by E of Tolu.

Monroe, a co. of Virginia, taken from Green Briar, on the S side. At the courthouse is a post office, 320 miles from Washington.

Monseag Bay, in Lincoln co. Maine, is separated from Sheepscut river by the island of Jeremysquam.

Monson, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, E of Brimfield.

Monfies, the third tribe in rank of the Delaware nation of Indians.

Montague, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the E bank of Connecticut R. above Sunderland, about 18 miles N of Northampton, and 90 miles W by N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1222 inhabitants. A bridge unites this town with Greenfield, which is on the opposite side of the river. It consists of four arches, and is 620 feet long and 30 wide.

Montague, the northernmost township in N. Jersey, is situated in Sussex co. on the E side of Delaware R. about 5 miles N E of Minisink, and 17 N of Newtown.

Montague, the largest of the small islands in Prince William's Sound, on the N W coast of North America.

Montague Township, in U. Canada, lies partly in the co. of Greenville, and partly in Leeds, to the northward of Wolford, and is washed by the river Radeau.

Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, N. York. A tract

here, called *Turtle Hill*, has been ceded to the U. States for the purpose of building a light-house thereon.

Monte Christ, a cape, bay, town, and river, on the N side of the island of St. Domingo. The cape is a very high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French, *Cape la Grange*, or *Barn*. It is situated in lat. 19 54 30 N, and in long. 74 9 30 W of Paris. A strip of level land joins it to the territory of Monte Christ, and it is owing to this that the cape has been taken for an island. It is 14 leagues N E by E of Cape Francois, where it may be seen in a clear day, with the naked eye. After doubling this cape, we find the bay of Monte Christ running nearly S W. It is formed by Cape la Grange, on one side, and Pointe des Dunes (Down Point) on the other; about 6,500 fathoms asunder. The bay is about 1,400 fathoms deep, and its winding is nearly 4 leagues. About 900 fathoms from the cape, descending the bay, we find the little island of Monte Christ, 350 fathoms from the shore. One may sail between the two, with 2, 4 and 5 fathoms water; and about 250 fathoms further on, is anchorage in from 6 to 10 fathoms. A league and a quarter from Cape La Grange, is a battery intended to protect a landing place, of 100 fathoms wide, which is below, and opposite the town of Monte Christ. The town of Monte Christ, standing at 800 fathoms from the sea side, rises in an amphitheatre on the side of the coast, which is very high all round this bay. The town is 200 fathoms square, which space is divided into 9 parts, cut by two streets running from E to W, and two others from N to S. It was founded in 1533, abandoned in 1606, and is now but a poor place, destitute of every resource but that of cattle raised in its territory, and sold to the French. The town and territory contain about 3,000 souls. There is a trifling garrison at Monte Christ. About a league from the battery, following the winding of the bay, is the river of Monte Christ, or more properly, the river Yaqui. The land round the town, is barren and sandy; and the river contains great numbers of crocodiles. Monte Christ is a port well known to American smugglers, and carries on a great commerce, from its vicinity to the French plantations. In the time of peace, all the produce of the plain of Mariboux, situated between Port Dauphin and Mancenille Bay, is shipped here, and in a war between France and Britain,

Britain, it used to be a grand market, to which all the French in the north part of the island sent their produce, and where purchasers were always ready.

Monte Christ, a chain of mountains which extend parallel to the north coast of the island of St. Domingo, from the bay of Monte Christ, to the bay of Samana on the E. Two large rivers run in opposite directions along the southern side of this chain. The river Monte Christ or Yaque in a W by S direction, and Yuna river in an E by S course to the bay of Samana. They both rise near La Vega, and have numerous branches.

Montego Bay, is on the N side of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles E by N of Lucrea harbour, and 21 W of Martha Brae. This was formerly a flourishing and opulent town; it consisted of 225 houses, 33 of which were capital stores, and contained about 600 white inhabitants. The number of topsail vessels which cleared annually at this port were about 150, of which 70 were capital ships; but in this account are included part of those which entered at Kingston. This fine town was almost totally destroyed by an accidental fire, in July, 1795; the damage was estimated at £200,000 sterling.

Monteray, a bay and fort of California. In the bay whales sport in great numbers; fogs often obscure the coast. The governor of the Californias resides here. With 282 cavalry he keeps in awe 50,000 Indians; 10,000 of these have embraced Christianity. See *California*.

Montevideo, a bay and town of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, situated on the northern side of La Plata river, in lat 34 30 S. It lies east of Buenos Ayres, and has its name from a mountain which overlooks it, about 20 leagues from Cape Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Plata.

Montgomery, a county in the Upper district of Georgia, on the N E side of Alamaha river, W of Liberty co. containing 3,180 inhabitants, divided into 12 towns.

Montgomery, a county of N York, first called Tryon, changed to Montgomery in 1784, by act of the Legislature. It contains 24,483 inhabitants. It is bounded W by Herkemer, E by Saratoga, S by Schoharie. Chief town, Johnston.

Montgomery, a township in Ulster co. New York, W of New Windsor and Newburgh.

Montgomery, a fort in N. York State, situated in the High Lands, on the W

bank of Hudson's river, on the N side of Popelop's creek, on which are some iron works, opposite St. Anthony's Nose, 6 miles S of West Point, and 52 above N. York city. The fort is now in ruins; it was reduced by the British in October, 1777. See *Anthony's Nose*.

Montgomery, a township in Franklin co. Vermont. It is watered by Trout river, a S branch of Missiscoui, and has 36 inhabitants.

Montgomery, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 15 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 560 inhabitants.

Montgomery, a county in Pennsylvania, 33 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, N W of Philadelphia co. It is divided into 28 townships, and contains 24,150 inhabitants. In this county are 96 grist-mills, 61 saw-mills, 4 forges, 6 fulling-mills, and 10 paper-mills. Chief town, Norri-town.

Montgomery, a township in the above co. where is a post office. There is also a township of this name in Franklin co.

Montgomery, a co. in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, containing 7,677 inhabitants, including 1373 slaves.

Montgomery, a county of Virginia, S of Botetourt co. It is about 100 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and has some lead mines. It contains 8,076 free inhabitants, and 968 slaves. Chief town, Christianburg. The court house is 28 miles from Anson court house, 46 from Wythe court house, and 40 from Salisbury. It is on the post road from Richmond to Kentucky. A post office is kept here.

Montgomery, a county of Maryland, on Patowmac river. It contains 15,058 inhabitants, including 6,288 slaves. The court house is 28 miles S E by S of Frederickstown, 14 N by W of Georgetown on the Patowmac, and 35 southwesterly of Baltimore. Here is a post office.

Montgomery, a county in Tennessee State, Mero district. This and Robertson co. are the territory, formerly called *Tennessee County*, the name of which ceases since the State has taken that name. It is bounded on the N by Kentucky, on the S and W by the Indian boundary, on the E by Davidson and Robertson counties. It is watered by Cumberland and Red rivers. It contains 2,899 inhabitants.

Montgomery, a county of Kentucky, containing 6,999 inhabitants, of whom 749 are slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Montmorin,

Montmorin, a new town on the N bank of Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittsburg, situated on a beautiful plain, very fertile, and abounding with coal.

Montpelier, a post town in Caledonia co. Vermont, on the N E side of Onion R. It is 43 miles W from L. Champlain.

Montreal, the second city in rank in L. Canada, stands on an island in the river St. Lawrence, which is 10 leagues in length and 4 in breadth, and has its name from a very high mountain about the middle of it, which it seems to overlook like a monarch from his throne; hence the French called it *Mont-real*, or *Royal Mountain*. While the French had possession of Canada, both the city and island of Montreal belonged to private proprietors, who had improved them so well that the whole island had become a delightful spot, and produced every thing that could administer to the convenience of life. The city, around which is a very good wall, built by Louis XIV. of France, forms an oblong square, divided by regular and well formed streets; and when taken by the British, the houses were built in a very handsome manner; and every house might be seen at one view from the harbour, or from the southernmost side of the river, as the hill on the side of which the town stands falls gradually to the water. Montreal contains about 600 houses, few of them elegant; but since it fell into the hands of the British in 1760, it has suffered much from fire. A regiment of men are stationed here, and the government of the place borders on the military. It is about half a league from the S shore of the river, 170 miles S W of Quebec, Trois Rivières being about half way; 110 N by W of Crown Point; 308 N by W of Boston, and 350 N by E of Niagara. N lat. 45 35, W long. 73 11. See *St. Lawrence*. The river St. Lawrence is about 3 miles wide at Montreal. There is an island near the middle of the river, opposite the city, at the lower end of which is a mill with 8 pair of stones, all kept in motion, at the same time, by 1 wheel. The works are said to have cost £11,000 sterling. A large mound of stone, &c. built out into the river, stops a sufficiency of water to keep the mill in continual motion.

Montreal, a river which runs northeastward into Lake Superior in U. Canada, on the southern side of the lake.

Montreal Bay lies towards the E end of Lake Superior, having an island at the N

W side of its entrance, and N E of Caribou island.

Montreal Isle, in the E end of lake Superior in U. Canada, is small and situated between the mouths of the rivers Montreal and Charriou, and near to the shore.

Montreuil, a town in the W part of the island of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues S E of St. Mark, and 15 N W of Port au Prince.

Montserrat, one of the Carribbee islands, and the smallest of them in the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus discovered it in 1493. It is of an oval form, 3 leagues in length, and as many in breadth, containing about 30,000 acres of land, of which almost $\frac{2}{3}$ are very mountainous, or very barren. The cultivation of sugar occupies 6,000 acres; cotton, provision and pasture have 2,000 acres allotted for each. No other tropical staples are raised. The productions were, on an average, from 1784 to 1788, 2,737 hds. of sugar, of 16 cwt. each, 1,107 puncheons of rum, and 275 bales of cotton. The total exports from Montserrat and Nevis in 1787 were in value £214,141 : 16 : 8, of which the value of £13,981 : 12 : 6 was exported to the American States. The inhabitants of Montserrat amount to 1,300 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. The first settlers, in 1632, were Irishmen, and the present inhabitants are chiefly their descendants, or other natives of Ireland since settled there, by which means the Irish language is preserved there even among the negroes. The island is surrounded with rocks, and the riding before it is very precarious and dangerous on the approach of a tornado, having no haven. It has only 3 roads, viz. Plymouth, Old Harbour, and Ker's Bay; where they are obliged to observe the same methods as at St. Christopher's in loading or unloading the vessels. It lies 30 miles S W of Antigua; the same distance S E of Nevis, and is subject to Great Britain. N lat. 16 47, W long. 62 12.

Montsieuze, a river or bay in Lincoln co. Maine, which communicates with the rivers Sheepscut and Kennebeck.

Montville, a township in N. London co. Connecticut, about 10 miles N of New London. It has 2,231 inhabitants.

Monument Bay, on the E coast of Massachusetts, is formed by the bending of Cape Cod. It is spacious and convenient for the protection of shipping.

Moore, a county of N. Carolina, Fayette district. It contains 4,767 inhabitants,

ants, including 600 slaves. Chief town, Alfordston. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 38 miles from Randolph court house, 40 from Fayetteville, and 391 from Washington.

Moorefield, or *Moorestown*, a post town in N. Jersey, 13 miles easterly of Philadelphia.

Moore Fort, a place so called in S. Carolina, is a stupendous bluff, or high perpendicular bank of earth, on the Carolina shore of Savannah river, perhaps 90 or 100 feet above the common surface of the water, exhibiting the singular and pleasing spectacle to a stranger, of particoloured earths, chiefly clays and marl, as red, brown, yellow, blue, purple, white, &c. in horizontal strata, one over the other. A fort formerly stood here, before the erection of one at Augusta, from which it stood a little to the N.E. The water now occupies the spot on which the fort stood.

Moore's Creek, is 16 miles from Wilmington, in N. Carolina. Here Gen. McDonald, with about 2,000 royalists, were defeated (after a retreat of 80 miles, and a desperate engagement) by Gen. Moore, at the head of 800 continentals. Gen. McDonald was taken prisoner, and the flower of his men killed.

Moorefield, a post town and the capital of Hardy co. Virginia, situated on the E side of the S branch of Patowmac river. It contains a court house, a gaol, and between 60 and 70 houses. It is 25 miles from Romney, 75 from Winchester, and 180 from Richmond.

Moose River, a generous branch of Black river. Thirty four miles from its mouth on a small branch, at the outlet of a small lake, Mr. J. Brown has made a settlement and erected mills.

Moose River, rises in Miskabe Lake, 2 short distance from Michipicoten river, a water of lake Superior, and pursues a northeastern course, receiving, about 12 miles from its mouth, a large S branch, and empties into the southern part of James's Bay, N. America, by the same mouth with Abbitbee river. Moose Fort, and a factory, are situated at the mouth of this river, N lat. 51 16, W long. 81 51; and Brunswick House is on its W bank about lat. 50 30. Round the bottom of James's Bay, from Albany Fort and river, on the W side, to Rupert's river on the E side, the woods afford large timber trees of various kinds, as oak, ash, besides the pine, cedar, spruce, &c. Up Moose river beyond Brunswick House is

a fall of 30 feet, above which it is deep and navigable for a great distance; the soil and the climate above the fall are said to be very good.

Moose River, a short stream in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, which runs northeasterly from the White Mountains into Amiscoggin river.

Moosehead Lake, or *Moose Pond*, in Lincoln co. Maine, is an irregular shaped body of water, which gives rise to the eastern branch of Kennebeck river, which unites with the other, above Norridgewock, about 20 miles south of the lake. The lake is said to be three times as large as L. George. There are very high mountains to the N and W of the lake; and from these the waters run by many channels into the St. Lawrence.

Moosehillock, the highest of the chain of mountains in N. Hampshire, the White Mountains excepted. It takes its name from its having been formerly a remarkable range for moose, and lies 70 miles W of the White Mountains. From its N W side proceeds Baker's river, a branch of Pemigewasset, which is the principal branch of Merrimack. On this mountain snow has been seen from the town of Newbury, Vermont, on the 30th of June and 31st of August; and on the mountains intervening, snow, it is said, lies the whole year.

Moose Island, on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of Schoodick river, contains about 30 families. On the S end of this island is an excellent harbour suitable for the construction of dry docks. Common tides rise here 25 feet.

Mosup River, rises in Foster, Rhode Island, and runs S into Coventry; there meeting another branch, it turns first easterly, then northerly, crosses the S W corner of Foster into Killingly in Connecticut, then turns S W and runs into Plainfield, where it unites with the Quinabaug. It is a large, rapid stream, and furnishes a variety of excellent mill seats.

Morant Keys, off the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies. N lat. 17 47, W long. 75 35.

Morant Point, the most easterly promontory of the island of Jamaica. On the N side of the point is a harbour of the same name. From Point Morant it is usual for ships to take their departure that are bound through the Windward Passage, or to any part of the W end of the island of St. Domingo. N lat. 17 58, W long. 76 10.

Morant

Morant Harbour, Port, is about 4 leagues westward of Point Morant, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica. Before the mouth of it is a small island, called Good Island, and a fort on each point of the entrance.

Morant River, is 2 leagues westward of the W point of Point Morant. The land here forms a bay, with anchorage along the shore.

Moravian Village, on the river Thames in U. Canada, is in the 4th township from its mouth; it is an irregular built village, of one street, with indifferent wooden huts and a small chapel; inhabited by Indians converted to the Moravian faith, and their pastors; who consist of four missionaries from the United Brethren. The Indians are peaceable and civil; their principal employment is in attending to their corn-fields, and to the making of maple sugar. Above the village, on the river, is a large spring of petroleum. *Smyth.*

Morena, a cape on the coast of Chili, S. America, is in lat. 23 45 S, and 15 leagues N E of Cape George. The bay between these capes seems very desirable to strangers to go in; but in a N W wind is very dangerous, because the wind blows right on the shore, and makes a very heavy sea in the road. Here is a very convenient harbour, but exceedingly narrow, where a good ship might be careened.

Morena Morro, on the coast of Chili, S. America, in lat. 23 S, and 20 leagues due S of the N point of the bay of Atacama.

More, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania.

Moreland, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Philadelphia co. the other in that of Montgomery, adjoining each other. In this township are the towns of Willow Grove, and Hatfborough.

Morgan District, in N. Carolina, is bounded W by the State of Tennessee, and S by the State of S. Carolina. It is divided into the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb; contains 49,184 inhabitants, including 4,643 slaves.

Morgantown, a post town and the chief town of the above district, is in Burke co. near Catabaw river. Here are about 30 houses, a court house and gaol. It is 45 miles from Wilkes, 46 from Lincoln town, 113 from Salem, and 661 from Philadelphia. N lat. 35 47.

Morgantown, a post town of Virginia, and shire town of Monongalia co. situated

on the E side of Monongahela river, about 7 miles S by W of the mouth of Cheat river, and contains a court house, a stone gaol, and about 40 houses. It is 30 miles from Brownville, 24 from Union Town, in Pennsylvania, 76 from Cumberland in Maryland, and 329 from Philadelphia.

Morgans, a settlement in Kentucky, 38 miles E of Lexington, and 18 N E of Boonsborough.

Morganza, a town in Washington co. Pennsylvania, situated in, and almost surrounded by the E and W branches of Charter's river, including the point of their confluence; 13 miles S of Pittsburg, and on the post road from thence to Washington, the county town, distant 10 miles. Boats carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built at Morganza, laden at the mill tail there, and sent down the Chartiers into the Ohio, and so to New Orleans. By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the *Chartiers*, from the Ohio upwards as far as Morganza, is declared to be a highway. This town is surrounded by a rich country, where numbers of grist and saw mills are already built; and the lands in its environs well adapted to agriculture and grazing; and is spoken of as a country that is or will be the richest in Pennsylvania. Morganza, from its situation and other natural advantages, must become the centre of a great manufacturing country; especially as considerable bodies of iron ore, of a superior quality, have been already discovered in the neighbourhood, and have been assayed. The high waving hills in this country, are, from the quality of the soil, convertible into the most luxuriant grazing lands, and are already much improved in this way. These hills will be peculiarly adapted to raise live stock, and more particularly the fine long-woolled breed of sheep. From hence, considerable exports are already made to New Orleans, of flour, bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and rye and apple spirits. The black cattle raised here are sold to the new settlers, and to cattle merchants, for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; many have also been driven to Niagara and Detroit.

Morgue Fort, or *Fortaleza de Morgue*, on the S shore of the entrance to Baldivia Bay, on the coast of Chili, on the S. Pacific Ocean. The channel has from 6 to 9 fathoms.

Moriebes, in Suffolk co. N. York, 213 miles from Washington, where a post office is kept,

Morienne, a bay on the E coast of the island of Cape Breton, near Miray Bay, from which it is separated only by Cape Brule. It is a tolerably deep bay.

Moro Castle is on the point or headland on the E side of the channel of the Havanaah, in the N W part of the island of Cuba, and is the first of two strong castles for the defence of the channel against the approach of an enemy's ships. It is a kind of triangle, fortified with bastions, on which are mounted about 60 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders. From the castle there also runs a wall or line mounted with 12 long brass cannon, 36 pounders; called, by way of eminence, "The twelve Apostles:" and at the point, between the castle and the sea, there is a tower, where a man stands and gives signals of what vessels approach. See *Havannah*.

Morokinnee, or *Morotinnee*, in the island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20 29 N, and long. 126 27 W.

Moresquillo Bay is to the southward of Carthagea, on the coast of the Spanish Main, and in the bight of the coast coming out of Darien Gulf, on the eastern shore.

Morotai, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W N W of Mowee Island, and has several bays on its S and W sides. Its W point is in lat. 21 20 N, and long. 157 14 W, and is computed to contain 36,000 inhabitants. It is 7 leagues S E of Woahoo Island.

Morris, a county on the northern line of N. Jersey, W of Bergen co. It is about 25 miles long, and 20 broad, is divided into 5 townships, and contains about 156,809 acres improved, and 30,429 acres of unimproved land. The eastern part of the county is level, and affords fine meadows, and good land for Indian corn. The western part is more mountainous, and produces crops of wheat. Here are seven rich iron mines, and two springs famous for curing rheumatic and chronic disorders. Black lead ore has been found in the mountains. There are also 2 furnaces, two slitting and rolling mills, 40 forges, 37 saw mills, and 43 grist mills. There are in the county, 17,750 inhabitants, of whom 775 are slaves.

Morrisina, a village in West Chester co. N. York, contiguous to Hell Gate, in the Sound. In 1790 it contained 133 inhabitants. In 1791, it was annexed to the township of West Chester.

Morrisstown, a post town and capital of the above co. is a handsome town, and contains a Presbyterian and Baptist church, a court house, an academy, and about 50 compact houses; 19 miles N W of Newark, and about 100 N E of Philadelphia. The head quarters of the American army, during the revolutionary war, was frequently in and about this town.

Morrisville, a village in Pennsylvania, in Berks' co. on the W bank of Delaware river, at the ferry, one mile from Trenton, 9 from Bristol, and 29 from Philadelphia. A post office is kept here.

Morris Bay, on the W coast of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. It cannot be recommended to ships to pass this way, as there is in one place S from the Five Islands only 2 fathoms water. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet water must not attempt it.

Morrope, a town on the road between Quito and Lima, in S. America. It contains between 70 and 80 houses, containing about 160 families, all Indians; near it runs the river Pozuelos, the banks of which are cultivated and adorned with trees. It is 28 or 30 leagues distant from Sechura, all that way being a sandy plain, the track continually shifting.

Morro Veijo. See *St. Gallan*.

Mortier's Rocks, on the S coast of Newfoundland Island. N lat. 47, W long. 54 55.

Morto Island, on the coast of Peru, so called by the Spaniards, from its striking resemblance to a dead corpse, extended at full length. It is also called *St. Clara*. It is about 5 leagues N N E from the river Tumbez; and is 2 miles in length, and 27 leagues from Guayaquil.

Morten Bay, on the N W coast of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies, is near the Narrows, or channel between that island and St. Christopher's, to the N W of which there is from 3 to 8 fathoms, according to the distance from shore.

Morugo, a small river to the W and N W of the gulf of Essequibo, on the coast of Surinam, in S America.

Mose, or *Villa del Mose*, a town on the bank of the river Tabasco, in the bottom of Campeachy Gulf, to which small barges may go up. Great quantities of cocoa are shipped here for Spain; which brings a great many sloops and small vessels to the coast.

Moses Point, a head or cape of land, on the E side of the entrance into Bonavista Bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland Island, 5 miles S W of Cape Bonavista.

Moschos.

Moskhor. See *Kikapus*.

Mosley's, a place on Roanoke river, 9 miles below St. Tammany's, and 3 above Eaton's. The produce of the upper country is brought to these places, and sent thence by waggons to Petersburg in Virginia.

Mosquito Shore. The exact boundaries of this country have never been accurately drawn. The King and his chiefs have generally considered their limits to extend a little W of Black River, whence the sea coast trends about E by S 60 or 70 leagues. This brings you to the N E extremity of this country, or, as it is called by the Spaniards, the *Gape of God's Grace*, on account of the great difficulty they find in beating up from the west. From this cape, in almost every direction toward the sea, lie a great number of small islands or keys, with reefs, rocks and shallows adjoining them, to the extent of 15 or 25 leagues, and some of them 50 or 60, which have never been properly surveyed, and which of course makes all this part of the Carribbean sea a very dangerous navigation, especially to strangers. After doubling the above mentioned cape, on the S side of which is a tolerably good harbour, of 18 feet of water, the course trends nearly S, about 50 leagues, this brings you to Pearl Key Lagoon, to the eastward of which lies the two Corn Islands, 7 leagues distant, and a number of smaller islands lie round this lagoon; but the two former only are inhabited, and that sparingly. In running this 50 leagues, you pass several barred rivers, with water only for boats to pass, and at the entrance of this lagoon there is 9 feet of water. About 8 leagues further S, you come to the harbour of Bluefields, which is a good harbour; there is but 12 feet of water on the bar. There ends the Mosquito King's real jurisdiction, but he claims a tribute from all the sea shore inhabitants, whether Spaniards or Indians, for 100 leagues to the southward. The whole of the Mosquito shore is very low land, except back of Black River, where it begins, and back of Bluefields where it ends. From Bluefields the coast trends a little to the eastward of S, until you come to the harbour of St. Johns, which is a good one, but has no town. A river of the same name empties into this harbour from the lake of Nicaragua. On the eastern side of which lake stands the city of Granada, and on the river, some leagues before you enter this lake, stands fort

Charles. Canoes ascend this river. In proceeding along the coast about fifteen leagues from St. John's, to the southward and eastward, you come to a place called Turtle Bouge, (the high land which began at Bluefields, still continuing.) This place has no harbour, but is remarkable for an amazing great resort of green turtle in the season when the females lay their eggs, which is from the latter part of August to the last of September. This place, comprehending a bay or beach of white sand, about 5 leagues in extent, draws, as is reckoned by the inhabitants, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the green turtle from some hundred of leagues on each side of it. This is the more curious, as they pass in their rout to this place innumerable bays or tracts of sand, which appear to the human eye equally convenient with this. It has been stated on good authority, that 800 the turtle have been stopped on this beach in one night, averaging 250lbs, by 10 men. The season being over for laying their eggs, they return to their homes with the same diligence they came. The meat, eggs and entrails of these turtle are excellent. Each turtle lays three litters of eggs in a season, one of 170, one of 100, and one of 60; which is done at intervals of about 14 or 15 days. They cover their eggs $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet deep in the sand, and in 3 weeks the fun hatches them. They then emerge, (being about the bigness of a dollar) and make slowly towards the sea, which is perhaps 50 yards off; but on this short passage they have many enemies, such as tigers, eagles, hawks, vultures, &c. and when they reach the water, the sharks, which are here in amazing plenty, prove the worst enemy of all, so that but few of the original number (330) are left to grow; however, a sufficient number escape, to cause a general increase. The English evacuated this country in the year 1787, and '88, after holding it about 80 years. Their first possession was entirely accidental. A crew of Buccaneers being cast away in the Pacific Ocean, and happening to fall in by travelling with the river Warks, which empties itself at the afore-named cape, they by degrees settled themselves at the most convenient places, for cutting and manufacturing mahogany, with which this country abounds, and were in fact masters of the country. The Mosquito King, George, who was educated in London, and is since dead, was allowed to have the nominal command, and since

the English have left, and the Spaniards come into possession, the King of the Mosquito shore is really absolute, for they have a fixed aversion to the Spaniards, and will not allow the King of Spain to be their master, though pleased to consider the King of England in that relation. *Capt. Pratt.*

Mosquito Cove, on the coast of Greenland, in lat. 64 55, and long. 52 57 W.

Mosquito Bay, or *Muskito*, is at the S E extremity of the island of St. Christopher's, and on the larboard side of the channel of the Narrows, from the S W going round the point along the shore, within the reef to the northward. The coast is here lined with rocks, and at a small distance is from 4 to 6 fathoms, on the W N W side of Booby Island.

Mosquito, or *Mosquito Cove*, on the W side of the island of Antigua, and southward of Five Islands Harbour.

Mosquito Island, one of the small Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, near the N coast of Virgin Gorda, on which it is dependent. N lat. 18 25, W long. 63 15.

Mosquito Point is the larboard point of the channel into Port Royal Bay in Jamaica, where the powder magazines are situated, and on which is a battery of 80 guns, for the defence of the channel, which is here very narrow. Round the point to the northwesterly, is a spacious bay or bason, into which comes the river of Spanish Town.

Mosquito Point, at the entrance of the river Essequibo, on the coast of Dutch Guiana, S. America; round which, as soon as ships are within, they are directed to run S E and then due S, and come to an anchor before the first village.

Mother Creek, in Kent co. Delaware. See *Frederica*.

Motte Isle, a small island in Lake Champlain, about 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth, distant 2 miles W of North Hero Island. It constituted a township of its own name in Franklin co. Vermont, named, in 1802, *Vineyard*, which see.

Moucha, La, a bay on the coast of Chili, on the W coast of S. America.

Moultonborough, Stafford co. N. Hampshire, now called *New Hampton*, which see.

Moultrie Fort. See *Sullivan's Island*.

Moultrieville, a town lately settled on Sullivan Island, S. Carolina. Two hundred dwelling houses are erected, and it is a place of great resort from Charleston, during the summer and autumn, for pleasure and health.

Mount Bethel, Upper and Lower, two townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, both contain 2,234 inhabitants.

Mount Airy, Surrey co. N. Carolina. Here is a post office 400 miles from Washington.

Mountains, Lake of the Two, a dilatation of the mouth of Ottawa, or Grand River, in L. Canada, on the western part of the Island of Montreal.

Mountbolly, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, formed out of a part of Wallingsford, a part of Ludlow, and a gore of land between them. It contains 668 inhabitants.

Mount Desert, an island on the coast of Hancock co. Maine, about 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is a valuable tract of land, intersected in the middle by the waters flowing into the S side from the sea. There are two considerable islands on the S E side of Mount Desert Island, called Cranberry Island, which assist in forming a harbour in the gulf which sets up on the S side of the island. The whole island contains 1121 inhabitants. The northerly part of the island was formed into a township called Eden, in 1796. The southeasternmost part of the island lies in about lat. 44 12 N. On the main land, opposite the N part of the island, are the towns of Trenton and Sullivan. It is 335 miles N E of Boston.

Mount Holly, a village with a post office in Burlington co. N. Jersey, on the bank of Ancocus Creek, 12 miles S E of Burlington.

Mount Hope Bay, in the N E part of Narraganset Bay.

Mount Joli, on the northern coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Labrador.

Mount Island, on the above coast, N lat. 50 5, W long. 61 35.

Mount Joy, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster, the other in Adams county.

Mount Joy, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litiz.

Mount Pleasant, a post town in West Chester co. N. York, on the E side of Hudson's river; bounded southerly by Greenburg, and northerly and easterly by Philipsburg. It contains 2704 inhabitants. Also the name of a township in Adams co. Pennsylvania.

Mount Pleasant, a village of Maryland, situated partly in each of the counties of Queen Ann and Caroline, about 11 miles E of the town of Church Hill.

Mount

Mount Tirza, in Parson co. N. Carolina. Here is a post office 296 miles from Washington.

Mount Tom, a noted mountain on the W bank of Connecticut river, near Northampton. Also the name of a mountain between Litchfield and Washington, in Connecticut.

Mount Vernon, the seat of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON, is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. Virginia, where the river is nearly 2 miles wide; 9 miles below Alexandria; 127 from Point Look Out, at the mouth of the river, and 280 miles from the sea. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the surface of the river; and, after furnishing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the same in rear of the buildings, falls off rather abruptly on those two quarters. On the N end it subsides gradually into extensive pasture grounds; while on the S it slopes more steeply, in a short distance, and terminates with the coach house, stables, vineyard, and nurseries. On either wing is a thick grove of different flowering forest trees. Parallel with them, on the land side, are two spacious gardens, into which one is led by two serpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and shady shrubs. The mansion house itself appears venerable and convenient. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, supported by 8 pillars, has a pleasing effect when viewed from the water; the whole assemblage of the green-house, school-house, offices, and servants' halls, when seen from the land side, bears a resemblance to a rural village; especially as the lands on that side are laid out somewhat in the form of English gardens, in meadows and grass grounds, ornamented with little copses, circular clumps, and single trees. A small park on the river, where the English fallow deer and the American wild deer are seen through the thickets, alternately with the vessels as they are sailing along, add a romantic and picturesque appearance to the whole scenery. On the opposite side of a small creek to the northward, an extensive plain, exhibiting corn-fields and cattle grazing, affords in summer a luxuriant landscape; while the blended verdure of woodlands and cultivated declivities, on the Maryland shore, variegates the prospect in a charming manner. Such are the philosophic shades to which the Commander in chief of the American army retired in 1783, at the close of a

victorious war; which he again left in 1789, to dignify with his unequalled talents the highest office in the gift of his fellow citizens; to which he again retreated, in 1797, loaded with honours and the benedictions of his country. Where, in 1798, having again heard and obeyed the call of his endangered country, to command her armies, he was summoned on the 14th of December 1799, to join the heavenly hosts.

Mount Vernon, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, 17 miles N W of Hallowell.

Mount Washington, in the upper part of the island of N. York.

Mount Washington, one of the highest peaks of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire.

Mount Washington, the southwesternmost township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 158 miles W by S of Boston. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 291 inhabitants.

Mouse Harbour, at the E side of the island of St. John's, and at the S W angle of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is between East Point and Three rivers, and goes in with a small creek that is moderately spacious within.

Mousum River, a small river in York co. Maine, has its sources for its southwestern or principal branch, in ponds in the town of Shapleigh in the same county. It passes through Sanford to its confluence with the northeasterly branch, and continues the same course between the towns of Wells and Arundel, into Wells bay and the sea.

Morwee, one of the Sandwich Isles, next in size to, and N W of, Owhyhee. In it is a large bay of a semicircular form; opposite to which are the islands Tahoorowa Morokinnee. It is about 162 miles in circumference, and is thought to contain nearly 70,000 inhabitants. They are savages, the arts in a very low state, their morals deplorable. The sanctity of female chastity is unknown; ignorant of the great sacrifice offered on Mount Calvary, yet conscious of guilt, they appease their terrified consciences by sacrifices of their own invention. Hence they offer each other on the bloody altar. Their deities, like Moloch, are supposed to be pleased with the expiring agonies and streaming blood of human victims. Lat. 21 N, long. 155 W.

Moyamensing, a township in Philadelphia co. N of the city, adjoining.

Mucaros Island, near the north coast of Cuba

Cuba Island, in the W. Indies, which with Island Verde lies opposite to the Cape Quibannano.

Muddy Lake, in U. Canada, is situated between Lakes Huron and George; it is about 25 or 30 miles long, and not very wide; it has several small islands of which St. Joseph's, it seems, is to be the principal. *Smynth.*

Mud Island, in Delaware river, is 6 or 7 miles below the city of Philadelphia; whereon is a citadel and a fort. On a sand bar, a large pier has been erected, as the foundation for a battery, to make a cross fire.

Mud Lake, in the State of N. York, is small, and lies a little S of Crooked Lake. It gives rise to a N branch of Tioga river.

Muger's Islands, otherwise called *Men-Eaters*, or *Women-Eaters Islands*, are 10 leagues S of Cape Catoche, on the E coast of the peninsula of Yucatan. On the S of them, towards the land, is good anchorage in from 7 to 8 fathoms, and clean ground.

Mublenberg, a co. of Kentucky, bounded N and N E by Ohio co. N W by Henderson, S W and S by Christian, and S E by Logan, 48 miles long, 31 broad. It is watered by Green and Muddy rivers with their branches. It contains 1517 people, 116 being in slavery.

Mulatre, Point, in the island of Dominica, in the W. Indies. N lat. 15 16, W long. 61 21.

Mulatto Point, on the W coast of South America is the S cape of the port of Ancón, 16 or 18 miles N of Cadavaylo river.

Mulgrave Port. See *Admiralty Bay*. N lat. 67 45, W long. 165 9.

Mulbegan River, in Vermont, rises in Lewis, and empties into Connecticut river, at Brunswick.

Mullico Hill, Gloucester co. N. Jersey. Here is a post office, 163 miles from Washington.

Mullicus River, in N. Jersey, is small, and has many mills and iron works upon it; and empties into Little Egg Harbour Bay, 4 miles E of the town of Leeds. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

Muncy, Lycoming co. Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, 231 miles from Washington.

Muncy, a creek which empties into the Susquehannah from the N E, about 23 miles N of the town of Northumberland.

Mundellsville, Shenandoah co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 144 miles from Washington.

Munfies, *Delawares*, and *Sapoones*, 3 Indian tribes, who inhabit at Diagho, and other villages up the N branch of Susquehannah river. About 20 years ago, the two first could furnish 150 warriors each; and the Sapoones 30 warriors.

Murfreesborough, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of Gates co. It is situated on Meherrin river, and contains a few houses, a court house, gaol, and tobacco ware-house. It carries on a small trade with Edenton, and the other seaport towns. It is 3 miles from Princeton, 12 from Winton, 50 N by W of Edenton, and 422 S W of Philadelphia.

Murga Murga River, on the coast of Chili in S. America, is southward of the S point of Quintero Bay, and not far from the entrance into Chili river. It is not navigable, but is very good to water in.

Murray Township, in the co. of Northumberland, U. Canada, lies to the northward of the isthmus which joins the co. and peninsula of Prince Edward to the main. It is washed by the waters of lake Ontario and the river Trent, as well as those of the bay of Quinte. *Smynth.*

Muscle Bank, at the entrance into Trinity Bay or harbour, in the direction of S W on the E coast of Newfoundland Island.

Muscle Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, in S. America, is half way between Elizabeth's Bay, and York Road; in which there is good anchorage with a westerly wind.

Muscle Bay, or *Messillon*, on the coast of Chili or Peru, in S. America, 5 leagues S by W of Atacama.

Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee river, about 250 miles from its mouth, extend about 25 miles, and derive their name from the number of soft shell turtles and fresh water clams found there. At this place the river spreads to the breadth of 2 or 3 miles, and forms a number of islands; and the passage is difficult, except when there is a swell in the river. From this place up to the Whirl or Suck, where the river breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, the navigation all the way excellent. From these shoals to the navigable waters of the Coofee is 40 miles, thence to Mobile bay 350.

Muskogulge, *Muskogee*, or, as they are more commonly called, *Creek Indians*, inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. The Creek or Muskogulge language, which

is soft and musical, is spoken throughout the confederacy, (although consisting of many nations, who have a speech peculiar to themselves) as also by their friends and allies the Natchez. The Chicafaw and Chaftaw language, the Muskogulges say, is a dialect of theirs. The Muskogulges eminently deserve the encomium of all nations for their wisdom and virtue, in expelling the greatest, and even the common enemy of mankind, viz. *spirituous liquors*. The first and most cogent article in all their treaties with the white people is, that "there shall not be any kind of spirituous liquors sold or brought into their towns." Instances have frequently occurred, on the discovery of attempts to run kegs of spirits into their country, of the Indians striking them with their tomahawks, and giving the liquor to the thirsty sand, not tasting a drop themselves. It is difficult to account for their excellent policy in civil government; it cannot derive its efficacy from coercive laws, for they have no such artificial system. Some of their most favourite songs and dances they have from their enemies, the Chaftaws; for it seems that nation is very eminent for poetry and music. The Muskogulges allow of polygamy in the utmost latitude; every man takes as many wives as he pleases, but the first is queen, and the others her handmaids and associates. The Creek or Muskogulge confederacy have 55 towns, besides many villages. The powerful empire of the Muskogulges established itself upon the ruin of that of the Natchez. The *Oakmulge Fields* was the first settlement they sat down upon, after their emigration from the west, beyond the Mississippi, their original native country. They gradually subdued their surrounding enemies, strengthening themselves by taking into confederacy the vanquished tribes. Their whole number, some years since, was 17,280, of which 5,860 were fighting men. Later accounts say 6,000 fighting men, and 26,000 souls in all. Every town and village has one established white trader in it, and generally a family of whites, who have fled from some part of the frontiers. They often, to have revenge, and to obtain plunder that may be taken, use their influence to send out predatory parties against the settlements in their vicinity. The Creeks are very badly armed; having few rifles, and are mostly armed with muskets. For near 40 years past, the Creek Indians have had little intercourse

with any other foreigners, but those of the English nation. Their prejudice in favour of every thing English, has been carefully kept alive by tories and others to this day. Most of their towns have now in their possession, British drums with the arms of the nation, and other emblems painted on them, and some of their squaws preserve the remnants of British flags! They still believe that "The Great King over the water" is able to keep the whole world in subjection. The land of the country is a common stock; and any individual may remove from one part of it to another, and occupy vacant ground where he can find it. The country is naturally divided into 3 districts, viz. the Upper Creeks, Lower and Middle Creeks, and Seminoles. The upper district includes all the waters of the Tallapoossee, Coosahatchee, and Alabama rivers, and is called the Abbacoos. The Lower or Middle district includes all the waters of the Chattahooossee and Flint rivers, down to their junction, and although occupied by a great number of different tribes, the whole are called Cowetaulgas, or Coweta people, from the Cowetan town and tribe, the most warlike and ancient of any in the whole nation. The Lower or Southern district takes in the river Appalachicola, and extends to the point of E. Florida, and is called the country of the Seminoles. Agriculture is as far advanced with the Indians, as it can well be, without the proper implements of husbandry. A very large majority of the nation being devoted to hunting in the winter, and to war or idleness in summer, cultivate but small parcels of ground, barely sufficient for subsistence. But many individuals, (particularly on Flint river, and among the Chehaws, who possess numbers of negroes) have fenced fields, tolerably well cultivated: having no ploughs, they break up the ground with hoes, and scatter the seed promiscuously over the ground in hills, but not in rows. They raise horses, cattle, fowls, and hogs. The only articles they manufacture are earthen pots and pans, baskets, horse-ropes or halters, smoked leather, black marble pipes, wooden spoons, and oil from acorns, hickory nuts and chestnuts. They consist of the Appalachies, Alibamas, Abecas, Cawittaws, Coosas, Conshacks, Coosactees, Chacihoomas, Natchez, Oconies, Oakmulgies, Okohoyes, Pakanas, Taenfas, Talepoolas, Weetumkas, and some others. Their

Their union has rendered them victorious over the Chactaws, and formidable to all the nations around them. They are a well made, expert, hardy, sagacious, politic people, extremely jealous of their rights, and averse to parting with their lands. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine, turkies, ducks, and other poultry; they cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, melons, and have plenty of peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits. They are faithful friends, but inveterate enemies; hospitable to strangers, and honest and fair in their dealings. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith in general than these people, yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wish to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the southern States shall not trespass. The country which they claim is bounded northward by about the 34th degree of latitude; and extends from the Tombeckbee, or Mobile river, to the Atlantic ocean, though they have ceded a part of this tract on the sea coast, by different treaties, to the State of Georgia. Their principal towns lie in lat. 32 and long. 11 20 from Philadelphia. They are settled in a hilly but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians*.

Musconecunk, a small river of N. Jersey, which empties into the Delaware 6 miles below Easton.

Muskingum, that is, *Elk's Eye*, a navigable river of the State of Ohio. It is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, 172 miles below Pittsburg, including the windings of Ohio, though in a direct line it is but 90 miles. At its mouth stands Fort Harmar and Marietta. Its banks are so high as to prevent its overflowing, and it is navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs, 110 miles from its mouth, and by small boats to the lake at its head, 45 miles farther. From thence, by a portage of about one mile, a communication is opened to Lake Erie, through Cayahoga, a stream of great utility, navigable the whole length, without any obstruction from falls. From Lake Erie, the avenue is well known to Hudson's river in the State of N. York. The land on this river and its branches is of a superior quality, and the country abounds in springs and conveniences sit-

ted to settlements remote from sea navigation, viz. salt springs, coal, free-stone, and clay. A valuable salt spring has been very lately discovered, 8 miles from this river, and 50 from Marietta, called the *Big Spring*. Such a quantity of water flows, as to keep 1000 gallons constantly boiling. Ten gallons of this water will afford a quart of salt of superior quality to any made on the sea coast.

Muskongus, a small river which has its sources in ponds in the town of Union in the co. of Lincoln, Maine, and enters the sea through the adjoining town of Waldoborough. It is about 20 miles long.

Muskongus Bay, formed by Bristol or Pemaquid point on the W, and Meduncook plantation on the east.

Muskongus Island, in Muskongus bay, contains about 1000 acres. This Indian name is also applied to a grant or claim of land called *The Muskongus Patent*.

Musquakies Indians inhabit the southern waters of Lake Michigan, having, 20 years ago, 200 warriors.

Musquatons, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Lake Michigan.

Musquito River and Bay lie at a small distance N of Cape Canaveral, on the coast of E. Florida. The banks of Musquito river towards the continent abound in trees and plants common to Florida, with pleasant orange groves; whilst the narrow strips of land towards the sea, are mostly sand hills.

Musquitos, an Indian nation in the neighbourhood of the Piankeshaws and Outtagomies; which see.

Myerstown, a village of Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of Tulpehocken creek, a few miles below the canal. It contains about 25 houses, and is 32 miles E by N of Harrisburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

Mynomanies, or *Minomanies*, an Indian tribe, who with the tribes of *Chipeways* and *Saukeys*, live near Bay Puan, and could together furnish, about 20 years ago, 550 warriors. The *Minomanies* have about 300 fighting men.

Myrtle Island, one of the Chandeleurs or Myrtle Islands, in Nassau Bay, on the coast of Florida, on the W side of the peninsula.

N

NAAMAN's Creek, a small stream which runs southeasterly into Delaware river, at Marcus' Hook.

Nab's Bay, near the western limit of Hudson's

Hudson's Bay, known by the name of the Welcome Sea. Cape Eskimaux is its southern point or entrance.

Naco, a town of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, 50 miles N W of Valadolid.

Nabant Point forms the N E point of Boston harbour, in Massachusetts; 9 miles E N E of Boston. N lat. 42 27, W long. 70 57. See *Lynn Beach*.

Nabunkeag, a small island in Kennebeck river, 38 miles from the sea, signifies, in the Indian language, the land where eels are taken.

Nain, a Moravian settlement, which was established in 1763, on Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania.

Nain, a settlement of the Moravians on the coast of Labrador, near the entrance of Davis's Straits, being S S W of Cape Farewell. It was begun under the protection of the British government, but is now deserted.

Namasket, a small river which empties into Narraganset Bay.

Nanemoy River, a short creek which empties into the Patowmac in Charles co. Maryland, southward of Port Tobacco river.

Nanjemoy, Charles co. Maryland. Here is a post office, 44 miles from Washington.

Nansemond, a county of Virginia, on the S side of James' river, and W of Norfolk co. on the N. Carolina line. It is about 44 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 11,127 inhabitants, including 4,408 slaves.

Nansemond, a short river of Virginia, which rises in Great Dismal Swamp, and pursuing a N then a N E direction, empties into James' river, a few miles W of Elizabeth river. It is navigable to Sleepy Hole, for vessels of 250 tons; to Suffolk, for those of 100 tons; and to Milner's, for those of 25 tons.

Nantasket Road, may be considered as the entrance into the channels of Boston harbour; lies S of the light-house, near Rainsford or Hospital Island. A vessel may anchor here in from 7 to 5 fathoms in safety. Two huts are erected here with accommodations for shipwrecked seamen.

Nanticoke Creek, now called the river Wavenny, in U. Canada, empties into L. Erie between Long Point and Grand River.

Nanticoke, a navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

Nanticoles, an Indian nation who formerly lived in Maryland, upon the above river. They first retired to the Susquehannah, and then farther north. They were skilled in the art of poisoning; by which shocking art nearly their whole tribe was extirpated, as well as some of their neighbours. These, with the Mohickons and Conoys, 30 years ago inhabited Utsonango, Chagnet and Owego, on the E branch of the Susquehannah. The two first could at that period furnish 100 warriors each; and the Conoys 30 warriors.

Nantmill, East and West, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

Nantucket Island, belonging to the State of Massachusetts, is situated between lat. 41 13, and 41 22 30 N, and between 69 56, and 70 13 30 W lon. and is about 8 leagues southward of Cape Cod, and lies eastward of the island of Martha's Vineyard. It is 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, including Sandy Point; but its general breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This is thought to be the island called *Nauticon* by ancient voyagers. There is but one bay of any note, and that is formed by a long sandy point, extending from the E end of the island to the N and W (on which stands a light-house, which was erected by the State in 1784) and on the north side of the island as far as Eel Point. This makes a fine road for ships, except with the wind at N W, when there is a heavy swell. The harbour has a bar of sand, on which are only $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at ebb tide, but within it has 12 and 14 feet. The island constitutes a county of its own name, and contains 5,617 inhabitants, and sends one representative to the General Court. There is a duck manufactory here, and 10 spermaceti works. The inhabitants are, for the most part, a robust and enterprising set of people, mostly seamen and mechanics. The seamen are the most expert whale-men in the world. The whale fishery originated among the white inhabitants in the year 1690, in boats from the shore. In 1715, they had 6 sloops, 38 tons burden, and the fishery produced 1100l. sterl. From 1772, to 1775, the fishery employed 150 sail from 90 to 180 tons, upon the coast of Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies; the produce of which amounted to 167,000l. sterl. The late war almost ruined this business. They have since, however, revived it again, and pursue the whales even into the great Pacific Ocean. There

is not here a single tree of natural growth; they have a place called The Woods, but it has been destitute of trees for these 60 years past. The island had formerly plenty of wood. The people, especially the females, are fondly attached to the island, and few wish to migrate to a more desirable situation. The people are mostly *Friends*, or Quakers. There is one society of Congregationalists. Some part of the E end of the island, known by the name of *Squam*, and some few other places, are held as private farms. At present, there are near 300 proprietors of the island. The proportional number of cattle, sheep, &c. put out to pasture, and the quantity of ground to raise crops, are minutely regulated; and proper officers are appointed, who, in their books debit and credit the proprietors accordingly. In the month of June, each proprietor gives in to the clerks the number of his sheep, cattle, and horses, that he may be charged with them in the books; and if the number be more than he is entitled to by his rights, he hires ground of his neighbours who have less. But if the proprietors altogether have more than their number, the overplus are either killed or transported from the island.

In the year 1659, when Thomas Macy removed with his family from Salisbury in Essex co. to the W end of the island, with several other families, there were nearly 3,000 Indians on the island, who were kind to strangers, and benevolent to each other, and lived happily until contaminated by the bad example of the whites, who introduced rum; and their number soon began to decrease. The whites had no material quarrel or difficulty with them. The natives sold their lands, and the whites went on purchasing; till, in fine, they have obtained the whole, except some small rights, which are still retained by the natives. A mortal sickness carried off 222 of them in 1764; and they are now reduced to 4 males, and 16 females.

Nantucket, (formerly *Sberburne*) a post town, capital and port of entry in the above island. The exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 20,514 dollars. It is 60 miles S E of New Bedford, 123 S W of Boston, and 382 E N E of Philadelphia.

Nantucket Shoal, a bank which stretches out above 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, to the S E from the island of its name.

Nantuxet Bay, N. Jersey, is on the eastern side of Delaware Bay, opposite Bombay Hook.

Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, makes up from S to N, between the main land on the E and W. It embosoms many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. The chief harbours are Newport, Wickford, Warren, Bristol, and Greenwich, besides Providence and Patuxet; the latter is near the mouth of Patuxet river, which falls into Providence river. Taunton river and many smaller streams fall into this capacious bay. It affords fine fish, oysters and lobsters in great plenty.

Narraguagus Bay. A part of the bay between Goldsborough and Machias, in Washington co. Maine, goes by this name. From thence for the space of 60 or 70 miles, the navigator finds, within a great number of fine islands, a secure and pleasant ship-way. Many of these islands are inhabited, and make a fine appearance. A river of the same name falls into the bay, through the town of Harrington.

Narraguagus, a town on the above bay, now Steuben; which see.

Narrows, The. The narrow passage from sea, between Long and Staten Islands into the bay which spreads before N. York city, formed by the junction of Hudson and East rivers, is thus called. This strait is 9 miles S of the city of N. York.

Narrows, The, a strait, about 3 miles broad, between the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's Islands, in the W. Indies.

Narrows, The, or Petite Detroit, in the river St. Lawrence in U. Canada, is between Grenadier Island and the township No. 10, or Escot, now included in Yonge.

Nass, a co. of Halifax district, N. Carolina, containing 6,975 inhabitants, of whom 2,596 are slaves. There is a large and valuable body of iron ore in this co. but only one bloomery has yet been erected. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 28 miles from Tarboro, and as far from Lewistown.

Nashua, or *Nashuaun*, one of the Elizabeth Isles, the property of the Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq. of Boston, situated at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, and 3 miles from the extremity of the peninsula of Barnstable co. Considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are supported upon this island; and it has become famous for its excellent wool and cheese.

Here

Here Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold landed in 1602, and took up his abode for some time.

Nashua River, is a considerable stream in Worcester co. Massachusetts, and has rich interval lands on its banks. It enters Merrimack river at Dunstable. Its course is N N E.

Nashville, a post town of Mero District in Tennessee, pleasantly situated in Davidson co. on the S bank of Cumberland river, where it is 200 yards broad. It was named after Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, who fell on the 4th of Oct. 1777, in the battle of Germantown. It is regularly laid out, and contains 345 inhabitants, a courthouse, gaol, an academy liberally endowed, a church for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists. It is the seat of the courts held semi-annually for the district of Mero, and of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Davidson co. It is 18½ miles W of Knoxville, 66 from Big Salt Lick garrison, 190 S by W of Lexington in Kentucky, 63½ W by S of Richmond in Virginia, and 101½ W S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 35 45, W long. 87 8. Heavy articles are brought here from N. Orleans in boats of 20 tons burden; the voyage generally requires 60 days.

Naskeag Point, in Hancock co. Maine, is the eastern point of Penobscot Bay, in the town of Sedgwick.

Naspatucket River. See *Wanaspaspatucket*.

Nassas River. See *St. Andre*.

Nassau Bay, or *Spirito Santo*, is a large bay on the coast of W. Florida, about 70 miles from N to S. It has 4 islands on a line for 50 miles from S W to N E with openings between them a mile or two wide. The most northerly is called Myrtle Island, between which, and the continent, is the entrance of the bay. The bay is 15 miles broad from Myrtle Island to a row of islands running parallel with the main land, and another bay between them stretching 50 or 60 miles to the S, as far as one of the smaller mouths of the Mississippi. See *Nassau Road*.

Nassau Bay, an extensive bay of the ocean, on the S coast of Terra del Fuego island, at the S extremity of S. America. It is to the E of False Cape Horn, which forms the western limit of the bay; Cape Horn being the S point of the southernmost of the Hermit's Islands, a group of islands which lie off the coast opposite to this bay. This bay is large and open, well sheltered from the tempests of the ocean. It is capable of holding a fleet of

ships; and though there are small islands near its entrance, all the dangers are visible, and ships may sail freely between them, or on each side of them. See *Mistaken Cape*.

Nassau Cape, on the coast of Surinam, or N E of S. America, is to the N N W of Essequibo gulf, and the E point of the entrance into the river Pamaron. It is in about lat. 7 40 N, and long. 59 30 W.

Nassau Cape, on the N shore of Terra Firma, S. America.

Nassau, a small town in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania. It contains a German church, and about 35 houses. It is also called *Kempflorun*.

Nassau Island, at the mouth of Byram river, in Long Island Sound.

Nassau Road, on the coast of West-Florida, lies W of Mobile Bay, 5 leagues to the northward of Ship Island, and within the north end of the Chandeles or Myrtle Islands. It is one of the best roads for large vessels on the whole coast of Florida. It affords good shelter from winds that blow on shore, has no bar, and is easy of access. Vessels, however, must not go within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the inside of the island, it being shoal near that distance from the shore. Vessels may go round the north end of it from the sea in $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 fathoms, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the shore, and afterwards must keep in $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 fathoms till the north point bears N N E about 2 miles, where they can anchor in 4 fathoms good holding ground, sheltered from easterly and southerly winds; this is necessary for all vessels frequenting the coast of Florida, as easterly winds are very frequent. There is fresh water to be got any where on the Chandeles by digging; and there is a kind of well at the north end, near an old hut. There is no wood to be found here but drift wood, of which there is great plenty along shore. Nassau Road was first discovered by Dr. Daniel Cox, of New-Jersey, who named it so in honour of the reigning Prince, William III. He also gave the name of Myrtle Islands to those afterwards called Chandeles, by the French, from the candles made of the myrtle wax, with which these islands abound.

Nassau River, on the coast of East-Florida, has a bar generally about 8 feet water, but is subject to shifting. The tides are about 7 feet at low spring tides. An E S E moon makes high water here, as also in most places along the coast.

Nassau, the chief town of Providence Island,

Island, one of the Bahamas, and the seat of government. N lat. 25 3. It is the only port of entry except at Turk's Island. See *Bahamas*.

Nasla, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Nata, a town and bay in the province of Terra Firma, S. America. The bay of Nata lies on the S coast of the Isthmus of Darien, and on the North Pacific Ocean. From hence and the adjacent parts, provisions are sent for the supply of the inhabitants of Panama, which city is 67 miles N E of Nata. The bay is spacious and deep, but is not used by ships, but in cases of necessity, as they are liable to be embayed by the winds that blow frequently at E upon the shore. The bay extends to the island Iguenas. N lat. 8 12, W long. 81 12.

Nata Point, or *Chama*, or *Chamu Cape*, is at the W point of the gulf of Panama, from whence the coast trends W to Haguera Point 7 leagues. All ships bound to the N W and to Acapulco make this point. It is also called the S point of the bay, which lies within on the W side of this great Gulf of Panama.

Natachquin River, a large river of the coast of Labrador, in N. America, to the westward of Nasquirou river, under Mount Joli, where it forms a southerly cape in lat. 50 25 N, and long. 60 45 W. The little Natachquin is to the W S W of this.

Natal, a cape and town, on the S shore of the Rio Grande, on the N E coast of Brazil in S. America, is to the S W of the four-square shoal, at the mouth of the entrance of that river, which contains some dangerous rocks. On this point is the Castle of the Three Kings, or Fortaleza des Tres Magos. The town of Natal is 3 leagues from the castle, before which is good anchorage for ships, in from 4 to 5 fathoms, and well secured from winds.

Natchez, the principal town of the Mississippi territory, on the E side of the Mississippi, 300 miles N of N. Orleans by water, 150 by the lake road. It has a Roman Cath. church, and is defended by a fort.

Natchez, a powerful nation of Indians who formerly inhabited the country on the E side of the Mississippi. Fort Rosalie is situated in the country which they possessed, in lat. 31 40. Nothing now remains of this nation but the name, by which the country continues to be called. The Creeks or Muskogulges rose upon the ruins of this nation. The French completed their destruction 1730. The

Natchez or Sun Set Indians, are a part of the Creek confederacy which they joined after they left Louisiana.

Natchitoches. A tract of country in Louisiana, on the river Rouge, or Red river, bears this name. The French had a very considerable post on this river called Natchitoches. It was a frontier on the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from the fort of Adayes, and 70 leagues from the confluence of the Rouge with the Mississippi. See *Louisiana*.

Natick, an ancient township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, situated upon Charles river, 18 miles S W of Boston, and 10 N W of Dedham. Its name in the Indian language signifies, "The place of hills." The famous Mr. Eliot formed a religious society here; and in 1670, there were 50 Indian communicants. At his motion, the General Court granted the land in this town, containing about 6000 acres, to the Indians. It was incorporated into an English district in 1761, and into a township in 1781; and now contains 694 inhabitants.

Nattenat, an Indian village on Nootka Sound, on the N W coast of N. America. It has a remarkable cataract, or water-fall, a few miles to the northward of it. N lat. 48 40, W long. from Greenwich, 124 6.

Natural Bridge. See *Rockbridge County*.

Naudowessies, an Indian nation inhabiting lands between Lakes Michigan and Superior. Warriors, 500.

Naugatuck River, a northeastern branch of Housatonic river in Connecticut. A great number of mills and iron works are upon this stream and its branches.

Navarre, a province of New Mexico, on the N E side of the Gulf of California, which separates it from the peninsula of California, on the S W.

Navassa, a small island in the Windward Passage, or strait between Cuba and Hispaniola in the W. Indies. Thither the inhabitants of Jamaica come in boats to kill guaras, an amphibious creature that breeds plentifully at the roots of old trees. They are in the shape of a lizard, with scales, and some are 3 feet in length. Their flesh is firm and white, and said by seamen to make good broth.

Navaza, a small barren island in the W. Indies, not very high, is steep all round, and lies in lat. 18 20 N. It is 21 leagues W S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W of the E end of Jamaica, and 11 leagues from Tiburon, in the island of St. Domingo.

Navest's Harbour, on the sea-coast of Monmouth

Monmouth co. N. Jersey, lies in lat. 40 24 N having Jumping Point on the N, and is 2½ miles S of the N end of Sandy Hook Island; and its mouth is 5 miles from the town of Shrewsbury. The small river of its name falls into it from the W, and rises in the same co. Navesink Hills extend N W from the harbour on the Atlantic Ocean, to Rariton Bay; and are the first land discovered by mariners when they arrive on the coast. They are 600 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 20 leagues off.

Navidad, a town of Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, with a harbour on the N. Pacific Ocean, is 156 miles W of Mexico city. N lat. 18 51, W long. 111 10.

Navires, or *Cas de Navires Bay*, in the island of Martinico, in the W. Indies.

Navy, a township in Orleans co. in Vermont.

Navy Hall, in U. Canada, stands on the S side of L. Ontario, at the head and W side of Niagara river, which last separates it from Fort Niagara, on the E side, in the State of N. York. It is 20 miles N by W of Fort Erie, and 23 S E by S of York.

Navy Island lies in the middle of Niagara river, whose waters separate it from Fort Slufter, on the E bank of the river, and the same waters divide it from Grand Island, on the S and S E. It is about one mile long, and one broad, and is about 13 miles N by E of Navy Hall.

Nazareth, a beautiful post town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, inhabited by Moravians or United Brethren. It is situated 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 N by W of Philadelphia. It is a tract of good land, containing about 5,000 acres, purchased by the Rev. G. Whitfield, in 1740, and sold 2 years after to the brethren. The town of Nazareth stands about the centre of the manor, on a small creek which loses itself in the earth, about a mile and a half E of the town. It was regularly laid out in 1772, and consists of 2 principal streets which cross each other at right angles, and form a square in the middle, of 340 by 200 feet. The largest building is a stone house, erected in 1755, named Nazareth Hall, 98 feet by 46 in length, and 54 in height. The lower floor is formed into a spacious hall for public worship, the upper part of the house is fitted up for a boarding school, where youth, from different parts, are under the inspection of the minister of the place and several tutors, and are

instructed in the English, German, French, and Latin languages; in history, geography, book-keeping, mathematics, music, drawing, and other sciences. The front of the house faces a large square open to the S, adjoining a fine piece of meadow ground, and commands a most delightful prospect. Another elegant building on the E of Nazareth Hall is inhabited by the single sisters, who have the same regulations and way of living as those at Bethlehem. Besides their principal manufactory for spinning and twisting cotton, they have lately begun to draw wax tapers. At the south-west corner of the aforesaid square, in the middle of the town, is the single brethren's house, and on the E S E corner a store. On the southernmost end of the street is a good tavern. The dwelling houses are, a few excepted, built of lime-stone, 1 or 2 stories high, inhabited by tradesmen and mechanics, mostly of German extraction. The inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed to them by pipes from a fine spring near the town. The situation of the town, and the salubrious air of the adjacent country, render this a very agreeable place. The number of inhabitants in the town and the farms belonging to it, (Shoeneck included) constituting one congregation, and meeting for divine service on Lord's days and holidays, at Nazareth Hall, was, in the year 1788, about 450.

Necessity, Fort, in Virginia, is situated in the Great Meadow, within 4 miles of the W bounds of Maryland, and on the N side of the head water of Red Stone Creek, which empties from the E into the Monongahela, in N lat. 39 43, about 26 miles from the spot where this fort was erected. It is 238 miles W by N of Alexandria, and 258 N W of Frederickburg. This spot will be forever famous in the history of America, as one of the first scenes of Gen. Washington's abilities as a commander. In 1753, it was only a small unfinished intrenchment, when Mr. Washington, then a colonel, in the 22d year of his age, was sent with 300 men towards the Ohio. An engagement with the enemy ensued, and the French were defeated. M. de Villier, the French commander, sent down 900 men besides Indians, to attack the Virginians. Their brave leader, however, made such an able defence with his handful of men, in this unfinished fort, as to constrain the French officer to grant him honourable terms of capitulation.

Neddick, Cape, or *Neddock*, lies between York river and Well's Bay, on the coast of York co. District of Maine.

Neddick River, Cape, in the above co. is navigable about a mile from the sea, and at full tide only for vessels of any considerable burden, it having a bar of sand at its mouth, and, at an hour before and after low water, this rivulet is generally so shallow, as to be fordable within a few rods of the sea.

Neckar's Isles, a group of 9 rocky isles on the W coast of N. America; lat. 42 58 56 N, long. 127 5 20 W.

Needham's Point, on the S W angle of the island of Barbadoes in the W. Indies, is to the S easterly from Bridgetown, having a fort upon it called Charles Fort.

Needham, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 11 miles from Boston. It is about 9 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and is almost encompassed by Charles river. The lower fall of the river, at the bridge between Newton and Needham is about 20 feet in its direct descent. Here the river divides Middlesex from Norfolk co. It was incorporated in 1711, and contains 1072 inhabitants. A sitting and rolling mill have been erected here.

Nebeebeou, one of the Sandwich Islands, about 5 leagues to the westward of Atool, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. Its place of anchorage is in lat. 21 50 N, and long. 160 15 W. Sometimes it is called *Nebeorow*, or *Onebeorow*.

Negada, or *Angada*, one of the Carribbee Islands in the West Indies. It is low and desert, encompassed with shoals and sand banks. It is called Negada, from its being mostly overflowed by high tides. It is 50 miles northwest of Anguilla, and abounds with crabs. N lat. 18 6, W long. 63 5.

Negril Harbour, North, at the W end of the island of Jamaica, has North Negril Point on the N, which is the most westerly point of the island of Jamaica. N lat. 18 45, W long. 78.

Negro Cape and Harbour, at the S W extremity of Nova Scotia.

Negro Point, on the E coast of Brazil, is 3 leagues at S S E from the Rio Grande, and 14 from Cape St. Rocque.

Negro River is the western boundary of Guiana in S. America.

Negro Fort, in Amazonia, stands on the N side of Amazon river in S. America, just below the junction of its great branches the Purus and Negro, in the 4th degree of N lat. and about the 60th of W lon.

Nettsville, in Tazewell co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 342 miles from Washington.

Nelson, a county of Kentucky containing 9,087 inhabitants, of whom 1,234 are slaves. Chief town, Bairdstown.

Nelson's Ferry, Charleston co. S. Carolina. Here is a post office 539 miles from Washington.

Nelson's Fort, a settlement on the west shore of Hudson's Bay, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 250 miles S E of Churchill Fort, and 600 N W of Rupert's Fort, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is in lat. 57 12 N, and long. 92 42 W. The shoals so called are said to be in lat. 57 35 N, and long. 92 12 W, and to have high water at full and change days at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock.

Nelson's River is the N W branch of Hayes River, on the W shore of Hudson's Bay, which is separated into two channels by Hayes Island, at the mouth of which Nelson's Fort is situated.

Nenawerobek Indians inhabit near Severn River, S of Severn Lake.

Nen River, in the E riding of the co. of York, in U. Canada, rises several miles in the rear of York, and running southerly through the township of Markham, parts of Scarborough and Pickering, empties itself into L. Ontario, E of the high lands in Scarborough. This river abounds with fish; at its embouchure are good intervals for meadow ground, and it is the back communication from German settlement in Markham, to Lake Ontario.

Neominas River, on the coast of Peru, is 12 or 14 leagues to the N W of Bonaventura River. It is a large river, and empties into the ocean by 2 mouths. The shore is low, but there is no landing upon it, as it is inhabited only by savages, whom it would not be very safe to trust, as their peaceable or hostile disposition towards Europeans cannot be easily known. The coast, though in the vicinity of the most flourishing Spanish colonies, remains unfrequented and wild. Palmas Island is opposite to this river, being low land, and having several shoals about it; and from hence to Cape Corrientes is 20 leagues to the N W. The river and island are in lat. about 4 30 north.

Nepean Township, in the eastern district in U. Canada, is the 8th township in ascending the Ottawa river, and the first township

township on the W side of the river Ra-deau. *Smyth.*

Nepian Island, a small island of the S. Pacific Ocean, opposite to Port Hunter on the S coast of Norfolk Island.

Nepian Sound, an extensive water on the N W coast of N. America, having a number of islands in it, in some charts called Princess Royal Islands. It opens eastward from Cape St. James, the southernmost point of Washington's or Queen Charlotte's Islands. Fitzhugh's Sound lies between it and Queen Charlotte's Sound to the southward.

Nepisinguis, a lake of U. Canada, 15 miles broad, 12 leagues long, surrounded with rocks. Its shore is inhabited by the remains of a Christian tribe, called Nepisinguis, of the Algonquin nation. This lake empties itself by the Riviere des Francois.

Neposet, a river of Massachusetts, originates chiefly from Muddy and Punkapog Ponds in Stoughton, and Mashapog Pond in Sharon, and after passing over falls sufficient to carry mills, unites with other small streams, and forms a very constant supply of water for the many mills situated on the river below, until it meets the tide in Milton; from whence it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden to Boston Bay, distant about 4 miles. There are 6 paper-mills, besides many others of different kinds, on this small river.

Neruka, a port in the island of Cape Breton, where the French had a settlement.

Nesbit's Harbour, on the coast of New Britain, in N. America, where the Moravians formed a settlement in 1752; of the first party some were killed, and others were driven away. In 1764, they made another attempt under the protection of the British government, and were well received by the Esquimaux, and by the last account the mission succeeded.

Nescopeck River falls into the NE branch of Susquehannah river, near the mouth of the creek of that name, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, and opposite to the town of Berwick, 160 miles N W of Philadelphia, and in lat. 41 3. An Indian town, called Nescopeck, formerly stood near the site of Berwick.

Netherlands, New, is the tract now included in the States of N. York, N. Jersey, and part of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and was thus named by the Dutch. It passed first by conquest, and afterwards by treaty into the hands of the English.

Nz Ultra, or *Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome*, a narrow strait between lat. 62 and 63, in New North Wales, in the arctic regions of America.

Neuse, a river of N. Carolina, rises above Hillsborough, and, after a winding course of more than 500 miles, falls into Pamlico Sound, 70 miles below Newbern, at which place it is a mile and a half wide, expanding at its mouth, where it is 9 miles wide. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles above Newbern, for scows 50, for boats 200.

Neustra Sennora, Baia de, or Our Lady's Bay, on the coast of Chili, on the S. Pacific Ocean, in S. America, is 30 leagues from Copiapa, and 20 S S W of Cape George. It is indifferent riding in this bay, as the N W winds blow right in, and the gusts from the mountains are very dangerous.

Never sink Creek, a stream in the Hardenbergh Patent, in Ulster co. N. York. On an island in this creek Mr. Baker having cut down a hollow beech tree, in March 1790, found near two barrels full of chimney swallows in the cavity of the tree. They were in a torpid state, but some of them being placed near a fire, were presently reanimated by the warmth, and took wing with their usual agility.

Nevil Bay, on the W shore of Hudson's Bay, is nearly due W, a little northerly from Cape Digges and Mansel Island at the entrance into the bay. N lat. 62 30, W long. 95.

Nevis, an island less than a league southeasterly of the peninsula of St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbees. This beautiful little spot is nothing more than a single mountain rising like a cone in an easy ascent from the sea; the circumference of its base not exceeding 8 British leagues. This island was doubtless produced by some volcanic eruption, for there is a hollow crater near the summit still visible; which contains a hot spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and sulphur is frequently found in substance, in the neighbouring gullies and cavities of the earth. The island is well watered, and the land in general fertile. Four thousand acres of canes are annually cut, which produce an equal number of hog-heads of sugar. The island, small as it is, is divided into 5 parishes. It has one town, *Charlestown*, which is a port of entry, and the seat of government; where is also a fort called Charles Fort. There are two other shipping places, viz. Indian Castle and New Castle. Nevis contains 600 whites,

whites, and 20,000 blacks. It was first settled by the English in 1628, under the protection of Sir Thomas Warner. It is said, that, about the year 1640 the island contained 4,000 whites, and some writers say that before the year 1688 it had 30,000 inhabitants. The invasion of the French about that time, and some epidemic disorders strangely diminished the number. Charlestown, the capital, lies in lat. 17 15 N, and long. 62 35 W. There are several rocks and shoals on the coast, particularly on the S W side, but ships ride between them in tolerable safety, the hurricane seasons excepted, when they are obliged to put off to sea, and run into Antigua, if possible.

New Albion, a name given to a country of indefinite limits, on the western coast of N. America, lying N of California.

Nero, a river of N. Carolina, which empties, after a short course, into the ocean, through New River Inlet. Its mouth is wide and shoal. It abounds with mullet during the winter season.

New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the coast of the North Sea, opposite to the Leeward Islands; bounded by the river Oroonoko on the W. This country is called Paria by some writers. Its chief town is St. Thomas. Some gold mines were discovered here in 1785.

New Andover, York co. Maine. See *East Andover*.

New Anticaria, a town of New Spain, 34 leagues northward of Acapulco.

New Antigua, an Episcopal city of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, erected into a bishoprick by Paul III, 1547. It has a noble cathedral, supported by marble pillars.

Newark, a township in Essex co. in Vermont, the 4th town in the range N W of Guildhall, and has 8 inhabitants.

Newark Bay, in N. Jersey, is formed by the confluence of Passaic and Hackensack rivers from the N, and is separated from that part of North river opposite to N. York city, by Bergen Neck on the E, which neck, also, with Staten Island on the S of it, form a narrow channel from the bay to North River eastward. Newark Bay also communicates with Rariton Bay, at the mouth of Rariton River, by a channel in a S by W direction along the western side of Staten Island. The water passage from N. York to Elizabeth Town Point, 15 miles, is through this bay.

Newark, a post town of N. Jersey and capital of Essex co. is pleasantly situated at a small distance W of Passaic River, near its mouth in Newark Bay, and nine miles W of New York city. It is a handsome and flourish town, celebrated for the excellence of its cider, and is the seat of the largest shoe manufacture in the State: the average number made daily throughout the year, is estimated at about 200 pairs. The town is of much the same size as Elizabeth Town, and is 6 miles N of it. There is a Presbyterian church of stone, the largest and most elegant building of the kind in the State. Besides these is an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The academy, which was established here in June, 1792, promises to be a useful institution. In Newark and in Orange which joins it on the N W, there are 9 tanneries, and valuable quarries of stone for building. The quarries in Newark would rent, it is said, for £1,000 a year, and the number of workmen limited. This town was originally settled by emigrants from Branford, Connecticut, as long ago as 1662.

Newark, a village in Newcastle co. Delaware, between Christiana and White Clay Creeks, 9 miles W of Newcastle, and 10 S W of Wilmington.

Newark, a town lately laid out by the British in U. Canada, on the river which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, directly opposite Niagara town and fort. It is a handsome town of about a mile square, with its streets at right angles, containing about 150 houses. The first provincial parliament met at this place, and the public offices of government have been held *pro tempore* here. Navy hall, which is situated on the W bank of the river, a little above the town, was the residence of the governor, during his stay at this place. The council house is about half way between the town and Navy-hall. The public offices are removed to York. *Smyth.*

Newark Township, which embraces the above town, is in the county of Lincoln, U. Canada, and lies on the west side of Niagara River, immediately opposite to the fort. *Smyth.*

New Ashford, a township of Berkshire co. Massachusetts, S of Williamstown, has 390 inhabitants.

New Athens, or *Tioga Point*, stands on the post road from Cooperstown to Williamsburg, in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the E branch

of Susquehannah river, in lat. 41 34, and long 76 32 W, and about 3 miles S of the N. York line; 20 miles S E by E of Newtown in N. York, 14 S W of Owego, and 116 S W of Cooperstown.

New Barbadoes, a township in Bergen co. N. Jersey.

New Bedford, a post town and port of entry in Bristol co. Massachusetts, situated on a small bay which sets up N from Buzzard's Bay, 58 miles S of Boston. The township was incorporated in 1787, and is 13 miles in length and 4 in breadth; bounded E by Rochester, W by Dartmouth, of which it was originally a part, and S by Buzzard's Bay. *Aechusunn* was the Indian name of N. Bedford; and the small river of that name runs from N to S through the township, and divides the villages of Oxford and Fairhaven from Bedford village. A company was incorporated in 1796, for building a bridge across this river. From the head to the mouth of the river is 7 or 8 miles. Fairhaven and Bedford villages are a mile apart, and a ferry, constantly attended, is established between them. The harbour is very safe, in some places 17 or 18 feet of water; and vessels of 3 or 400 tons lie at the wharves. Its mouth is formed by Clark's Neck on the W side, and Sconticut Point on the other. An island between these points renders the entrance narrow, in 5 fathoms water. High water at full and change of the moon, 37 minutes past 7 o'clock. Dartmouth is the safest place to lie at with an easterly wind; but at New Bedford you will lie safe at the wharves. The river has plenty of small fish, and a short way from its mouth they catch cod, bass, black-fish, sheeps-head, &c. The damage done by the British to this town in 1778 amounted to the value of £97,000. It is now in a flourishing state. In the township are a post office, a printing office, 3 meetings for Friends, and 3 for Congregationalists. The exports to the different States and to the W. Indies for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to \$2,085 dols. It is 357 miles N E by E of Philadelphia, 58 S of Boston, containing 4,361 inhabitants.

Newbern, one of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina, bounded E and S E by the Atlantic, S W by Wilmington, W by Fayette, N W by Hillsborough, N by Halifax, and N E by Edenton district. It comprehends the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston;

and contains 60,433 inhabitants, including 20,134 slaves.

Newbern, the capital of the above district, is a post town and port of entry, in Craven co. on a flat, sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the N, and Trent on the S. Opposite to the town, the Neus is about a mile and a half, and the Trent $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile wide. Newbern is the largest town in the State, contains about 400 houses, all built of wood except the palace, the church, the gaol, and two dwelling houses which are of brick. The inhabitants are 2,467 in number, of whom 1,298 are slaves. The palace was erected by the province before the revolution, and was formerly the residence of the governors. It is large and elegant, two stories high, with two wings for offices, a little advanced in front towards the town; these wings are connected with the principal building by a circular arcade. It is much out of repair; and the only use to which this once handsome and well furnished building is now applied, is for schools. One of the halls is used for a school, and another for a dancing room. The arms of the king of Great Britain still appear in a pediment in front of the building. The Episcopalian church is a small brick building, with a bell. It is the only house for public worship in the place. The court-house is raised on brick arches, so as to render the lower part a convenient market place; but the principal marketing is done with the people in their canoes and boats at the river side. In Sept. 1791, near $\frac{1}{3}$ of this town was consumed by fire. It carries on a considerable trade to the West Indies and the different States in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. The exports in 1794 amounted to 69,615 dollars. It is 149 miles from Raleigh, 99 S W of Edenton, 103 N E by N of Wilmington, 238 S of Petersburg in Virginia, and 501 S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 35 20, W long. 77 25.

New-Biscay, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New-Spain. It is said to be 100 leagues from E to W and 120 from N to S. It is a well watered and fertile country. Many of the inhabitants are rich, not only in corn, cattle, &c. but also in silver mines, and some of lead.

New-Boston, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, about 70 miles west of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 1,202 inhabitants.

New-Braintree,

New-Braintree. See *Braintree New.*

New-Britain. See *America, Labrador,* and *Britain New.*

New-Britain, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, has 1180 inhabitants.

New-Brunswick, in the State of N. Y. is situated on Paltz Kill, about 8 miles S W of New-Paltz, and 69 north-westerly of New York city.

New-Brunswick, in Middlesex co. N. Jersey. See *Brunswick.*

New-Brunswick, a British province in N. America. See *Brunswick New.*

Newburgh, a post town in Orange co. N. York, bounded E by Hudson's R. and S by New Windsor, and contains 3,258 inhabitants. The compact part of the town is neatly built, and pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Hudson, 66 miles N of New York, opposite Fish-Kill Landing, 7 miles from Fish-Kill, 13 from Goshen, and 14 south from Poughkeepsie. It consists of between 50 and 60 houses and a Presbyterian church, situated on a gentle ascent from the river. The country northward is well cultivated, and affords a rich prospect. Vessels of considerable burden may load and unload at the wharves, and a number of vessels are built annually at this busy and thriving place.

Newbury, a district of South Carolina. Newbury court-house is 45 miles from Columbia, and 32 from Laurens court-house. Here is a post office.

Newbury, a township in York co. Pennsylvania, has 2014 inhabitants. There is another town of this name in Lycoming co. 40 miles from Northumberland.

Newbury, the capital and a post town, of Orange co. Vermont, pleasantly situated on the W side of Connecticut River, opposite to Haverhill, in N. Hampshire, and from which it is 5 miles distant. It contains a gaol, a court house, and a handsome church for Congregationalists with a steeple which was the first erected in Vermont. Here a remarkable spring was discovered, about 20 years since, which dries up once in 2 or 3 years. It has a strong smell of sulphur, and throws up continually a peculiar kind of white sand: and a thick yellow scum rises upon the water when settled. This is the more noticeable as the water of the ponds and rivers in Vermont is remarkably clear and transparent. It is 130 miles N E of Bennington, and 417 N E by N of Philadelphia. N lat. 44 5. The number of inhabitants 1,304.

Newbury, a township in Essex co. Mass. incorporated in 1635; situated on the S bank of Merrimack R. and contains 4,076 inhabitants. It formerly included Newbury Port, and with Merrimack R. encircles it. It is divided into five parishes, besides a society of Quakers. The inhabitants are principally employed in husbandry. The land, particularly in that part of the town which lies on Merrimack R. and is here called *Newbury-Newtown*, is of a superior quality, under the best cultivation, and is said by travellers to be little inferior to the most improved parts of Great-Britain. Some of the high lands afford a very extensive and variegated view of the surrounding country, the rivers, the bay, and the sea-coast from Cape Ann to York, in the District of Maine. Some few vessels are here owned and employed in the fishery, part of which are fitted out from Parker's River. It rises in Boxford, and passes into the found which separates Plum Island from the main land. It is navigable about 6 miles on a right line, or 12 as the river runs, from its mouth. This township is connected with Salisbury by Essex Merrimack bridge, about two miles above Newbury Port, built in 1792. At the place where the bridge is erected, an island divides the river into two branches: an arch of 160 feet diameter, 40 feet above the level of high water, connects this island with the main on the opposite side. The whole length of the bridge is 1,030 feet; its breadth 34; its contents upwards of 6,000 tons of timber. The two large arches were executed from a model invented by Mr. Timothy Palmer, an ingenious housewright in Newbury Port. The whole is executed in a style far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto essayed in this country, and appears to unite elegance, strength and firmness. The day before the bridge was opened for the inspection of the public, a ship of 350 tons passed under the great arch. There is a commodious house of entertainment at the bridge, which is the resort of parties of pleasure, both in summer and winter. The soil of this town is rich and well cultivated. The parishes of Newton and Byfield are as fertile as any in the county. The town lies between two navigable rivers, Merrimack on the N, and Parker S, with Plum Island Sound for its boundary E. On these waters are large tracts of salt marsh.

Newbury Port, a port of entry, and post

post town in Essex co. Massachusetts; pleasantly situated on the S side of Merrimack river, about 3 miles from the sea. In a commercial view it is next in rank to Salem. It contains 5,946 inhabitants, although it is, perhaps, the smallest township in the State, its contents not exceeding 640 acres. It was taken from Newbury, and incorporated in 1764. The churches, 6 in number, are ornamented with steeples; the other public buildings are the court-house, gaol, a bank, and 4 public school-houses. To the honour of this town, there are in it 10 public schools, and 3 printing offices. Many of the dwelling-houses are elegant. Before the war there were many ships built here; but some years after the revolution, the business was on the decline; it now begins to revive. The Boston and Hancock continental frigates were built here, and many privateers, during the war. The harbour is safe and capacious, but difficult to enter. See *Merrimack River*. The Marine Society of this town, and other gentlemen in it, have humanely erected several small houses on the shore of Plum Island, furnished with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners. Large quantities of rum are distilled in Newbury Port; there is also a brewery; and a considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies and the southern States. Some vessels are employed in the freighting business, and a few in the fishery. In Nov. 1790, there were owned in this port, 6 ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 28 sloops; making, in all, 11,870 tons. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 363,380 dollars. A machine for cutting nails, has been lately invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins of this town, a gentleman of great mechanical genius, which will turn out, if necessary, 200,000 nails in a day. Newbury Port is 40 miles N N E of Boston, 22 S by W of Portsmouth, 12 N of Ipswich, and 389 N E of Philadelphia. The harbour has 10 fathoms water: high water at full and change 15 minutes after 11 o'clock. In this town is a Humane and Marine Society, who are attentive to the several objects of their institution. The light houses are on Plum Island, in 42 47 N latitude, and in 70 47 W long.

Newbury Bar, which is continually shifting, lies without the light-houses a short distance. In crossing this bar the light-houses, which are moveable, must

be brought in a range with each other. Ten years ago the light-houses stood where the ship channel now is. The water is continually encroaching on the land, on the side of Plum Island.

New Caledonia, the name given by the Scotch to the ill-fated settlement which that nation formed on the Isthmus of Darien, and on the S W side of the gulf of that name. It is situated eastward of the narrowest part of the isthmus, which is between Panama and Porto Bello, and lies S E of the latter city. The settlement was formed in 1698. See *Darien*.

New Canton, a small post town lately established in Buckingham co. Virginia, on the S side of James' river, 70 miles above Richmond. It contains a few houses, and a ware-house for inspecting tobacco.

New Casco, a post town, Cumberland co. Maine, 613 miles N E from Washington.

New Castle, in Upper Canada. This town plot is situated on the Presqu' Isle de Quinté, extending into Lake Ontario from the eastern part of the township of Cramahi.

Smyth.

New Castle, the most northern co. of Delaware State. It is about 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and contains 25,361 inhabitants, including 1,838 slaves. Here are two snuff-mills, a sitting-mill, 4 paper-mills, 60 for grinding different kinds of grain, and several fulling-mills. The chief towns of this county are Wilmington and New Castle. The land in it is more broken than any other part of the State. The heights of Christiana are lofty and commanding.

New Castle, a post town, and the seat of justice of the above co. It is situated on the W side of Delaware River, 5 miles S of Wilmington, and 33 S W of Philadelphia. It contains more than 100 houses, a court-house and gaol; a church for Episcopalians and another for Presbyterians. Here is an academy for boys and another for young ladies, with sufficient funds, and under good regulations. This is the oldest town on Delaware River, having been settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, who called it *Stockholm*, after the metropolis of Sweden. When it fell into the hands of the Dutch, it received the name of *New Amsterdam*; and the English, when they took possession of the country, gave it the name of *New Castle*. It was lately on the decline; but now begins to flourish. Piers are built, which afford

afford a safe retreat to vessels, during the winter season. These add considerably to its advantages. Congress at their last session voted 30,000 dollars for improving the navigation of the Delaware; a great part of which it is expected will be laid out in repairing and erecting piers at New Castle. It was incorporated in 1672, by the governor of New York, and was for many years under the management of a bailiff and 6 assistants. N. lat. 39 38.

New Castle, a township in West Chester co. N. York, taken from North Castle in 1791, and incorporated. There were 151 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

New Castle, called also Great Island, a town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, of about 100 houses, 534 inhabitants in 1790. It is the largest of a number of islands in the mouth of Piscataqua River, 2 miles E of Portsmouth. It has a meeting house; and on the N E point of the island is the light-house and fort, with 16 cannon, built in 1795, which defends the harbour of Portsmouth. This place is not apparently in a flourishing state. It contains 524 inhabitants.

New Castle, a post town in Lincoln co. Maine, between Damascotte and Skungut rivers; 10 miles E by N of Wiscasset, 66 N E of Portland, and 192 N by E of Boston. The township contains 996 inhabitants.

New Castle, a post town of Hanover co. Virginia, at the mouth of Assiquin Creek, on the S W side of Pamunky River, and contains about 36 houses. It is 54 miles N W of Williamsburg, 24 N E of Richmond, and 297 from Philadelphia.

New Chester, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the W side of Pemigewasset River, incorporated in 1778, 13 miles below Plymouth.

New Corbuda, a town of the province of Tucuman, in S. America.

New Design, in Louisiana, a village of about 40 houses, and 200 souls, 20 miles from the Spanish village St. Louis, and 15 from Mississippi river. It stands on high ground, but is surrounded by ponds. In 1797, 57 of its inhabitants died of the yellow fever.

New Dublin, a township in Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, on Mahone Bay; first settled by Irish, and afterwards by Germans.

New Durham, in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on the E coast of Winnipiseoga Lake, W of Merry Meeting Bay, nearly 40 miles N W of Portsmouth. Incorporated in 1762, having 742 inhabitants.

New Edinburgh, a new settlement in Nova Scotia.

Newenham, Cape, is the N point of Bristol Bay, on the N W coast of N. America. All along the coast the flood tide sets strongly to the N W, and it is high water about noon on full and change days. N lat. 58 42, W long. 162 24.

NEW ENGLAND, (or *Northern or Eastern States*) lies between 41 and about 48 N lat. and between 64 53, and 74 E W long.; bounded N by L. Canada; E by the province of N. Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; S by the same ocean, and Long Island Sound; W by the State of N. York. It lies in the form of a quarter of a circle. Its W line, beginning at the mouth of Byram River, which empties into Long Island Sound, at the S W corner of Connecticut, lat. 41, runs a little E of N until it strikes the 45th degree of latitude, and then curves to the eastward almost to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its extreme length is about 626 miles. Its breadth is very unequal from 100 to 200 miles, containing about 72,000 square miles. This grand division of the United States comprehends the States of *Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts*, (including the *District of Maine, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, and *Connecticut*. New England has a very healthful climate. It is estimated that about 1 in 7 of the inhabitants live to the age of 70 years; and about 1 in 13 or 14 to 80 and upwards. N W, W and S W winds are the most prevalent. E and N E winds, which are unelastic and disagreeable, are frequent at certain seasons of the year, particularly in April and May, on the sea-coasts from Maine to Rhode Island. The weather is less variable than in the middle, and especially the southern States, and more so than in Canada. The extremes of heat and cold, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, are from 20 below to 100 above 0. The medium is from 48 to 50. The diseases most prevalent in New England, are alvine fluxes, St. Anthony's fire, asthma, atrophy, catarrh, cholic, inflammatory—slow—nervous and mixed fevers, pulmonary consumption, quinsy, and rheumatism. A late writer has observed, that "in other countries, men are divided according to their wealth or indigence, into three classes; the opulent, the middling, and the poor; the idleness, luxuries, and debaucheries of the first, and the misery, and too frequent intemperance of the last, destroy the greater proportion

portion of these two. The intermediate class is below those indulgencies which prove fatal to the rich, and above those sufferings to which the unfortunate poor fall victims: this is therefore the happiest division of the three. Of the rich and poor, the New England States furnish a much smaller proportion than any other district of the known world. In Connecticut, particularly, the distribution of wealth and its concomitants, is more equal than elsewhere, and therefore, as far as excess or want of wealth, may prove destructive or salutary to life, the inhabitants of this State may plead exemption from diseases." What this writer, Dr. Foulke, says of Connecticut in particular, will, with very few exceptions, apply to New England at large.

New England is a high, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively small, running nearly north and south in ridges parallel to each other. Between these ridges, flow the great rivers in majestic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger streams which proceed from the mountains on each side. To a spectator on the top of a neighbouring mountain, the vales between the ridges while in a state of nature, exhibit a romantic appearance. They seem an ocean of woods, swelled and depressed in its surface like that of the ocean itself. A sicker, though less romantic view is presented, when the vallies have been cleared of their natural growth by the industrious husbandmen, and the fruit of their labour appears in loaded orchards, extensive meadows, covered with large herds of sheep and neat cattle, and rich fields of flax, corn, and the various kinds of grain. These vallies are of various breadths from 2 to 20 miles; and by the annual inundations of the rivers and smaller streams, which flow through them, there is frequently an accumulation of rich, fat soil left upon the surface when the waters retire. The principal rivers in New England, are Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, or Amariscoggin, Saco, Merrimack, Connecticut, Housatonic, Otter Creek, and Onion rivers; besides many smaller ones. New England, generally speaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a sufficient quantity of the latter is raised for home consumption, if we except wheat, which is

imported, particularly into Massachusetts, in considerable quantities from the middle and southern States. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax and hemp, generally succeed very well. Apples are common, and are generally plenty in New England. Cider constitutes the principal drink of the inhabitants in the northerly and easterly parts. Peaches do not thrive so well as formerly. The other common fruits are more or less cultivated in different parts. The high and rocky ground is in many parts covered with clover, and generally affords the best of pasture; and here are raised some of the finest cattle in the world. The quantity of butter and cheese made for exportation is very great. Considerable attention is now paid to the raising of sheep. This is the most populous division of the United States. The great body of the inhabitants are landholders and cultivators of the soil. As they possess, in fee simple, the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally attached to their country; the cultivation of the soil makes them robust and healthy, and enables them to defend it. New England may, with propriety, be called a nursery of men, whence are annually transplanted, into other parts of the United States, thousands of its natives. Vast numbers of them, since the war, have immigrated into the northern parts of N. York, Canada, Kentucky and the Western Territory, and Georgia, and some are scattered into every State and every town of note in the Union.

The inhabitants of New England are, almost universally, of English descent; and it is owing to this circumstance, and to the great and general attention that has been paid to education, that the English language has been preserved among them so free from corruption. Learning is diffused more universally, among all ranks of people here, than in any other part of the globe; arising from the excellent establishment of schools, not only in every township, but almost in every neighbourhood; the extensive circulation of newspapers; and the social libraries in a great part of the parishes. The first attempt to form a regular settlement in this country, was at Sagadahock, in 1607, but the year after, the whole number who survived the winter, returned to England. The first company that laid the foundation of the New England States, planted themselves at Plymouth, November, 1620.

The

The founders of the colony consisted of but 101 souls. In 1640, the importation of settlers ceased. Persecution, (the motive which had led to transportation to America) was over, by the change of affairs in England. At this time, the number of passengers who had come over, in 298 vessels, from the beginning of the colony, amounted to 21,200, men, women and children; perhaps about 4,000 families. In 1760, the number of inhabitants in Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and R. Island, amounted, probably, to half a million.

New-Fairfield, the north-westernmost township in Fairfield co. Connecticut.

New-Fane, the chief town of Windham co. Vermont, is situated on West River, 12 miles N W of Brattleborough. It has 1,000 inhabitants.

Newfoundland Island, on the E side of the gulph of St. Lawrence, is separated from the coast of Labrador on the N by the Straits of Bellefleur, which is about 21 miles wide. It is situated between lat. 46 45 and 51 46 N, and between long. 52 31 and 59 40 west from Greenwich; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 broad. The coasts are subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of snow and sleet, the sky being usually overcast. From the soil of this island the British reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and severe; and the summer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the soil, at least in those parts of the island which have been explored, is rocky and barren. However, it is watered by several good rivers, and has many large and good harbours. This island, whenever the continent shall come to fail of timber convenient to navigation (which on the sea coast perhaps will be at no very remote period) it is said will afford a large supply for masts, yards, and all sorts of lumber for the W. India trade. But what at present it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fishery of cod carried on upon those shoals which are called the Banks of Newfoundland. Great-Britain and the U. States, at the lowest computation, annually employ 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery; on board of which, and on shore to cure and pack the fish, are upwards of 100,000 hands; so that this fishery is not only a very valuable branch of trade to the merchant, but a source of livelihood to many thousands of poor people, and a most excellent nurse-

ry to the royal navy. This fishery is computed to increase the national stock 300,000l. a year in gold and silver, remitted for the cod sold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the lesser ones, which lie to the E and S E of this island, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but several other species of fish are caught there in abundance; all of which are in nearly an equal plenty along the shores of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England, and the isle of Cape-Breton; and very profitable fisheries are carried on upon all their coasts.

This island, after various disputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern shores of the island; and by the treaty of 1763 they were permitted to fish in the gulph of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they should not approach within three leagues of any of the coasts belonging to England. The small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated to the southward of Newfoundland, were also ceded to the French, who stipulated to erect no fortifications on these islands, nor to keep more than 50 soldiers to enforce the police. By the last treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the N and on the W coasts of the island; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing, as before their independence. The chief towns in Newfoundland are, Placentia, Bonaville, and St. John's; but not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. A small squadron of men of war are sent out every spring to protect the fisheries and inhabitants, the admiral of which, for the time being, is governor of the island, besides whom, there is a lieutenant-governor, who resides at Placentia. In 1785, Great Britain employed in the Newfoundland fishery, 292 fishing ships, and 58 colony ships, whose tonnage amounted to 41,990. The same year, they carried to foreign markets 591,276 quintals of fish. In 1799, 340 vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 34,225, carrying 2,449 men, were employed in this fishery. The same year was exported 453,337 quintals of dry cod fish, 13,995 do. of core fish, 2,642 tierces of salmon, 202 barrels of herrings, 3,017 tons of oil, and 74,181 seal skins.

Vessels lie in the bays and harbours of this

this island in perfect security, being well sheltered, except at the entrance, by the mountains; and some of them (the whole circuit of the island being full of them) are 1 or 2 leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth, into which several rivers and brooks of excellent water come from the adjacent mountains. These also are contiguous to each other, being separated usually only by a point of land, seldom exceeding 2 leagues in breadth. But the towns and villages are only on the larger and more commodious bays. The cod are usually found to be most abundant where the bottom is sandy, and the least numerous where it is muddy, and the best depth is also between 30 and 40 fathoms. When a ship has taken her station, she is immediately unrigged, and a proper place selected for curing and securing the fish, and huts erected for the men who work ashore; a large scaffold is also erected at the water's edge, where the number of shallops destined for the fishery is got ready, and also secured after the season is over, till the following summer. Ships first entering any bay, have the privilege of applying these to their own use. The master who arrives first in the season in each of the numerous harbours, is for that year styled Lord of the Harbour; who also settles disputes among the fishermen. We shall not detail the mode of managing and curing the fish, which is pursued with much persevering labour; we shall only add, that the Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. The depth of the water upon it varies from 15 to 60 fathoms, and the bottom is covered with a vast quantity of shells, and frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious. It is a fact, in proof of the plenty of cod here, that though so many hundred vessels have been annually loaded with them, for two centuries past, yet the prodigious consumption has not yet lessened their plenty. The number of fowls called penguins, are certain marks for the bank, and are never found off it; these are sometimes seen in flocks, but more usually in pairs. The fishery on the banks of Newfoundland may be justly esteemed a mine of greater value than of those in Mexico or Peru. The French used to employ in this fishery 264 ships,

tonnage 27,439; and 9,403 men. Total value £270,000 sterling.

New Found Mills, Hanover co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 112 miles from Washington.

New Garden, a post town in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

New Garden, a settlement of the Friends in Guildford co. North Carolina.

New Geneva, a post town in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

New Geneva, in Fayette co. Pennsylvania, on the S side of the Monongahela. It has a manufactory of glass bottles and muskets. Iron ore and coal are found in great plenty in the vicinity. Here is a post office, 230 miles from Washington.

New-Germantown, a post town of New Jersey, Hunterdon co. 28 miles N W of Brunswick, 47 N by E of Trenton, and 77 N E by N of Philadelphia.

New-Gloucester, a small post town in Cumberland co. Maine, 27 miles northerly of Portland, and 146 N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 1,378 inhabitants.

New Gottingen, a town of Georgia, Burke co. on the W bank of Savannah river, about 18 miles E of Waynesborough, and 35 N W of Ebenezer.

New-Granada, a province in the southern division of Terra Firma, S. America, whose chief town is Santa Fede Bagota. See *Cibola*.

New-Grantbam, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, was incorporated in 1761, about fifteen miles S E of Dartmouth college.

New Hampshire, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 42 41 and 45 11 N, and between 70 40 and 72 28 W long. from Greenwich; bounded N by Lower Canada; E by the District of Maine; S by Massachusetts, and W by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Its shape is nearly that of a right angled triangle. The District of Maine and the sea its leg. the line of Massachusetts its perpendicular, and Connecticut River its hypotenuse. It contains 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at least 100,000 acres are water. Its length is 168 miles; its greatest breadth 90, and its least breadth 19 miles.

This State is divided into 5 counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Grafton. The chief towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Amherst, Keen, Charlestown, Plymouth,

mouth, and Haverhill. Most of the townships are 6 miles square, and the whole number of townships and locations is 214; containing 183,858 inhabitants. In 1767, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 52,700. This State has but about 18 miles of sea-coast, at its S E corner. In this distance there are several coves for fishing vessels, but the only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua River, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining to which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks, which produce good pasture for cattle and sheep. The interval lands on the margin of the great rivers are most valuable, because they are overflowed and enriched by the water from the uplands which brings a fat slime or sediment. On Connecticut River these lands are from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half on each side, and produce corn, grain, and grafs, especially wheat, in greater abundance and perfection than the same kind of soil does in the higher lands. The wide spreading hills are esteemed as warm and rich; rocky moist land is accounted good for pasture; drained swamps have a deep mellow soil; and the vallies between the hills are generally very productive. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants; beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots and plants, flax, hemp, &c. are articles which will always find a market, and are raised in immense quantities in New Hampshire, both for home consumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the most common fruits cultivated in this State, and no husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard. Tree fruit of the first quality cannot be raised in such a northern climate as this, without particular attention. N. York, N. Jersey and Pennsylvania have it in perfection. As you depart from that tract, either southward or northward, it degenerates. The uncultivated lands are covered with extensive forests of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, &c. For climate, diseases, &c. see *New England*. New Hampshire is intersected by several ranges of mountains. The first ridge, by the name of the Blue Hills, passes through Rochester, Barrington and Nottingham, and the several summits are distinguished by different names. Behind these are several higher detached mountains. Farther back the mountains rise still higher,

and among the third range, Chocorua, Ossipee, and Kyarfarge, are the principal. Beyond these is the lofty ridge which divides the branches of Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, denominated the *Height of Land*. In this ridge is the celebrated Monadnock mountain. Thirty miles N of which is Sunapee, and 48 miles further is Moosehillock, called also Moosehillock mountain. The ridge is then continued northerly, dividing the waters of the river Connecticut from those of Saco, and Amarisoggin. Here the mountains rise much higher, and the most elevated summits in this range are the White Mountains. The lands W of this last mentioned range of mountains, bordering on Connecticut River, are interspersed with extensive meadows, rich and well watered. Ossapee Mountain lies adjoining the town of Moultonborough on the N E. In this town it is observed, that in a N E storm the wind falls over the mountain like water over a dam; and with such force, as frequently to unroof houses. People who live near these mountains, by noticing the various movements of attracted vapours, can form a pretty accurate judgment of the weather; and they hence style these mountains their *Almanack*. If a cloud is attracted by a mountain, and hovers on its top, they predict rain; and if, after rain, the mountain continues capped, they expect a repetition of showers. A storm is preceded for several hours by a roaring of the mountain, which may be heard 10 or 12 miles. But the White Mountains are undoubtedly the highest land in New England, and, in clear weather, are discovered before any other land, by vessels coming in to the eastern coast; but by reason of their white appearance, are frequently mistaken for clouds. They are visible on the land at the distance of 80 miles, on the S and S E sides; they appear higher when viewed from the N E, and it is said, they are seen from the neighbourhood of Chamblee and Quebec. The Indians gave them the name of Agicochook. The number of summits in this cluster of mountains cannot at present be ascertained, the country around them being a thick wilderness. The greatest number which can be seen at once, is at Dartmouth, on the N W side, where seven summits appear at one view, of which four are bald. Of these the three highest are the most distant, being on the eastern side of the cluster; one of these is the
mountain

mountain which makes so majestic an appearance all along the shore of the eastern counties of Massachusetts: It has lately been distinguished by the name of *Mount Washington*. During the period of 9 or 10 months, these mountains exhibit more or less of that bright appearance, from which they are denominated white. In the spring, when the snow is partly dissolved, they appear of a pale blue, streaked with white; and after it is wholly gone, at the distance of 60 miles, they are altogether of the same pale blue, nearly approaching a sky colour; while at the same time, viewed at the distance of 8 miles or less, they appear of the proper colour of the rock. These changes are observed by people who live within constant view of them; and from these facts and observations, it may with certainty be concluded, that the whiteness of them is wholly caused by the snow, and not by any other white substance, for in fact there is none.

The reader will find an elegant description of these mountains in the 3d vol. of Dr. Belknap's History of New Hampshire, from which the above is extracted.

The most considerable rivers of this State are Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Androscoggin, Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck, besides many other smaller streams. The chief lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. Before the war, ship-building was a source of considerable wealth to this State; about 200 vessels were then annually built, and sold in Europe and in the W. Indies; but that trade is much declined. Although this is not to be ranked among the great commercial States, yet its trade is considerable. Its exports consist of lumber, ship-timber, whale oil, flax-seed, live stock, beef, pork, Indian corn, pot and pearl ashes, &c. &c. In 1790, there belonged to Piscataqua 33 vessels above 100 tons, and 50 under that burden. The tonnage of foreign and American vessels cleared out from the 1st of October, 1789, to the 1st of October, 1791, was 31,097 tons, of which 26,560 tons were American vessels. The fisheries at Piscataqua, including the Isle of Shoals, employ annually 27 schooners and 20 boats. In 1791, the produce was 25,850 quintals of cod and scale fish. The exports from the port of Piscataqua in two years, viz. from the 1st of October, 1789, to the 1st of October, 1791, amounted to the value of 296,839 dolls.

51 cents; in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1792, 181,407 dollars; in 1793, 198,197 dollars; and in the year 1794, 153,856 dollars; in 1801, the exports amounted to 565,394 dollars. The bank of New Hampshire was established in 1792, with a capital of 60,000 dollars; by an act of assembly the stock-holders can increase it to 200,000 dollars specie, and 100,000 dollars, in any other estate. The only college in the State is at Hanover, called Dartmouth College, which is amply endowed with lands, and is in a flourishing situation. The principal academies are those of Exeter, New-Ipswich, Atkinson, and Amherst. See *New-England, United States, &c.*

New-Hampton, a post town of New-Hampshire, Strafford co. on the W side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 9 miles S E of Plymouth, and 9 miles N W of Meredith; incorporated in 1777.

New-Hampton, a post town, Hunterdon co. New Jersey, 217 miles from Washington.

New-Hanover, a maritime co. of Wilmington district, N. Carolina, extending from Cape Fear River N E along the Atlantic ocean. Chief town, Wilmington.

New-Hanover, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey, containing about 20,000 acres of improved land, and a large quantity that is barren and uncultivated. The compact part of the township is called *New-Mills*, where are about 50 houses, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 13 from Burlington.

New-Hanover, a township in Morgan co. Pennsylvania.

New-Hanover, a co. of N. Carolina, district of Wilmington, containing 5,371 inhabitants, of whom 2,933 are slaves. Hazardous is the state of that society while its ruin would be desirable to the majority.

New-Hartford, a small post-town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 14 miles N E of Litchfield, 20 W by N of Hartford.

New-Haven co. Conn. extends along the Sound between Middlesex co. on the east, and Fairfield co. on the west; about 30 miles long from N to S, and 28 from east to west. It is divided into 14 townships. It contained in 1756, 17,955 free persons, and 226 slaves; in 1774, 25,896 free persons and 925 slaves; in 1790, 30,397 free persons and 433 slaves; and in 1800, 31,926 free persons and 236 slaves.

New-Haven, (City) the seat of justice in the above co. and the semi-metropolis of the

the State. This city lies round the head of a bay which makes up about 4 miles N from Long Island Sound. It covers part of a large plain which is circumscribed on three sides by high hills or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city E and W. It was originally laid out in squares of 60 rods; many of these squares have been divided by cross streets. Four streets run N W and S E, and are crossed by others at right angles. Near the centre of the city is the public square, on and around which are the public buildings, which are a state-house, 3 college edifices, a chapel and edifice for the library, &c. 3 churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians; all which are handsome and commodious buildings. The college edifices, state-house, and one of the churches are of brick. The public square is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. Its beauty, however, is greatly diminished by the burial-ground, and several of the public buildings which occupy a considerable part of it. Many of the streets are ornamented with rows of trees on each side, which give the city a rural appearance. The prospect from the steeples is greatly variegated and extremely beautiful. There are between 300 and 400 neat dwelling-houses in the city, principally of wood. The streets are sandy but clean. Within the limits of the city in 1798, were 547 houses, and upwards of 4,000 souls. About one in 70 die annually. Indeed as to pleasantness of situation and salubrity of air, New-Haven is hardly exceeded by any city in America. It carries on a considerable trade with New-York and the West India islands. The exports for 1 year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 171,868 dollars. Manufactures of card teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper are carried on here. Yale College, which is established in this city, was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth until 1707, then at Saybrook until 1716, when it was removed and fixed at New Haven. It has its name from its principal benefactor, Gov. Yale. There are at present 8 college *domiciles*, 3 of which, each 100 feet long, and 40 wide, are inhabited by the students, containing 32 chambers each, sufficient for lodging 200 students; a chapel 40 by 50 feet, with a steeple 130 feet high; another edifice for the library, &c. of the same dimensions, a dining hall 60 by 40 feet; a house for the president, and another for the profes-

for of divinity. The public library consists of about 3,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is as complete as most others in the United States, and contains the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments in the whole course of experimental philosophy and astronomy. The museum, to which additions are constantly making, contains many natural curiosities. From the year 1700 to 1793, there had been educated and graduated at this university about 2,303. The number of students is generally 150. The harbour, though inferior to New-London, has good anchorage, with 3 fathoms and 4 feet water at common tides, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water. This place and Hartford are the seats of the legislature alternately. It is 40 miles S W by S of Hartford, 54 from New-London, 88 from New-York, 152 from Boston, and 183 N E of Philadelphia. N lat. 41 18, W long. 72 56.

New-Haven, a post town in Addison co. Vermont, on Otter Creek, between Middlebury and Vergennes.

New-Hobrides, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Cook in 1794; the same as the *Archipelago of the Great Cyclades* of Bougainville, or the *Terra Austral* of Quiros; which see.

New-Holland, a post town of Pennsylvania, Lancaster co. in the midst of a fertile country. It contains a German church and about 100 houses. It is 12 miles E N E of Lancaster, and 54 W N W of Philadelphia.

New-Huntington. See *Huntington*.

New-Ibravvanick. See *Piscataqua*.

Newington, a township, formerly part of Portsmouth and Dover, in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire. It contains 481 inhabitants.

New-Inverness, in Georgia, is situated near Darien on Alatomaha River. It was built by the Scotch Highlanders, 166 of whom landed here in 1735.

New-Ipswich, a post town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the W side of Souhegan river, upon the southern line of the State. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1,266 inhabitants. There is an academy, founded in 1789, having a fund of about £1,000, and has generally about 40 or 50 students. It is about 24 miles S E of Keene, and 75 W S W of Portsmouth.

New Jersey, one of the United States of America, is situated between 39 and 41 24 N latitude, and between 74 44 and 75 33 W longitude from London; bound-

ed E by Hudson's River and the Ocean; W by Delaware Bay and river, which divide it from the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; N by the line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak river, in lat. 41. 24 to a point on Hudson's River, in lat. 41. It is about 160 miles long and 52 broad, containing about 8,320 square miles, equal to 5,324,800 acres. It is divided into 13 counties, viz. Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, and Sussex; these 7 lie from S to N on Delaware River; Cape May and Gloucester extend across to the sea; Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth, lie from N to S on the eastern side of the State; Somerset and Morris are inland counties. The number of inhabitants is 211,149, of whom 12,422 are slaves. The most remarkable bay is Arthur Kull, or Newark Bay, formed by the union of Passaic and Hackinsac rivers. The rivers in this State, though not large, are numerous. A traveller, in passing the common road from New York to Philadelphia, crosses three considerable rivers, viz. the Hackinsac and Passaic, between Bergen and Newark, and the Rariton by Brunswick. Passaic is a very crooked river. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a slow, gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock, which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet. One end of the cleft, which was evidently made by some violent convulsion in nature, is closed; at the other, the water rushes out with incredible swiftness, forming an acute angle with its former direction, and is received into a large basin, whence it takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads into a broad smooth stream. The cleft is from 4 to 12 feet broad. The falling of the water occasions a cloud of vapour to arise, which, by floating amidst the sunbeams, presents rainbows to the view, which adds beauty to the tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Paterson is erected upon the Great Falls in this river. Rariton River is formed by two considerable streams, called the N and S branches; one of which has its source in Morris, the other in Hunterdon county. It passes by Brunswick and

Amboy, and, mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. Bridges have lately been erected over the Passaic, Hackinsac and Rariton rivers, on the post road between New York and Philadelphia. These bridges will greatly facilitate the intercourse between these two great cities. The counties of Sussex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous. As much as five-eighths of most of the southern counties, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole State, is almost entirely a sandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation. All the varieties of soil, from the worst to the best kind, may be found here. The good land in the southern counties lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but shrub oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron works in these counties. In the hilly and mountainous parts which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is of a stronger kind, and covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chestnuts, &c. and, when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for N. York and Philadelphia markets. The orchards in many parts of the State equal any in the United States, and their cider is said, and not without reason, to be the best in the world. The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive a very considerable proportion of their supplies from the contiguous parts of New Jersey. These supplies consist of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries and other fruits; cider in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, and the lesser meats. The trade is carried on almost solely with and from those two great commercial cities, N. York on one side, and Philadelphia on the other; though it wants not good ports of its own. Manufactures have hitherto been inconsiderable, not sufficient to supply its own consumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails, and leather. A spirit of industry and improvement, particularly in manufactures, has however, of late, greatly increased. The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greatest source of wealth to the

the State. Iron works are erected in Gloucester, Burlington, Sussex, Morris, and other counties. The mountains in the co. of Morris give rise to a number of streams, necessary and convenient for these works, and at the same time furnish a copious supply of wood and ore of a superior quality. In this county alone are no less than 7 rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore sufficient to supply the United States; and to work it into iron, there are two furnaces, 2 rolling and slitting mills, and about 30 forges, containing from 2 to 4 fires each. These works produce annually about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet iron, and nail rods. In the whole State it is supposed there is yearly made about 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 do. of pigs, 80 do. of nail-rods, exclusive of hollow ware, and various other castings, of which vast quantities are made. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, and New Englanders, and their descendants. National attachment, and mutual convenience, have generally induced these several kinds of people to settle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, customs and character are still preserved, especially among the poorer class of people, who have little intercourse with any but those of their own nation. The people of N. Jersey are generally industrious, frugal and hospitable. There are in this State about 50 Presbyterian congregations, subject to the care of 3 Presbyteries; besides upwards of 40 congregations of Friends, 30 of Baptists, 25 of Episcopalians, 28 of Dutch Reformed, besides Methodists, and a settlement of Moravians. All these religious denominations live together in peace and harmony; and are allowed, by the constitution of the State, to worship Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences. The college at Princeton, called Nassau Hall, has been under the care of a succession of Presidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furnished a number of Civilians, Divines, and Physicians, of the first rank in America. It has considerable funds, is under excellent regulations, and has generally from 80 to 100 students, principally from the southern States. There are academies at Freehold, Trenton, Hackinsack, Orangedale, Elizabeth-Town, Burlington, and Newark; and grammar schools at Springfield,

Morristown, Bordentown, and Amboy. There are a number of towns in this State nearly of equal size and importance, and none that has more than 300 houses compactly built. Trenton is one of the largest, and the capital of the State. The other principal towns are Brunswick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princetown, Elizabeth Town, Newark, and Morristown. This State was the seat of war for several years, during the bloody contest between Great Britain and America. Her losses both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the State, was greater than of any other of the Thirteen States. When Gen. Washington was retreating through the Jerseys, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders, and, for a considerable length of time, composed the strength of his army. There is hardly a town in the State that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered signal, by some enterprise or exploit. The exports from this State in 1801, amounted to 26,227 dollars.

New Jersey Company's Grant of Lands lies on the E side of Mississippi River; S of Illinois, and N W of the Army lands, which form the tract shaped by the confluence of Ohio with Mississippi.

New Kent, a co. of Virginia, bounded on the S side of Pamunky and York rivers. It is about 33 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 2,741 free inhabitants, and 3,622 slaves. New Kent court house is 30 miles from Richmond, and as far from Williamsburg. At the court house is a post office.

New Lebanon, a village in the township of Canaan, Columbia co. N. York, celebrated for its medicinal springs. The compact part of this town is pleasantly situated partly in an extensive valley, and partly on the declivity of the surrounding hills. The spring is on the S side, and near the bottom of a gentle hill, but a few rods W of the Massachusetts' W line, and is surrounded with several good houses, which afford convenient accommodations for the valetudinarians who visit these waters. Concerning the medicinal virtues of this spring, Dr. Waterhouse, Professor of the theory and practice of physic, at Harvard University, and who visited it the summer of 1794, observes, "I confess myself at a loss to determine the contents of these waters by chymical analysis, or any of the ordinary tests. I suspect

suspect their impregnation is from some cause weakened. Excepting from their warmth, which is about that of new milk, I never should have suspected them to come under the head of medicinal waters. They are used for the various purposes of cookery, and for common drink by the neighbours, and I never could discover any other effects from drinking them, than what we might expect from rain or river water of that temperature. There was no visible change produced in this water by the addition of an alkali, nor by a solution of allum; nor was any effervescence raised by the oil of vitriol; neither did it change the colours of gold, silver, or copper; nor did it redden beef or mutton boiled in it; nor did it extract a black tincture from galls; neither did it curdle milk, the whites of eggs or soap. The quality of the waters of the pool at Lebanon is, therefore, very different from those of Saratoga. These are warm and warmish, those very cold, smart, and exhilarating. Frogs are found in the pool of Lebanon, and plants grow and flourish in and around it; but plants will not grow within the vapour of those of Saratoga, and as for small animals, they soon expire in it. Hence we conclude that that *spiritus mineralis*, which some call aerial acid, or fixed air, abounds in the one, but not in the other. Yet the Lebanon pool is famous for having wrought many cures, especially in rheumatisms, stiff joints, scabby eruptions, and even in visceral obstructions and indigestions; all of which is very probable. If a person who has brought on a train of chronic complaints, by intemperance in eating and drinking, should swallow 4 or 5 quarts of rain or river water in a day, he would not feel so keen an appetite for animal food, or thirst for spirituous liquors. Hence such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, rinse out impurities, render perspiration free, and thus remove that unnatural load from the animal machine, which causes and keeps up its disorders. Possibly, however, there may be *something* so subtle in these waters as to elude the scrutinizing hand of the chymists, since they all allow that the analysis of mineral waters is one among the most difficult things in the chymical art." A society of *Shakers* inhabit the S part of the town in two settlements, one of which is in view of the main stage-road, which passes through this town. Their manufactures of various kinds are considerable, and

very neat and excellent. It is 30 miles E by S of Albany, 103 N of New York, and 6 W of Pittsfield.

New Lebanon, a post town, Camden co. N. Carolina, 279 miles from Washington.

Necolin, a township in Cheffer co. Pennsylvania, on the Brandywine.

New London, a maritime county of Connecticut, comprehending the S E corner of it, bordering E on Rhode Island, and S on Long Island Sound, about 30 miles from E to W, and 24 from N to S. It was settled soon after the first settlements were formed on Connecticut River; and is divided into 11 townships, of which New London and Norwich are the chief. It contained in 1756, 22,844 inhabitants, of whom 829 were slaves; in 1800, 34,888, of whom 209 were slaves.

New-London, a city, port of entry, and post town in the above county, and one of the most considerable commercial towns in the State. It stands on the W side of the river Thames, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Sound, and is defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the one on the New-London, the other on the Groton side of the Thames. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781. It has since been rebuilt. Here are two places of public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists, about 300 dwelling-houses, and 4,600 inhabitants. The harbour is large, safe and commodious, and has 5 fathoms water; high water at full and change, 54 minutes after 8. On the W side of the entrance is a lighthouse, on a point of land which projects considerably into the Sound. The exports for a year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 557,453 dollars. In that year 1,000 mules were shipped for the West-Indies. It is 14 miles south of Norwich, 54 S E by S of Hartford, 54 E of New-Haven, and 237 N E by E of Philadelphia. N lat. 41 25, W long. 72 15. The township of New-London was laid out in lots in 1648, but had a few English inhabitants two years before. It was called by the Indians *Nameag* or *Tow-arung*, and from being the seat of the Pequot tribe, was called *Pequot*. It was the seat of *Sassacus*, the grand monarch of Long Island, and part of Connecticut and Narraganset.

New-London, a small township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1779, and contains 617 inhabitants. It lies at the head of Blackwater River, and

and about 3 miles from the N E side of Sunapee Lake.

New London, a post town of Campbell co. Virginia. It stands upon rising ground, and contains about 130 houses, a court-house and gaol. There were here in the late war several work-shops for repairing fire-arms, and here is now a magazine of arms, and a flourishing academy. It is 133 miles W by S of Richmond, 152 W of Petersburg, and 393 S W by W of Philadelphia.

New Madrid, in the northern part of Louisiana, is a settlement on the W bank of the Mississippi, commenced some years ago, and conducted by Col. Morgan of New Jersey, under the patronage of the Spanish king. The spot on which the city was proposed to be built is situated in lat. 36 and 30 N, and 45 miles below the mouth of Ohio river. The limits of the new city of Madrid were to extend 4 miles S, and 2 W from the river; so as to cross a beautiful, living, deep lake, of the purest spring water, 100 yards wide, and several miles in length, emptying itself, by a constant and rapid narrow stream, through the centre of the city. The banks of this lake, called St. Annis, are high, beautiful and pleasant; the water deep, clear and sweet, and well stored with fish; the bottom a clear sand, free from woods, shrubs, or other vegetables. On each side of this delightful lake, streets were to be laid out, 100 feet wide, and a road to be continued round it, of the same breadth; and the streets were directed to be preserved forever, for the health and pleasure of the citizens. A street 120 feet wide, on the bank of the Mississippi, was laid out; and the trees were directed to be preserved for the same purpose. Twelve acres, in a central part of the city, were to be preserved in like manner, to be ornamented, regulated, and improved by the magistracy of the city for public walks; and 40 half-acre lots for other public uses; and one lot of 12 acres for the king's use. We do not hear that this scheme is prosecuting, and conclude it is given up. The country in the vicinity of this intended city is represented as excellent, and, in many parts, beyond description. The natural growth consists of mulberry, locust, sassafras, walnut, hickory, oak, ash, dogwood, &c. with one or more grape-vines running up almost every tree; and the grapes yield, from experiments, good red wine in plenty, and with little labour. In some of

the low grounds grow large cypress trees. The climate is said to be favourable to health, and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, particularly for garden vegetables. The praires or meadows are fertile in grass, flowering plants, strawberries, and when cultivated produce good crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, and are easily tilled. Iron and lead mines and salt springs, it is asserted, are found in such plenty as to afford an abundant supply of these necessary articles. The banks of the Mississippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, are a continued chain of lime-stone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, S W, W, and N W of New Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

Newmanstown, Pennsylvania, in Dauphin co. on the E side of Mill Creek. It contains about 40 houses, and is 14 miles E by N of Harrisburg, and 72 N W by W of Philadelphia.

Newmarket, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, N of Exeter, of which it was formerly a part, and 13 miles W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1027 inhabitants. Fossil shells have been found near Lamprey river in this town, at the depth of 17 feet; and in such a situation as that the bed of the river could never have been there. The shells were of oysters, muscles, and clams intermixed.

Newmarket, a village in Frederick co. Maryland, on the high road to Frederickstown, from which it lies nearly 13 miles W S W and about 36 N W of the Federal City. Here is a post office.

Newmarket, a village in Dorchester co. Maryland, 3 miles N E of Indian Town, on Choptank river, 9 N E of Cambridge, and as far N W of Vienna.

Newmarket, in Shenandoah co. Virginia, containing 100 houses, 20 miles S W of Woodstock. The inhabitants of this town and Woodstock are Germans.

Newmarket, a post town in Virginia, Amherst co. on the N side of James river, at the mouth of Tye river. It is a small place, contains a tobacco warehouse, and is 100 miles above Richmond, and 372 from Philadelphia.

Newmarket, a post town, Ross co. Ohio, 465 miles from Washington.

New-Marlborough, a township in Ulster co. N. York. See *Marlborough*.

New-Marlborough, Berkshire co. Massachusetts,

chusetts, 23 miles southward of Lenox.

New-Marlbrough, a town in King George's co. Virginia, on the W side of Patowmac river, 10 miles E of Falmouth.

New-Meadows River, Maine, a water of Casco Bay, navigable for vessels of a considerable burden a small distance.

New-Mexico. See *Mexico*.

New-Milford, a post town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. on the E side of Housatonic river, about 15 miles N of Danbury, 20 S W of Litchfield, and 52 W by S W of Hartford. The town contains about 500 houses, a church for Episcopalians, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Quakers. Also 7 forges, which manufacture annually 300 tons of iron, besides hollow ware.

New-Milford, a post town at the head of the tide on Sheepcut river, Lincoln co. Maine, 10 miles N W of Wiscasset.

New-Mills, Burlington co. N. Jersey. Here is a post office.

Newnham, Cape. See *Newenham*.

New-North-Wales. See *Wales*, and *New-Britain*.

New-Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, is situated directly on the E bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles, according to Hutchins, from the mouth of the river, (later accounts say 95,) and 18 miles from the lower point of a bend in the course of the river called "Le Detour des Anglois," or English Turn, where the bend is so great that vessels cannot pass with the same wind that conducted them to it. Lat. 30 2 N, long. 89 53 W. "Nothing with certainty can be determined respecting the time a vessel may take in sailing from the Balize to New Orleans, a distance of 105 miles. With favourable winds the voyage has been performed in 3 or 4, but it generally takes 7 or 8 days, and sometimes 2 or 3 weeks. There is always shoal water near the low points of land covered with willows. In approaching them a few casts of the lead will be necessary, and in several places there are trees fixed with one end in the bottom, and the other a little below the surface of the river, and in the same direction with the current, which by continual friction of the water are reduced to a point, and as there are instances of vessels sailing with force against them, being run through their bottoms, and sinking immediately, too much care cannot be taken to avoid them. Attention should also be paid to keep clear of the trees floating down the river during the

floods.* The water is every where deep enough (except at the willow points) to admit vessels close to either shore, where instead of letting go an anchor, which would probably be lost among the logs sunk in the bottom of the river, vessels may safely make fast to trees on the bank, which are generally tall, and in such abundance in some parts, that they prevent the winds from being of that service to vessels in ascending the Mississippi, that might be expected. It will therefore be necessary for the sake of expedition, to rig as many topsails as possible, which commonly reach above the trees, and are of more use than all the other sails together. However, care must be taken to stand by the halyards, to prevent the wind, which frequently comes in very strong puffs, from carrying away the topmasts, sails, &c."

Hutchins.

The town is regularly laid out, the streets running at right angles, very narrow, and but few of them paved. There were, in 1788, 1,100 houses in this town, generally built with timber frames, raised about 8 feet from the ground, with large galleries round them, and the cellars under the floors level with the ground; any subterraneous buildings would be constantly full of water. Most of the houses have gardens. In March, 1788, this town, by a fire, was reduced in 5 hours to 200 houses. It has since been rebuilt. The houses built since the last fire are principally of brick, with slated roofs. In consequence of the softness of the bricks, the houses built of them are plastered on the outside with a thick coat of mortar, and then painted or white-washed. These houses are generally of 2 stories, (2 only very handsome are of 3 stories) and without common cellars. All the old houses of wood, are of 1 story, raised from the ground to make arti-

ficial

* "It is impossible to anchor without being exposed to danger from the great trees, which frequently come down with the current, but more especially at the time of the floods, which, if any of them should come athwart bowse, would most probably drive in the bows of the vessel; and there is a certainty of losing the anchors, as the bottom of the river is very soft mud, covered with sunken logs. This points out the impossibility for vessels to navigate upon the Mississippi, unless they are permitted to make fast to the shore; and no vessel can be said to enjoy the free navigation of the river, if deprived of this necessary privilege." Hutchins.

ficial cellars. A few of the houses have piazzas. The public buildings are a handsome Catholic church, a Government house for the accommodation of the governor and his suite, a calabozo or prison, which also serves as a court house, a convent, barracks for the soldiers, king's hospital, and one built for the reception of lunatics, and a very small, inconvenient market house. Real estate is extremely valuable, and rents are something higher than in any part of the United States. The side next the river is open, and is secured from the inundations of the river, by a raised bank, generally called the levee, which extends from the English Turn, to the upper settlements of the Germans, a distance of more than 50 miles. NE of the town are large marshes, occasioned principally by a gradual descent, which is found from the bank of the river to the back part of the town. This circumstance tends to render the town unwholesome in summer and autumn, especially to strangers, but the inhabitants are never afflicted by the epidemic diseases which prevail among foreigners, and live to as great ages as the inhabitants of the northern parts of the United States. Intemperance is the forerunner and principal cause of the deaths of many of the western people, who carry down the produce, and indeed a single debauch is often found to throw the most robust constitution into a fever which frequently ends fatally; more especially with persons of plethoric habits. There is a communication from lake Ponchartrain to the town, by means of the bayouk or creek, St. John, which runs from the lake a course of 6 miles, till it goes within 2 miles of the town. A bar at the entrance of this creek prevents vessels of more than 3 to 4 feet draught of water from entering, but numbers of small craft from Mobile, Pensacola, and the adjacent country, bring their tar, lime, &c. to market by means of this communication. From the Bayouk to the town is a canal of about 2 miles in length, navigable for small boats only, which was dug about the year 1792, by order of the Baron de Carondelet, who was then Governor, and called by his name. At the mouth of the Bayouk, where it enters into the lake, is a small fort of 6 guns. A number of streams which empty into the lake from the NE side, water a rich and fertile part of W. Florida, as yet but thinly inhabited, capable of producing cotton, corn, indigo, &c. In this part the

land is higher than on the banks of the Mississippi, and does not require the assistance of dykes. In the year 1802, the principal aggregate exports of American Spanish produce have been estimated at,

30,000 bales cotton,	value	D.2,000,000
8,000 hhds. sugar,	do.	480,000
90,000 bbls. flour,	do.	400,000

D.2,880,000

There were also exported this year of former crops, about 300,000lb. indigo, value D.300,000. Considerable quantities of deer skins, and some furs, are also exported; also tobacco, salt beef and pork, hams, lard, &c. from the Illinois and Ohio rivers. Of the cotton which is exported, about one half may be calculated as American produce, and the flour entirely so, as well as the tobacco, salt provisions, &c. The sugar cane is entirely Spanish produce, none being raised in the American settlements, and it is said to come to maturity in one half the time that it does in any part of the W. Indies. There is a road, which is very good for travelling on horseback, and passable for light carriages from the English Turn, as far as Natches, by the banks of the river. A bar at the principal entrance of the Mississippi, renders it extremely hazardous for vessels of more than 13 feet draught of water to attempt the pass. On the mouth of the river, on the Louisiana side, is a blockhouse, formerly garrisoned and called Fort Balise, now merely a residence for the pilots, who are regulated by an officer authorized by the government. The pilots are of the lowest order of people, and 20 dollars is paid for the pilotage of every vessel, large or small, through the pass, of about one mile and a half. The face of the country is entirely uncultivated and marshy, as far as Fort Placamina, 30 miles from the mouth of the river. This fort is garrisoned, and mounts a few guns. It is customary for the commander of this fort to examine the papers of all vessels that pass, and to take cognizance of any which are found transgressing the laws of the country. A custom-house officer is also always resident at the mouth of the river, for the purpose of examining vessels. After passing Fort Placamina, the country assumes a more improved appearance, and within 30 or 40 miles of the town, the banks of the river are thickly settled, and many very large and expensive sugar works are seen in passing up the river. Cotton

is cultivated above the town. Great quantities of live oak and cypress trees are to be found in every part of the country. The vessels which sail up the Mississippi haul close along side the bank next to New Orleans, to which they make fast, and take in or discharge their cargoes with the same ease as at a wharf. The soil on the banks of the Mississippi, is probably as rich and productive as any in the known world. The cotton plant, and sugar cane, grow almost without labour. It has been the calculation of the cotton planters, for some years past, that each hand they could employ, should produce them from 300 to 400 dollars annually. Some plantations have gone far beyond this, and one instance was known, that two men, by their own labour, in one year produced cotton that sold for 2,000 dollars. The importation of slaves has been for some years past forbidden by the Spanish government, under very heavy penalties; and although some have been introduced, still the prohibition has tended to enhance the price of them extremely; (say from 700 to 1,200 dollars each.) The water of the river is the only water that is or can be used; it is very agreeable and wholesome, although when taken from the river, especially in the time of high tides, it has a very muddy and dirty appearance. It is esteemed the best in the world for keeping at sea, and becomes clear and limpid after settling a few hours, although filtering stones are generally used by those who can afford them. The river begins to rise about the 1st of March, and to fall about the 1st of June. The perpendicular rise at Natches is said to be 60 feet. The market is supplied with wild fowl and poultry of every kind; at the proper seasons several kinds of fine fish, oysters, which are passable, and beef, veal, pork, and mutton in abundance, as well as vegetables of every description. The cattle are very fine and large, though not fat, which must be more owing to the want of attention than any other cause. The price of beef sold in the market is limited by the police at one sixteenth of a dollar per pound, and other animal food in proportion. Most of the tropical fruits grow here in great abundance. The Spanish government at New Orleans, till its late cession to the U. States, included Louisiana and Florida. The governor of the province resided at St. Augustine in East Florida. The government at New Orleans was of

the same kind as in all the other Spanish colonies, the governor being commander in chief of the military force, and absolute judge in civil affairs in general, with a salary in lieu of all perquisites, of 4,000 dollars per annum. The intendant had the independent regulation of all matters touching the commerce of the colony. The inhabitants are principally of French extraction, and speak that language. The officers of government and the troops were entirely Spanish: those, with a considerable number of English and Americans, constitute the population of Louisiana, and West Florida. The inhabitants of the port of New Orleans, are estimated to amount (1802) to 10 or 11,000. The number cannot be exactly ascertained, as no census has been taken.

Payne.

There is reason to believe that in a short time, New Orleans will become a great and opulent city, if we consider the advantages of its situation, but a few leagues from the sea, on a noble river, in a most fertile country, under a most delightful and wholesome climate, within 2 weeks sail of Mexico, and still nearer the French, Spanish, and British West India islands, with a moral certainty of its becoming a general receptacle for the produce of that extensive and valuable country on the Mississippi, Ohio, and its other branches; all which are much more than sufficient to ensure the future wealth, power, and prosperity of this city, especially as it is now in the possession of the United States.

New Paltz, a township in Ulster co. N. York, bounded E. by Hudson river, S. by Marlborough and Shawangunk. It contains 3,255 inhabitants, including 308 slaves. The compact part of it is on the E. side of Wall-Kill, and contains about 250 houses and a Dutch church, 10 miles from Shawangunk, 14 S. of Kingston, 20 S. W. of Rhinebeck, and 80 N. of New York.

Newport, a township of Nova Scotia, in Hants co. on the river Avon. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between this township and Windsor; and has settlements on it at certain distances.

Newport, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, E. of Claremont, incorporated in 1761, and contains 1266 inhabitants.

Newport, a maritime co. of Rhode Island, comprehending Rhode Island, Canonicut, Block, Prudence, and several other small islands. It is divided into 7 townships, and contains 14,845 inhabitants.

Newport,

Newport, the chief town of this co. and the semi-metropolis of the State of Rhode Island, stands on the S W end of Rhode Island, 5 miles from the sea. Its harbour, (which is one of the finest in the world) spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it and ride in perfect security. It is probable this may, in some future period, become one of the man-of-war ports of the American empire. The town lies N and S upon a gradual ascent as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie westward upon the main. W of the town is Goat Island, on which is Fort Washington. It has been lately repaired and a citadel erected on it. The fort has been ceded to the U. States. Between Goat Island and R. Island is the harbour. Newport contains about 1,000 houses, built chiefly of wood, and 6,739 inhabitants. It has 10 houses for public worship, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Moravians, and 1 for Jews. The other public buildings are a state-house, and an edifice for the public library. The situation, form and architecture of the state-house, give it a pleasing appearance. It stands sufficiently elevated, and a long wharf and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour. Front or Water Street is a mile in length. Here is an academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, English grammar, geography, &c. A marine society was established here in 1752, for the relief of distressed widows and orphans, and such of their society as may need relief. This city, far famed for the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its climate, is no less remarkable for the great variety and excellent quality of fresh fish which the market furnishes at all seasons of the year. No less than 60 different kinds have been produced in this market. The excellent accommodations and regulations of the numerous packets, which belong to this port, and which ply thence to Providence and N. York, are worthy of notice. They are said, by European travellers, to be superior to any thing of the kind in Europe. This town, although greatly injured by the late war, has a considerable trade. A cotton and duck manufactory have been lately established. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amount-

ed to 311,200 dollars. It was first settled by Mr. William Coddington, afterwards governor, and the father of Rhode Island, with 17 others, in 1639. It is 30 miles S by E of Providence, 14 S E of Bristol, 75 S W by S of Boston, 113 E N E of New Haven, and 292 N E by E of Philadelphia. N lat. 41 29, W long. from Greenwich, 71 17.

Newport, a township in L. Canada, 20 miles E of Ascot, having about 30 inhabitants.

Newport, a small post town in Newcastle co. Delaware; on the N side of Christiana Creek, 3 miles W of Wilmington. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, in flour. It is 6 miles N E by N of Christiana Bridge, and 31 S W of Philadelphia.

Newport, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, on the S E side of the E branch of the Susquehannah, below Wilkesborough.

Newport, a small post town in Charles co. Maryland, 11 miles S E of Port Tobacco, 94 S by W of Baltimore, and 195 S W of Philadelphia.

Newport. See *Isle of Wight County*, Virginia.

Newport, a very thriving settlement in Liberty co. Georgia, situated on a navigable creek, 34 miles S of Savannah, and 7 or 8 S of W from Sunbury. This place, commonly known by the name of *Newport Bridge*, is the rival of Sunbury, and commands the principal part of the trade of the whole county. A post office is kept here.

Newport, Cocke co. Tennessee. Here is a post office, 529 miles from Washington.

New River. See *Kanbanawa*.

New River, in U. Canada, afterwards called the La Tranche, now the Thames, by proclamation of July, 1792. *Smyth*.

New Rochelle, a post town in W. Chester co. N. York, on Long Island Sound. It contained 692 inhabitants, of whom 89 were slaves, in 1790. In 1796, there were 100 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is 6 miles S W of Rye, and 20 N E of New York city.

New Salem, or *Pequottink*, a Moravian settlement, formed in 1786, on the E side of Huron river, which runs N into Lake Erie.

New Salem, a post town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, bounded E by the W line of Worcester co. incorporated 1753, and

and contains 1949 inhabitants. It is 80 miles W by N of Boston.

New-Savannah, a village in Burke co. Georgia, on the S W bank of the Savannah, 12 miles S E of Augusta.

New-Sharon, a post town, Kennebec co. Maine, 30 miles N W of Augusta. It has a ware-house, and a few dwelling-houses.

New-Shoreham. See *Block-Island*.

New-Smyrna Entrance, or *Mosquito Inlet*, on the coast of Florida, is about 11 leagues N N W, $\frac{1}{4}$ W from cape Canaveral.

New-South-Wales. See *Wales*, and *New Britain*.

New-Spain. See *Mexico*.

New-Stockbridge. See *Stockbridge-New*.

New-Swedeland, was the name of the territory between Virginia and N. York, when in possession of the Swedes, and was afterwards possessed, or rather claimed by the Dutch. The chief town was called *Gottenburgh*.

New-Thames River. See *Thames*.

Newton, a pleasant township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on Charles river, 9 miles W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1691, and contains 1491 inhabitants.

Newton, a small town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles S of Philadelphia.

Newton, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, on Powow river, adjoining Amesbury, in Massachusetts, 10 or 12 miles southerly of Exeter. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 450 inhabitants.

Newton, a post town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 9 miles E N E of Danbury, 26 W N W of N. Haven, 61 S W of Hartford, 80 N E of New York. The town stands pleasantly on an elevated spot, and was settled in 1708.

Newton, on Staten Island, N. York, is 3 miles N E of Old Town, as far E of Richmond, and 9 southwesterly of New York.

Newton, a township in Queen's co. N. York, includes all the islands in the sound opposite the same. It is about 8 miles E of New York, and contains 2,312 inhabitants, including 512 slaves.

Newton, a township in West Chester co. New York; of whose inhabitants 276 are electors.

Newton, a post town in Tioga co. N. York, lies between the S end of Seneca Lake and Tioga river; having Chemung township E, from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. It has 1333 inhabitants.

Newtown, a township in Gloucester co. New Jersey.

Newtown, a post town and the seat of justice in Suffex co. N. Jersey, is about 10 miles S E of Sandyston. It contains a large Presbyterian church, a stone court-house and jail. In the town is a furnace and 4 forges for the manufacture of iron, a remarkable cave, called the Devil's Hole, and several ponds covering from 5 to 100 acres. It is 108 miles N by E of Philadelphia.

Newtown, a post town and the capital of Bucks co. Pennsylvania. It contains a Presbyterian church, a stone gaol, a court house, an academy, and about 40 houses. It was settled in 1725, and is 10 miles W of Trenton, in N. Jersey, and 24 N E by N of Philadelphia. There are two other townships of this name, the one in Delaware county, the other in that of Cumberland, having 1427 inhabitants.

Newtown, a small town of Virginia, situated in Frederick co. between the N and S branches of Shenandoah river; 7 miles S of Winchester, and 173 N N W of Richmond.

New Utrecht, a small maritime town of N. York. in King's co. Long Island, opposite the Narrows, and 7 miles S of New York city, containing 778 inhabitants.

New Vineyard, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, W of Kennebeck river, between Anson and Strong, 40 miles N W of Augusta.

New Windsor, a township of Orange co. N. York, pleasantly situated on the west bank of Hudson river, just above the high lands, 3 miles S of Newburgh, and 6 N of West Point. It contains 2001 inhabitants. A valuable set of works in this town for manufacturing scythes were destroyed by fire. In 1795, the legislature granted the unfortunate proprietor, Mr. Boyd, £500 to enable him to re-establish them. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houses and a Presbyterian church, 64 miles N of N. York. The summer residence of Gov. Clinton was formerly at a rural seat, on the margin of the river, at this place.

New Year's Harbour, on the N coast of Staten Land Island, at the S extremity of S. America, affords wood and good water; was discovered Jan. 1, 1775; hence its name. S lat. 54 49, W long. 64 11.

New Year's Islands, near the above harbour, within which is anchorage at N half W from the harbour, at the distance of 2 leagues from it.

New York, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 40 40 and 45 N, and between long. 73 10 and 80 W; is about 350 miles in length, and 300 in breadth; bounded southeasterly by the Atlantic Ocean; E by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; N by U. Canada; S W and W by Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and L. Erie. It is subdivided into 31 counties as follows, viz. N. York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queen's, King's, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Renfelaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkemer, Onondago, Otsego, Ontario, Tioga, Steuben, Oneida, Chenango, Essex, Rockland, Delaware, Green, Cayuga, Schoharie, and Genessee. Electors in this State are divided into the following classes:

Freeholders to the value of £100	36,338
Do. to the value of £20, and under £100	4,838
Do. who rent tenements of 40% per ann.	22,598
Other freeholders	243

Total in 1796, 64,017

The number of inhabitants is 586,050, of whom 20,613 are slaves. The chief rivers are Hudson, Mohawk and their branches. The rivers Delaware and Susquehannah, rise in this State. The principal lakes are Otsego, Oneida, George, Seneca, Cayuga, Salt, and Chautauque. The principal bay is that of York, which spreads to the southward before the city of N. York. The legislature of N. York, stimulated by the enterprising and active Pennsylvanians, who are competitors for the trade of the western country, have lately granted very liberal sums, towards improving those roads that traverse the most settled parts of the country, and opening such as lead into the western and northern parts of the State, uniting as far as possible the establishments on Hudson's river, and the most populous parts of the interior country by the nearest practicable distances. By late establishments of post roads a safe and direct conveyance is opened between the most interior western parts of this State, and the several States in the Union: and when the obstructions between Hudson's river and Lake Ontario are removed, there will not be a great deal to do to continue the water communication by the lakes and through Illinois river to the Mississippi. N. York, to speak generally, is intersected by ridges of mountains extending in a N E and S W direction. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, however, the country is level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state

with maple, beech, birch, cherry, locust, hickory, and some mulberry trees. On the banks of Lake Erie are a few chestnut and oak ridges. Hemlock swamps are interspersed thinly through the country. All the creeks that empty into Lake Erie have falls, which afford many excellent mill-seats. The lands between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, are represented as uncommonly excellent, being most agreeably diversified with gentle risings, and timbered with lofty trees, with little underwood. The legislature have granted a million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and soldiers of the line of this State. This tract forms the military townships of the co. of Onondago. See *Military Townships*, and *Onondago*. E of the Alleghany Mountains, which commence with the Kaat's Kill, on the W side of Hudson's river, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared, afford fine pasture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, Indian corn, &c. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the principal. Indian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption. The best lands in the State, along Mohawk river and N of it and W of the Alleghany Mountains, but a few years ago was mostly in a state of nature, but has been of late rapidly settling. In the northern and unsettled parts of the State are plenty of moose, deer, bears, some beavers, martins, and most other inhabitants of the forest, except wolves. The Ballstown, Saratoga, and New Lebanon medicinal springs are much celebrated: these are noticed under their respective heads. The salt made from the Salt Springs here is equal in goodness to that imported from Turk's Island. The weight of a bushel of the salt is 136 lb. [See *Salina*.] A spring is reported to have been discovered in the Susquehannah country, impregnated with nitre, from which saltpetre is made in the same manner that common salt is made from the Onondago springs. Large quantities of iron ore are found here. A silver mine has been worked at Phillipsburg, which produced virgin silver. Lead is found in Herkemer co. and sulphur in Montgomery. Spar, zinc or spelter, a semi-metal, magnez, used in glazings, pyrites of a golden hue, various kinds of copper ore, and lead and coal mines, are found

found in this State, also petrified wood, plaster of Paris,ising-glass in sheets, tales, and crystals of various kinds and colours, flint, asbestos, and several other fossils. A small black stone has also been found, which vitrifies with a small heat, and it is said makes excellent glass. The chief manufactures are iron, glass, paper, pot and pearl ashes, earthen ware, maple sugar and molasses; and the citizens in general manufacture their own clothing. This State, having a short and easy access to the ocean, commands the trade of a great proportion of the best settled and best cultivated parts of the United States. Their exports to the West Indies are, biscuit, peas, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, pickled oysters, beef and pork. But wheat is the staple commodity of the State, of which no less than 677,700 bushels were exported so long ago as the year 1775, besides 2,555 tons of bread, and 2,828 tons of flour. The increase since has been in proportion to the increase of the population. In wheat and flour above a million bushels are now annually exported. W. India goods are received in return for the above articles. Besides the articles already enumerated, are exported flax-seed, cotton wool, sarsaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig-iron, bar-iron, pot-ash, pearl-ash, furs, deer-skins, logwood, fustic, mahogany, bees-wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale-fins, fish, sugars, molasses, salt, tobacco, lard, &c. but most of these articles are imported for re-exportation. The exports to foreign parts, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, 1792, &c. consisting principally of the articles above enumerated, amounted as follows; in 1791, to 2,505,465 dolls. 10 cents; 1792—2,535,790 dolls. 25 cents; 1793—2,932,370 dolls.; 1794—5,442,183 dolls. 10 cents; 1795—10,304,580 dolls. 78 cents; 1801—13,792,276 dollars. This State owned in 1792, 46,626 tons of shipping, besides which the finds employment for about 40,000 tons of foreign vessels. There are in this State, two handsomely endowed and flourishing colleges, viz. Columbia, formerly King's College, in the city of N. York, and Union College, at Schenectady. See *New York City* and *Schenectady*. Besides these, there are dispersed in different parts of the State, 14 incorporated Academies, containing in the whole, as many as 6 or 700 students. These, with the establishment of schools, at least in every district of 4 square

miles, for the common branches of education, must have the most beneficial effects on the state of society. The sum granted by the legislature of this State for the encouragement of literature since the year 1790, have been very liberal and evincive of the wisest policy. In March 1790, the legislature granted to the regent of the University, who have by law the superintendence and management of the literature of the State, several large and valuable tracts of land, on the waters of Lake George and Champlain, and also Governor's Island in the harbour of New York, with intent that the rents and incomes thereof should be by them applied to the advancement of literature. At the same time they granted them £1,000 currency for the same general purpose. In April 1792, they ordered to be paid to the regents, £1,500 for enlarging the library, £200 for a chemical apparatus, £1,200 for erecting a wall to support the college grounds, and £5,000 for erecting a hall and an additional wing to the college. Also £1,500 annually for 5 years to be discretionally distributed among the academies of the State. Also £750, for five years, to be applied to the payment of the salaries of additional professors. Since their sessions since 1795, the sums they have granted for the support of the colleges, academies, and of common schools throughout the State, have been very liberal. The religious sects or denominations in this State are, English Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Shakers, a few followers of Joanna Wilkinson at Geneva, and some Jews in the city of N. York. The treasury of this State is one of the richest in the Union. The treasurer of the State reported to the legislature in Jan. 1796, that the funds amounted to 2,119,068 dolls. 3 cents, which yields an annuity of 234,211 dolls. Besides the above immense sum there was at that period in the treasury £134,207 : 19 : 10½ currency. The ability of the State, therefore, is abundantly competent to aid public institutions of every kind, to make roads, erect bridges, open canals, and push every kind of improvement to the most desirable length. The body of the Six Nations of Indians inhabit the western part of this State. See *Six Nations*.

The English language is generally spoken throughout the State, but is not

a little

little corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is still spoken in some counties, particularly in King's, Ulster, Albany, and that part of Orange which lies S of the mountains. But as Dutch schools are almost, if not wholly discontinued, that language, in a few generations, will probably cease to be used at all. And the increase of English schools has already had a perceptible effect in the improvement of the English language. Besides the Dutch and English, there are in this State many emigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and some few from France. Many Germans are settled on the Mohawk, and some Scots people on the Hudson, in the county of Washington. The principal part of the two former settled in the city of N. York; and retain the manners, the religion, and some of them the language of their respective countries. The French emigrants settled principally at New Rochelle, and on Staten Island, and their descendants, several of them, have filled some of the highest offices in the United States. The western parts of the State are settled and settling principally from New England. There are 3 incorporated cities in this State, N. York, Albany, and Hudson.

New York County, in the above State, comprehending the island of N. York, or Manhattan, on which the metropolis stands, and the following small islands: Great Barn, Little Barn, Manning's, Nutten, Bedlow's, Bucking, and Oyster Islands. It contained, in 1790, 33,131 inhabitants, in 1800, 60,489. The number of slaves in 1790, was 2,369, in 1800, 2,868.

New York City, is situated on the S W point of York Island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is the metropolis of the State of its name, and the second in rank in the Union. The length of the city on East River is about 3 miles, and rapidly increasing, but falls short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth on an average, is about a mile, and its circumference 5 or 6 miles. The plan of the city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out with reference to the situation of the ground. The ground which was unoccupied before the peace of 1783, was laid out in parallel streets of convenient width, which has had a good effect upon the parts of the city lately built. The principal streets run nearly parallel with the rivers. These are intersected, though not at right angles, by streets running from river to river. In the width of the streets there is a great diversity.

Water street and Pearl street, which occupy the banks of East River, are very conveniently situated for business, but they are low and too narrow; not admitting in some places of walks on the sides for foot passengers. Broad Street, extending from the Exchange to city hall, is sufficiently wide. This was originally built on each side of the creek, which penetrated almost to the city hall. This street is low, but pleasant. But the most convenient and agreeable part of the city is the Broadway. It begins at a point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East Rivers—occupies the height of land between them, upon a true meridional line—rises gently to the northward—is nearly 70 feet wide—adorned, where the fort stood, (which has lately been levelled) with an elegant brick edifice, for the accommodation of the governor of the State, and a public walk from the extremity of the point, occupying the ground of the lower battery which is now demolished; also with two Episcopal churches and a number of elegant private buildings. It terminates, to the northward, in a triangular area, fronting the bridewell and alms-house, and commands from any point, a view of the Bay and Narrows. Since the year 1788, that part of the city, which was buried in ruins during the war, has been rapidly rebuilding, the streets widened, straightened, raised in the middle under an angle sufficient to carry off the water to the side gutters, and footways of brick made on each side. At this time the part that was destroyed by fire is all covered with elegant brick houses. Wall street is generally 50 feet wide and elevated, and the buildings elegant. Hanover square and Dock street are conveniently situated for business, and the houses well built. William street is also elevated and convenient, and is the principal market for retailing dry goods. Many of the other streets are pleasant, but most of them are irregular and narrow. The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner; but the English taste has prevailed almost a century. The most magnificent edifice in the city is *Federal Hall*, situated at the head of Broad street, where its front appears to great advantage, in which is a gallery 12 feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our beloved *Washington*, attended by the senate and house of representatives,

sentatives, took his oath of office in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front, at the commencement of the operation of the Federal Constitution, April 30th, 1789. The *New York State Prison*, is situated at Greenwich, about 2 miles distant from the southernmost point of the city, upon a lot of about 4 acres, on the E bank of Hudson's River, and inclosed by a wall from 16 to 20 feet high. The building comprehends the following subdivisions and apartments: 1. In the centre facing Greenwich street, and in the rear facing the river, is the building containing the apartments for the accommodation of the keeper and his assistants, and rooms for the use of the inspectors, &c. its dimensions being 64 feet square, and in the rear a spacious hall. 2. Adjoining the foregoing, on each side fronting the street, is a building of the same height with the centre, each of which contains 30 prisons capable of containing each 6 prisoners for lodging. 3. Adjoining, and extending westerly on the northerly side, is a building of about 56 feet in length, and 36 feet in breadth, intended for a place of worship for the prisoners. On the southerly side is a building of the same dimensions, intended for the hospital and dining apartments; adjoining to, and extending westerly are two other sets of prisons of equal size with those in front. To complete the plan, there will be solitary cells at the end of the last described prisons, each of which calculated to contain 8 persons in solitude. Within the walls, workshops are erected, in which the prisoners are employed at hard labour. The whole of the buildings will shew a front and rear of about 307 feet. The whole is built of hard stone. The walls are thick. The prison grates are of stout iron bars, steeled and hardened. The height of the whole, except the solitary cells, is 3 stories; the lower one being sunk 3 feet below the surface, is 10 feet from the floor to the ceiling. The two other stories are 13½ feet each, between the floor and ceiling. The building is covered with slate, and in the centre, over a handsome pediment, is an elegant cupola, which commands a pleasing view of all the vessels passing to and from the city through the Narrows, and down as far as Sandy Hook, and also for some considerable distance up Hudson's River. The other public buildings in the city are, 3 houses for public worship for the Dutch Reformed church, 5 Presbyte-

rian churches, 4 Episcopal churches, 3 for German Lutherans and Calvinists, 2 Friends' meeting-houses, 2 for Baptists, 3 for Methodists, 1 for Seceders, 1 for Universalists, 1 for Moravians, 1 Roman Catholic church, 1 French Protestant church, and a Jews' synagogue. Besides these there is the governor's house, already mentioned, a handsome building, the college, gaol, and several other buildings of less note. The city is accommodated with 4 markets in different parts, which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions in neat and excellent order.

King's College, in the city of N. York, was principally founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the province, assisted by the general assembly, and the corporation of Trinity Church: In the year 1754, a royal charter (and grant of money) was obtained, incorporating a number of gentlemen therein mentioned, by the name of "The Governors of the College of the province of New York, in the city of New York, in America;" and granting to them and their successors forever, amongst various other rights and privileges, the power of conferring all such degrees as are usually conferred by either of the English universities. By the charter it was provided that the president shall always be a member of the church of England, and that a form of prayer collected from the liturgy of that church, with a particular prayer for the college, shall be daily used, morning and evening, in the college chapel; at the same time, no test of their religious persuasion was required from any of the fellows, professors or tutors; and the advantages of education were equally extended to students of all denominations. The building (which is only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the intended structure) consists of an elegant stone edifice, 3 complete stories high, with 4 stair-cases, 12 apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a school for experimental philosophy. The college is situated on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of Hudson's River, which it overlooks, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. Since the revolution, the legislature passed an act constituting 21 gentlemen (of whom the governor and lieutenant-governor, for the time being, are members *ex officio*) a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "The Regents of the University of the State of New York." They are entrusted with the

the care of literature in general in the State, and have power to grant charters of incorporation for erecting colleges and academies throughout the State, are to visit these institutions as often as they shall think proper, and report their state to the legislature once a year. King's College, which we have already described, is now called *Columbia College*. This college, by an act of the legislature, passed in the spring of 1787, was put under the care of 24 gentlemen, who are a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Trustees of Columbia College in the city of New York." This body possess all the powers vested in the governors of King's college, before the revolution, or in the regents of the university, since the revolution, so far as their power respected this institution. No regent can be a trustee of any particular college or academy in the State. The regents of the university have power to confer the higher degrees, and them only. The college edifice has received no addition since the peace, though the erection of a hall and a wing have been contemplated, and funds for the purpose granted by the legislature. The annual revenue arising from the estate belonging to the college, exclusive of some bonds which are not at present productive, amounts to £1,535 currency. Columbia College consists of 2 faculties; a faculty of arts and a faculty of physic. The first has a president and 7 professors, and the second a dean and 7 professors. The students attending both the faculties at the beginning of the year 1795, amounted to 140. The officers of instruction and immediate government in the faculty of arts, are, a president, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of logic and geography, and a professor of languages. To these have lately been added a professor of chymistry and agriculture, a professor of oriental languages, a professor of law, and a professor of the French language. In the faculty of physic, the dean is lecturer on clinical medicine in the N. York hospital; and there are the professorships of botany, of anatomy, of the obstetric art, of materia medica, of the institutes of medicine, of surgery, and the practice of physic. These professors afford the necessary instruction in the healing art. The library and museum were destroyed during the war. Upwards of £800 (of monies granted by the legislature) have been lately expended in books to increase

the library. The philosophical apparatus is new and complete. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The city is divided into 7 wards, in each of which there is chosen annually by the people, an alderman and an assistant, who, together with the recorder, are appointed annually by the council of appointment. The mayor's court, which is held from time to time by adjournment, is in high reputation as a court of law. A court of sessions is likewise held for the trial of criminal causes. The situation of the city is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed with cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It commands the trade of one-half New Jersey, most of that of Connecticut, part of that of Massachusetts, almost the whole of Vermont, and a part of that of New Hampshire, lying on Connecticut River; besides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in America. This city and Baltimore, it is said, export three-fourths of the produce sent from the U. States. This city imports most of the goods consumed between a line of 30 miles E of Connecticut River, and 20 miles W of the Hudson, which is 130 miles; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 400 miles; a considerable portion of which is the best peopled of any part of the U. States; and the whole territory contains nearly a million people, or one-fifth of the inhabitants of the Union. Besides, some of the other States are partially supplied with goods from N. York. But in the staple commodity, flour, Pennsylvania and Maryland have exceeded it, the superfine flour of those States commanding a higher price than that of N. York; not that the quality of the grain is worse, but because greater attention is paid in those States to the inspection and manufacture of that article. In the manufacture likewise of iron, paper, cabinet works, &c. Pennsylvania exceeds not only N. York, but all her sister States. In times of peace, however, N. York will command more commercial business than any town in the U. States. In time of war it will be insecure, without a marine force; but a small number of ships will be able to defend it from
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the most formidable attacks by sea. A want of good water has been a great inconvenience to the citizens; there being few wells in the city. Most of the people were till lately supplied every day with fresh water, conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Queen street, which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about 20 feet deep, and 4 feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, was 110 hogheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days 216 hogheads have been drawn from it; and what is very singular, there is never more or less than about 3 feet water in the well. The water was sold commonly at 3 pence a hoghead at the pump. The Manhattan Company now supply or have agreed to supply the citizens with water by pipes. On a general view of this city, as described 40 years ago, and in its present state, the comparison is flattering to the present age; particularly the improvements in taste, elegance of manners, and that easy unaffected civility and politeness which form the happiness of social intercourse. The number of inhabitants in the city and county of N. York in 1756, was 10,881; 1771, 21,863; 1786, 23,614; 1790, 33,131; 1800, 60,489. There is no basin for the reception of vessels, but the road where they lie in East River, which is protected from the violence of the sea by the circumjacent islands. The great rapidity of the tides in the narrow channels between Long Island and York Island, and between Long Island and Staten Island, increased by the water of Hudson and East rivers, preserves the channel from being obstructed by ice; so that navigation is always open, except a few days when the weather is uncommonly severe. The entries from foreign ports only into this port in 1795 were 941, viz. ships, 178—brigs, 309—barkques, 9—snows, 7—schooners, 263—sloops, 170. Works of defence have been erected here to a considerable extent, and when completed on the original plan, will afford great security to the city, from enemies' ships. N. York city is 95 miles N E of Philadelphia, 127 S W of Hartford, 197 N E of Baltimore, 252 S W of Boston, 375 from Portland, in Maine, 373 from Richmond, 620 from Fayetteville, 913 from Charlestown, and 1,020 from Savannah. N lat. 40 42 8, W long. 74 9 45.

New York, an Indian town of the

Creek nation, on Tallapoosie river, in Georgia; and so named by Col. Ray, a N. York British loyalist.

New York Island, on which the city of that name stands, is about 15 miles long, and does not exceed two in any part in breadth. It is joined to the main land by a bridge, called King's Bridge, 15 miles N of N. York city.

New York, Albemarle co. Virginia. Here is 2 post office, 167 miles from Washington,

Neybe, or *Neiva*, a fertile plain on the S side of the island of St. Domingo; bounded E by the bay and river of its name, on the W by the river of Dames, and the Pond of Henriquelle. It contains about 80 square leagues, abounds with game, and is a chosen spot for flamingoes, pheasants, and royal or crowned peacocks. These last have a more delicate flavour and more brilliant plumage than the peacocks of Europe. Nine leagues from the W bank of the Neybe is the town, containing about 200 houses, and can turn out 300 men fit to bear arms. This town is 15 leagues W by N of Azua, and 16 from the point where the line of demarcation cuts Brackish Pond. This territory produces a sort of plaister, talc, and fossil salt. The natural re-production of the salt is so rapid, that a pretty large hollow is absolutely filled up again in the course of a year. The river might be rendered navigable for small craft, and the plain is able to afford eligible situations for 150 sugar plantations.

Niagara River and Falls. *Niagara River* connects the N E end of L. Erie with L. Ontario, and is about 30 miles in length, from Fort Erie to Niagara Fort, and forms a part of the boundary between the U. States and U. Canada. It receives Chipeway or Welland River from the W, and Tonewanto Creek from the E, and embosoms Great and Navy Islands. Fort Slusher stands on the E side of this river, near Navy Island. The *Falls* in this river, are opposite Fort Slusher, about 7 or 8 miles S of L. Ontario, and form the greatest curiosity which this or any other country affords. In order to have a tolerable idea of this stupendous fall of water, it will be necessary to conceive that part of the country in which Lake Erie is situated to be elevated above that which contains Lake Ontario about 300 feet; the slope which separates the upper and lower country is generally very steep, and in many places almost perpendicular;

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It is formed by horizontal strata of stone, great part of which is lime-stone. The slope may be traced by the N side of L. Ontario, near the bay of Toronto, round the W end of the Lake; thence the direction is generally E. Between L. Ontario and L. Erie it crosses the strait of Niagara and the Genessee River; after which it becomes lost in the country towards Seneca Lake. It is to this slope the country is indebted both for the Cataract of Niagara and the great Falls of Genessee. The Cataract of Niagara, some have supposed, was formerly at the northern side of the slope near the landing; and that from the great length of time, the quantity of water, and the distance which it falls, the solid stone is worn away for about 7 miles up towards Lake Erie,* and a chasm is formed which no person can approach without terror. Down this chasm the water rushes with a most astonishing noise and velocity, after it makes the great pitch. Here the fancy is constantly engaged in the contemplation of the most romantic and awful prospect imaginable; when the eye catches the falls, the contemplation is instantly arrested, and the beholder admires in silence. The river is about 742 yards wide at the falls. The perpendicular pitch of this vast body of water produces a sound that is frequently heard at the distance of 20 miles, and in a clear day and fair wind, 40, and even 50 miles. A perceptible, tremulous motion in the earth is felt for several rods round. A heavy cloud or fog is constantly ascending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be seen when the sun shines. This fog or spray, in the winter season, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals, and produces a most beautiful crystalline appearance: this remark is applicable also to the Falls of Genessee. It is conjectured that the water must fall at least 65 feet in the chasm; the perpendicular pitch at the cataract is 150 feet; other accounts say only 137 feet: to these add 58 feet, which the water falls the last half mile immediately above the falls, and we have 273, which the water falls in the distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Animals swimming near the Rapids above the Great Cataract are instantly hurried to destruction. Just be-

* Gen. Lincoln, who visited and examined these falls in 1794, says, "On a careful examination of the banks of the river, there appears to be no good foundation for this opinion."

low the Great Pitch, the water and foam may be seen puffed up in large-spherical figures; they burst at the top, and project a column of the spray to a prodigious height, and then subside, and are succeeded by others which burst in like manner. This appearance is most remarkable about half way between the island that divides the falls and the west side of the strait, where the largest column of water descends. The descent into the chasm of this stupendous cataract is very difficult, on account of the great height of the banks; but when once a person has descended, he may go up to the foot of the Falls, and take shelter behind the descending column of water, between that and the precipice, where there is space sufficient to contain a number of people in perfect safety, and where conversation may be held without interruption from the noise, which is less here than at a considerable distance. On Christmas night, 1795, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, and by which a large piece of the rock that forms the famous cataract was broken off.

Niagara, a fort and post town in the State of N. York, situated on the E side of Niagara River, at its entrance into L. Ontario, and opposite to Newark, in Canada. Niagara Fort is a most important post, and secures a greater number of communications, through a large country, than probably any other pass in interior America. It is about 9 miles below the cataract, 80 N W of Williamsburg on Genessee River, 370 N W of Philadelphia, and 560 W by N of Boston. N. lat. 43 20, W long. 79. The fort was built by the French about the year 1725, and was delivered up to the U. States, according to the treaty of 1794, by the British, in 1796. Although it is a degree N of Boston, yet the season is quite as mild here as at that town, and vegetation quite as early and forward. It is thought that the climate meliorates in the same latitude as one proceeds from the Atlantic westward.

Niagara, Little, or Fort Flusher, above the Great Falls, on the E side of Niagara River, opposite to the mouth of the river Welland.

Smyth.

Nicaragua, a lake in the province of New Spain, 117 leagues in circumference. Its western part is not more than 20 miles from the S W coast of Mexico. It sends its waters E to the ocean, by a spacious river of its name, which divides the province

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inced of Nicaragua from Costa Rico. This renders the towns on the banks of the lake of considerable importance, particularly the cities of Granada, Leon, and Nicaragua. The first is on the S side in lat. 11° 8' N, and long. 83° 12' W, and is 45 miles westward of the city of Nicaragua, that stands at some distance S from the lake. Leon is at the W end of the lake, and in lat. 12° N, and long. 87° W. The lake is interspersed with several islands, and full of fish, but infested with alligators. Nicaragua River empties into the sea, opposite to the island of Monglares, N lat. 11° 40', W long. 82° 47'.

Nicaragua, a maritime province of Mexico, having Honduras on the N, the North Sea on the E, Costa Rico on the S E, and the South Sea on the S W. It is about 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the soil fertile, producing quantities of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. This is considered as the garden of America; being so pleasant and fruitful, that when the Spaniards first visited it, they called it Mahomet's Paradise.

Nicholas, a county of Kentucky, containing 2,863 inhabitants.

Nicholasville, the county town of the above co. 12 miles S E of Lexington. It has a court house and a few dwelling houses.

Nicholas, Cape St. the N W extremity of the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies. It is 2 leagues W of the town of its name, more commonly called *The Mole*, 46 leagues N E by N of Cape Dame Marie, and, with this cape, forms the entrance into the large bay called the Bite or Bight of Leogane. See *The Mole*.

Nicholas, Port St. on the coast of Peru, lies 6 leagues S S E of Port Cavallo. It is safer than St. John's harbour, but affords neither wood nor water.

Nichols' Stream, in the same township (No. 4) with *Great Works*, enters Penobscot River opposite Marsh's Island, about 6 miles below the Great Falls, and 6 above the head of the tide. It has large tracts of valuable meadow and interval land, and may derive great advantages from its mill-seats.

Nicholjack, an Indian town on the S E side of Tennessee River, at the point of a large bend, about 36 miles N E of the Creek's Crossing Place. Half way between these lies the Crow Town, on the same side of the river.

Nicker, one of the small Virgin Islands,

situated between Anegada and Virgin Gorda, on the latter of which it is dependent. N lat. 18° 30', W long. 65° 5'.

Nicola, or *Nicola Town Gut*, on the N E coast of the island of St. Christopher's.

Nicolet River, in L. Canada, a southern water of St. Lawrence, running parallel with, and a few miles only E of St. Francis River. Its banks are good land, and settling fast by emigrants from New England. See *Shipton*.

Nicoya, or *St. Lucar*, a town of Costa Rico, in the kingdom of Mexico, North America, having a harbour on a bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10° 20' N, and long. 88° 10' W. About 10 leagues distant is the bay of Salinas, from whence the inhabitants of this place procure and send to Panama the purple juice of a shell-fish found in it, besides salt, honey, maize, fowls and wheat; and here is also a pearl fishery. The town is inland, but ships ride in the river Cipanso, 2 leagues to the N W from the island of Chira, to take in goods from it; which river is navigable for large periaguas that bring down the goods to the ships. The island of Chira affords plenty of fresh water and provisions.

Niatau, a river of Nova Scotia, which waters the township of Annapolis; on its banks are quantities of bog and mountain ore, where a bloomery has been erected.

Nicuesa, Gulf of, is on the E coast of the country of Honduras, on the Spanish Main, having Cape Gracias-a-Dios for its N limit, and Cape Blanco, on the S; Catherine, or Providence, is due E from it.

Niebe, or *Neybe*, a bay and river on the S coast of the island of St. Domingo. The bay is in N lat. 18° 3', W long. 73° 46'.

Nieva Island, lies S W of Mistake Bay, and on the N E side of Hudson's Straits.

Nieva Terra, near the E end of Hudson's Straits, in N. America, in lat. 62° 4' N, and long. 67° 7' W, and has high water on the spring tide days at 50 min. past 9 o'clock.

Niganiche, an island on the coast of Cape Breton, in the S part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Nigua, a river on the S side of the island of St. Domingo. The rivers Nigua and Jayna are not very far apart; but as they advance from their springs, they recede from each other, the former running westward from the latter. Between them lies an extensive and fertile plain. The quantity of pure gold that was dug from

from its cavities, its sugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations, paid duties to a greater amount than those now paid by all the Spanish part of the island together. These rivers might be easily rendered navigable. The parish and small town of Nigua contain about 2,500 persons, partly free people of colour.

Ninety Six, formerly a district of the upper country of Edgfield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury districts; which see. It contained, in 1790, 33,674 white inhabitants, sent 12 representatives and 4 senators to the State legislature, 3 of the former and 1 of the latter for each co. and 1 member to Congress. It produces considerable quantities of tobacco for exportation. Chief town *Cambridge*, or as it was formerly called, *Ninety Six*, which is 60 miles W by N of Columbia, 147 N W of Charleston, 49 N of Augusta in Georgia, and 762 from Philadelphia. In May, 1781, this town was closely besieged by Gen. Greene, and bravely defended by the British, commanded by Col. Cruger. See *South Carolina*.

Nipigon, a large river which empties into L. Superior, from the N. It leads to a tribe of the Chippewas, who inhabit near a lake of the same name, which lies about half way between L. Superior and Albany River. Not far from the Nipigon is a small river, which, just before it enters the lake, has a perpendicular fall, from the top of a mountain of 600 feet. It is very narrow, appears like a white garter suspended in the air.

Nipisguit Bay, A southern projection of Chaleur Bay is so called. The river of this name falls into it from the S W, by a broad, bay like mouth.

Nipissing Lake is N E of L. Huron, and connected with it by French River.

Nipissins, Indians inhabiting near the head waters of the Ottawas river. Warriors, 300.

Nisao, a river which rises in the centre of the island of St. Domingo, and falls into the sea on the S side, 7 leagues W of Nigua River.

Nisqueunia, or *Nestigiuna*, a settlement on the Mohawk River, between Albany and Schenectady. It is the principal seat of the society called *Shakers*.

Nittany Mountain, in Pennsylvania, is between the Juniatta and the W branch of Susquehannah River.

Nivernais, a large bay at the E end of Lake Ontario.

Nixanton, a post town of N. Carolina

and capital of Pasquotank co.; lies on a northern water of Albemarle Sound, and contains a court-house, gaol, and a few dwelling houses. It is 28 miles N E of Edenton, and 468 S W of Philadelphia.

Nobleborough, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, incorporated in 1788, and contains 804 inhabitants. It is 10 miles S E of New Castle, and 192 N E of Boston.

Nobleborough, a town in Herkemer co. N. York, on the head waters of Canada Creek.

Nobsquassit, or *Nobsquisset*, the N E part of Yarmouth, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, where are 23 salt works, which make nearly 500 bushels of marine salt yearly, worth 75 cents a bushel.

Nockamixon, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, has 846 inhabitants.

Noddle's Island, a small, pleasant and fertile island in Boston harbour, Massachusetts. It is about 2 miles E N E of the town, on the Chelsea shore. It is occupied as a farm, and yields large quantities of excellent hay.

Nodaway, a river, or rather a long bay which communicates with James' Bay, at the S E extremity of Rupert's River.

Nogales. See *Walnut Hills*.

Noir, or *Black River*, in Louisiana, runs southward, and joins Rogue or Red river; which see.

Noir, Cape, on the S W coast of the island of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan. S lat. 54 30, W long. 73 13.

Noir, Cape, or *Black Cape*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is about 7 leagues W N W of Bonaventure.

Noix, Isle ou, or *Nut Isle*, a small isle of 50 acres, near the N end of L. Champlain, and within the province of L. Canada. Here the British had a garrison of 100 men. It is about 5 miles N N E of the mouth of La Cole River, 20 N of Isle La Motte, and 12 or 15 southward of St. John's.

Nolachucky, a river in the eastern part of the State of Tennessee, which runs W S W into French Broad River, about 26 miles from Holston River. Near the banks of this river Greenville College is established.

Nolin Creek, a branch of Green River in Kentucky. The land here is of an inferior quality.

Norman's Land Island lies a little S W of Martha's Vineyard, and is about 3 miles long and 2 broad. It belongs to Duke's co.

60. Massachusetts. N lat. 41 15, W long. 71 5.

Nombre de Dios, a port to the S S E of the cape to the eastward of Porto Bello, on the Spanish Main, at the distance of about 7 leagues. It is at the bottom of a large deep bay, being wide to the E side in lat. 9 43 N, and long. 78 35 W. The islands called Bastimentos are in this bay. Large vessels seldom frequent this part now, although there is from 5 to 8 fathoms, and clean ground. Experience pointed out that they were in danger of foundering at anchor, such is the fury with which the sea pours into the bay. Those vessels that now visit it, if their business require any stay, prefer riding at the Bastimentos, or at Porto Bello.

Nombre de Dios, on the W coast of Mexico, on the N. Pacific Ocean, is a large and populous town, a little to the northward of the tropic of Cancer, and 20 leagues to the N of Guadaluza. N lat. 23 38, W long. 104.

Noname Lake, in N. America, extends from lat. 60 about 50 miles N. Its width is about 35 miles from east to west. It abounds with fine fish. *Hearne.*

Nonessuch, a river of Cumberland co. Maine. It passes to the sea through the town of Scarborough; and receives its name from its extraordinary freshets.

Nonessuch, a harbour at the E end of the island of Antigua. The road is foul and full of rocks; and it has not more than 6 or 8 feet water, except in one place, which is very difficult.

Noort Point, on the coast of Chili, is the N point of the bay or port of Coquimbo; the other is called Point Tortugas.

Noobeewa, one of the Ingraham Islands, said to be the parent of them all, situated about 10 leagues S W of Ooahoona. Capt. Roberts named it *Adams*; it is the same which Capt. Ingraham called *Federal Island*. The lat. of the body of the island is 8 58 S, and nearly in the same meridian with Wouapo, between 140 and 140 10 W long. from Greenwich. All accounts of the natives concurred, says Capt. Roberts, in representing it as populous and fruitful, and to have a large bay with good anchorage.

Nootka, or *King George's Sound*, on the N W coast of N. America, is very extensive. That part of it where the ships under Capt. Cook anchored, lies in lat. 49 36 N, and long. 126 42 W from Greenwich. Capt. Cook judged the sound to occupy a degree and a half in lat. and 2

of long. exclusive of its arms and branches unexplored. The whole sound is surrounded by high land, in many places broken and rugged, and in general covered with wood to the very top. The natives were numerous and were in possession of iron and beads; which probably were conveyed to them across the continent from Hudson's Bay. They are rather below the middle size, and besmear their bodies with red paint, but their faces are bedaubed with various colours. The Strait De Fuca encompasses the large cluster of islands among which this sound is situated. See *Fuca*, *Pintard*, *Washington Islands*, and *North West Coast*. It was formally taken possession of by Lieut. Pearce of the British navy, in 1795, in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

Nord, *Rio del*, or *Rio Bravo*. See *North River*, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Norfolk, a populous maritime county of Massachusetts, lately taken from the southern part of Suffolk co. and lies to the southward around the town and harbour of Boston. It contains 20 townships, of which Dedham is the seat of justice. Number of inhabitants, 27,216.

Norfolk, a populous county of Virginia, bounded N by James' River, which divides it from Warwick. It contains 7,758 free inhabitants, and 4,735 slaves.

Norfolk, a port of entry, post town, and seat of justice in the above co. on the E side of Elizabeth River, immediately below the confluence of the eastern branch. It is the most considerable commercial town in Virginia. The channel of the river is from 350 to 400 yards wide, and at common flood tides has 18 feet water up to the town. The harbour is safe and commodious, and large enough to contain 300 ships. It was burnt on the 1st of Jan. 1776, by the Liverpool man of war, by order of the British governor Lord Dunmore; and the loss amounted to £300,000 sterling. It now contains about 500 dwelling houses, a court-house, gaol, an Episcopal and Methodist church, a theatre, and an academy. It contains 4,222 free inhabitants, and 2,724 slaves. The town is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. It carries on a brisk trade to the W. Indies, Europe, and the different States, and constitutes, with Portsmouth, which stands on the opposite side of the river, a port of entry. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 1,660,752 dollars. A canal, of 16 miles in length, is now cutting from the N branch

branch of Albemarle Sound in N. Carolina, to the waters of the S branch of Elizabeth River. It will communicate with Elizabeth River 9 miles from Norfolk. Merchant vessels of the largest size may go within a mile from the mouth of the canal; and here the water being fresh, the worm, which does so much damage to vessels in Norfolk and Portsmouth, will not affect them. It is 114 miles E S E of Richmond, 54 from Williamsburg, 30 N E of Suffolk, and 389 S by W of Philadelphia. N lat. 36 55, W long. 76 28.

Norfolk, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 15 miles N of Litchfield on the Massachusetts' line. It has 1749 inhabitants.

Norfolk County, in U. Canada, is bounded on the N and E by the co. of Lincoln and the river Thames, on the W by L. Erie, until it meets the Barbué, (called the Orwell River) thence by a line running N 16 degrees west until it intersects the Thames, and thence up the said river until it meets the N W boundary of the co. of York.

Smyth.

Norman, Cape, on the W coast of Newfoundland Island, is on the gulf of St. Lawrence, and the W entrance of the narrow bay of Mauco, 20 leagues from Cape Ferrol. N lat. 51 39, W. long. 55 58. High water at full and change at 9 o'clock.

Noronha Island, Ferdinando, in the South Pacific Ocean, laid down in lat. 3 56 S, and long. 32 38 W. Capt. Cook, in his second voyage, looked for it in long. 32 5, but did not find it.

Norridgewock, a post town in Kennebeck co. on Kennebeck river, Maine, incorporated in 1788, and contains 633 inhabitants. It is 18 miles W of Cansan, 35 N W of Augusta. The Indian town of this name stood about 40 miles above Fort Halifax, where Kennebeck R. as you ascend it, after taking a S W course, turns to the N, and forms a point where the town stood. It was destroyed by a party under Col. Harman in 1724.

Norriton or Norrison, the principal town in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, is about 20 miles N W of Philadelphia, on the N bank of the Schuylkill, having about 20 compact houses, a court house and gaol, and a handsome edifice of stone for the preservation of records, and an observatory. This town has 922 inhabitants, and was the residence of that celebrated philosopher and philanthropist, Dr. David Rittenhouse. In his Observatory, near his mansion house, he was interred, agreea-

bly to his request, June, 1796. His tombstone contains nothing but his name and the simple record of the days and years of his birth and death. "Here, (says the elegant writer of his eulogy, Dr. *Rass*) shall the philosophers of future ages resort to do homage to his tomb, and children yet unborn shall point to the dome which covers it, and exultingly say; "There lies our *Rittenhouse*."

North America comprehends all that part of the continent of America which lies N of the isthmus of Darien, extending N and S from about the 10th deg. of N lat. to the North Pole; and E and W from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the 57th and 168th deg. of W long. from Greenwich. Beyond the 70th degree N lat. few discoveries have been made. North America was discovered in 1495, in the reign of Henry VII. by John Cabot, a Venetian; and was then thickly inhabited by Indians. It is now supposed that there are not more than two millions and an half of the aborigines in N. and S. America. In July, 1779, Capt. Cook, and since Capt. Vancouver and many others, have explored and described the western coast of N. America. The former proceeded as far as lat. 71, when he came to a solid body of ice from continent to continent. The interior country has been explored by Messrs. Hearne and Mackenzie. The former went northward to the Frozen Ocean, at the mouth of Coppermine River. The latter embarked at Fort Chepewyan on the S of the Lake of the Hills, in lat. 58 40 N, long. 110 30 W, in June, 1789, in a canoe of birch bark, with 10 associates, 3 of whom were in another canoe. His course was north-westerly to seek the Frozen Ocean. Mountains and vallies, dreary wastes and wide spreading forests, lakes and rivers, succeed each other in his descriptions. Very small bands of wandering savages were the only people he discovered. After leaving the Lake of the Hills, he entered the Slave River, from which he passed to the Slave Lake, a large body of fresh water, in about lat. 61 and 62 N, and long. 110 to 120 W. The country round wears a barren aspect, but produces a great variety of berries, and is covered with large trees of spruce-pine and white birch. Where these are destroyed, poplars succeed, though none were seen before. From this lake he entered Mackenzie's River, a deep and spacious stream. On its banks he found encampments of Knisteneaux

teux Indians. This wandering tribe spread over a vast extent of country. Their language is the same as that of the natives on the waters of the St. Lawrence and the coast of Labrador. They are of a moderate stature, well proportioned and active. Their dress is simple, countenance open, and eyes black. Their women are the most comely of savages, and not inattentive to their own persons, but still pay more attention to the decoration of the men. These people are affable, indulgent to their children, and hospitable to strangers. Chastity they consider not as a virtue; they make temporary exchanges of wives, and a proffer of them to strangers is a part of their hospitality; incest and bestiality are not uncommon. At their funerals the mourners cut off their hair, lacerate their flesh, blacken their faces; and widows, as in the East, sometimes sacrifice themselves. Smoking precedes all matters of importance. This sacred rite settles all differences between contending persons; it is never violated. No person may join in this solemn act, who has cohabited with a woman within 24 hours—he “is unclean.”

After proceeding down this river to lat. 69 1 N, and about long. 134 W, he reached the tide waters of the Frozen Ocean; but in the middle of July was forbidden to proceed any further by extensive fields of ice, and returned to Chepewyan Fort, having been absent 102 days. In October, 1792, he proceeded on a voyage to the N. Pacific Ocean. From the Lake of the Hills he ascended the Peace River, which in the driest season is a quarter of a mile in breadth; the soil on each side is low and rich. Like other unchristianized people, the Indians on this river practise polygamy. The women are in the lowest state of debasement; more indecent and filthy than the men. The females perform all the drudgery allotted to brutes in civilized society, excepting what aid they receive from a few small dogs. While the men carry nothing but a gun, their wives and daughters follow with such oppressive burdens, that if they lay them down they are unable to raise them again. This help the men will not deign to lend them; they often, therefore, lean against a tree for a partial, temporary relief. These people are total strangers to the most simple remedies in time of sickness. At their funerals, among other extravagant tokens of grief, the females, for the death of a favourite son, or hus-

band, or father, sometimes cut off a finger at the first joint. Some of the old women have not a whole finger on either hand. The property of the person deceased is all destroyed, that the sight of things connected with him, may not renew their grief. These savages are great gamesters, pursuing the business sometimes for a succession of days and nights.

In the mountains which separate the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, are several chasms, which emit smoke and fire with a sulphureous smell. Finding the streams of the west did not tend directly to the sea, Mr. Mackenzie proceeded by land for a considerable time, finding in general a tolerable road or path made by the savages. As he advanced nearer the ocean, the settlements of the natives were more numerous and permanent; the manner of living more comfortable, the state of society somewhat improved: men took a share in domestic labours, and women were more respected. Architecture was improved; painting and carving had made some progress. The timber of a house was seen hewn on two sides; the end of the ridge-pole was carved in the form of a snake's head; the inside of several buildings were decorated with painted hieroglyphics. In some of their villages are temples supported by pillars, carved in the shape of men. These are painted black and red. Their waters are stored with salmon, and they hospitably invite the stranger to share in their plenty: a variety of berries enrich the feast. Copper, iron and brass are frequently seen near the sea, which the natives had purchased of European ships. The soil is good; alder trees are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference and 40 feet without a branch; cedars are 24 feet in circumference and proportionably high. Willows, spruce, birch, and hemlock are common. Their canoes of cedar carry 50 persons. In some instances, when a person dies he is buried till another of the family shall de- cease, then he is taken up and burned, and the other person laid in the same grave. They believe in a good and evil Spirit, and have seasons for public and private worship. In lat. 52 21 33, and lon. 128 2 W, Mr. Mackenzie reached the great Pacific Ocean, and with vermilion inscribed on the side of a rock by the shore—

“Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land,
the twenty-second of July, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-three.”

The vast tract of country, lying on the Pacific Ocean, and N W of the U. States, extending as far N as the country is habitable, is inhabited chiefly by various nations and tribes of Indians. The Indians also possess large tracts of country within the Spanish, American, and British dominions. Those parts of N. America, not inhabited by Indians, belong (if we include Greenland) to Denmark, Great Britain, the American States, and Spain. Spain claims the Floridas, New Mexico and California. Great Britain claims all the country inhabited by Europeans, lying N and E of the U. States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The remaining part, including Louisiana, is the territory of the U. States. The particular provinces and States are exhibited in the following

T A B L E.

Be- long to	Countries, Prov- inces, and States.	Number of Inhabit- ants.
Denmark.	West Greenland,	about 10,000
	New Britain	unknown
	Upper Canada	about 80,000
	Lower Canada	do. 150,000
	Newfoundland	do. 7,000
	Cape Breton Island	do. 1,000
British Provinces.	New Brunswick	} do. 35,000
	Nova Scotia	
	St. John's Island	} in 1783, 5,000
United States of America.	Vermont	in 1800 154,465
	New Hampshire	do. 183,858
	Massachusetts	} do. 422,845
	District of Maine	
	Rhode Island	do. 69,122
	Connecticut	do. 257,002
	New York	do. 586,050
	New Jersey	do. 211,149
	Pennsylvania	do. 602,545
	Delaware	do. 64,273
	Maryland	do. 349,692
	Virginia	do. 886,149
	Kentucky	do. 220,929
	North Carolina	do. 478,103
	South Carolina	do. 345,959
	Georgia	do. 162,686
	Tennessee	do. 105,602
	Ohio	do. 42,159
	Wayne County, a distinct Government	} do. 3,206
	Indiana Territory, N W of Ohio River	
	Mississippi Territory	do. 8,840
	Louisiana, lately purchased by the U. States.	See Louisiana.

Spain, Prov.	East Florida	unknown
	West Florida	do.
	New Mexico	do.
	California	do.
	Mexico, or New Spain	do.

Northampton, a large uneven county of Pennsylvania; in the N E corner of the State, on Delaware River, which separates it from N. Jersey and N. York. It is divided into 27 townships, and contains 30,062 inhabitants.

Northampton, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, has 942 inhabitants.

Northampton, a town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the S W bank of Lehigh River, 5 or 6 miles S W of Bethlehem. It has 573 inhabitants.

Northampton, a co. of Halifax district, N. Carolina, bounded N by the State of Virginia, containing 12,331 inhabitants, including 6,206 slaves.

Northampton, a maritime co. of Virginia, on the point of the peninsula, which forms the E side of the entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It has the ocean E, and Accomack county on the N. Its southern extremity is Cape Charles, in lat. 37 11 N, and long. 75 57 W, off which is the small island called Smith's Island. This county contains 3,585 free inhabitants, and 3,178 slaves. The lands are low and sandy.

Northampton Court House, in the above co. where a post office is kept, is 40 miles S by W of Accomack court house, 43 N E of Norfolk, and 239 S of Philadelphia.

Northampton, a respectable post town and capital of Hampshire co. Massachusetts, situated within a bend of Connecticut river, on its W side, 40 miles N of Hartford, and 97 W of Boston. It contains a spacious congregational church, a court house, gaol, and about 250 dwelling-houses, many of which are handsome buildings. Its meadows are extensive and fertile; and it carries on a considerable inland trade. This township was incorporated in 1685, and contains 2,190 inhabitants.

Northampton, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey, which contains about 56,000 acres, half of which is under improvement, the other half is mostly pine barren. The chief place in the township is called Mount Holly. It contains about 150 houses, an Episcopal church, a Friend's meeting-house, and a market-house. It is 22 miles from Trenton, and 20 from Philadelphia. See *Mount Holly*.

Northborough, a township in Worcester co.

co. Massachusetts, formerly the northern part of Westborough. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 698 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E of Worcester, and 36 W of Boston.

Northbridge, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, taken from Uxbridge, which bounds it on the S. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 544 inhabitants. Blackstone River runs through this town. It is 12 miles S by E of Worcester, and 45 S W of Boston.

North Carolina, one of the U. States, is bounded N by Virginia; E by the Atlantic Ocean; S by S. Carolina, and W by the State of Tennessee. It lies between 33 50 and 36 30 N lat. and between 76 8 and 83 8 W long. being about 450 miles in length, and 180 in breadth, containing about 34,000 square miles. The districts of this State are classed in 3 divisions, viz. The *Eastern* districts, *Edenton*, *Newbern* and *Wilmington*—the *Middle* districts, *Fayetteville*, *Hillsborough*, and *Halifax*—and the *Western* districts, *Morgan* and *Salisbury*. The eastern districts are on the sea-coast, extending from the Virginia line southward to S. Carolina. The five others cover the whole State, W of the maritime districts; and the greater part of them extend across the State from N to S. These districts are subdivided into 58 counties, which contain 478,103 inhabitants, of whom 133,296 are slaves. The chief rivers of N. Carolina are Chowan and its branches, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear or Clarendon. Most of these and the smaller rivers have bars at their mouths; and the coast furnishes no good harbours except Cape Fear. There are 2 remarkable swamps in this State, the one in Currituck co. the other on the line between this State and Virginia. See *Currituck County*, and *Dismal*. The most remarkable sounds are Albemarle, Pamlico and Core Sounds—the capes, Lookout, Hatteras and Fear; which are described under their respective names. Newbern is the largest town in the State; the other towns of note are Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury and Fayetteville; each of which have been, in their turns, the seat of the general assembly. Raleigh, situated near the centre of the State, has lately been established as the metropolis, and here the University of the State is established. N. Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the sea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in forest, and is barren.

On the banks of some of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interspersed through the other parts are glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile soil. Sixty or 80 miles from the sea, the country rises into hills and mountains, as in S. Carolina and Georgia. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulse of all kinds, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are also considerably cultivated here, and might be raised in much greater plenty. The cotton is planted yearly: The stalk dies with the frost. The labour of one man will produce 1000 pounds in the seeds, or 250 fit for manufacturing. The labour of a man and horse will produce 700 bushels of Indian corn annually. Vines flourish here, and promise to be an article of profit. The wine is not inferior to Port. A great proportion of the produce of the back country, consisting of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, &c. is carried to market in S. Carolina and Virginia. The southern interior counties carry their produce to Charleston, and the northern to Petersburg, in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the State are tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, Indian corn, boards, scantling, staves, shingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees-wax, myrtle-wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1791, to 524,548 dollars; in 1801, to 659,390 dollars. Their trade is chiefly with the West Indies and the northern States. In the flat country near the sea-coast, the inhabitants, during the summer and autumn, are subject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous symptoms prevail. The western hilly parts of the State are as healthy as any part of America. That country is fertile, full of springs and rivulets of pure water. Autumn is very pleasant, both in regard to the temperature and serenity of the weather, and the richness and variety of the vegetable productions, which the season affords. The winters are so mild in some years, that autumn may be said to continue till spring. Wheat harvest is in the beginning of June, and that of Indian corn early in September. The large natural growth of the plains, in the low country, is almost universally pitch-pine, which is a tall handsome tree, far superior to the pitch-pine of the northern States. This tree may be called the staple commodity of N. Carolina. It affords

affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute at least one half of the exports of this State. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves. The swamps abound with cypress and bay trees. The latter is an evergreen, and is food for the cattle in winter. The Mistletoe is common in the middle country. This is a shrub, which differs in kind, perhaps, from all others. It never grows out of the earth, but on the tops of trees. The roots (if they may be so called) run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with the wood. It is an evergreen, resembling the garden box-wood. In many parts are found ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snake-root, sarsaparilla, and other medical plants and roots. The late war, by which N. Carolina was greatly injured, put a stop to several iron works. There are 4 or 5 furnaces in the State, that are in blast, and a proportionable number of forges. In the maritime districts the prevailing religions are the Episcopalian and Methodist. The western parts of this State, which have been settled within the last 40 years, are chiefly inhabited by Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, the descendants of people from the North of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, discipline and usages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular and industrious people. The Moravians have several flourishing settlements in the upper part of the State. The Friends or Quakers have a settlement in New Garden in Guilford co. and several congregations at Perquimins and Pasquotank. The Methodists and Baptists are numerous and increasing. The General Assembly of N. Carolina, in Dec. 1789, passed a law incorporating 40 gentlemen, 5 from each district, as trustees of the University of N. Carolina. The State has given handsome donations for the endowment of this seminary. The General Assembly, in Dec. 1791, loaned £5,000 to the trustees, to enable them to proceed immediately with their buildings. There is a very good academy at Warrenton, another in Williamsborough, in Granville, and 3 or 4 others in the State, of considerable note. North Carolina has had a rapid growth. In the year 1710, it contained but about 1200 sensible men. In 1794, the number was estimated at about 50,000. It is now, in point of numbers, the fifth State in the Union. By the constitution of this State, which was ratified in Dec.

1796, all legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz. a Senate and House of Commons, which, when convened for business, are styled the General Assembly. The senate is composed of representatives, 1 from each co. chosen annually by ballot. The house of commons consists of representatives chosen in the same way, 2 for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville. The history of N. Carolina is less known than that of any other of the States. From the best accounts that history affords the first permanent settlement in N. Carolina was made about the year 1710, by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumstances of great indigence, by a calamitous war. The infant colony remained under the general government of S. Carolina, till about the year 1729, when 7 of the proprietors, for a valuable consideration, vested their property and jurisdiction in the crown; and the colony was erected into a separate province, by the name of N. Carolina, and its present limits established by an order of George II.

North Castle, a township of West Chester co. N. York, N of Mount Pleasant, and the White Plains on the borders of Connecticut. It contains 1,168 inhabitants.

North East, a small river which empties in at the head of Chesapeake Bay, about 5 miles below Charlestown; only noticeable for the quantity of herrings caught in it.

North East Town, in Dutchess co. New York, about 90 miles N of N. York city; between Rhynbeck and Connecticut west line. It contains 3,252 inhabitants.

North Edisto Inlet, on the coast of South Carolina, is 11 miles from Stono Inlet, and 3 E N E from South Edisto.

North End, Matthew's county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 185 miles from Washington.

Northern Indians, those wandering tribes which inhabit that region of N. America, which lies between lat. 59 and 68 N, being 500 miles wide, bounded E by Hudson's Bay, W by the country of the Athapuscow Indians; by Churchill R. S, and by the Dogribbed and Copper Indians N. In their persons they are generally above the common size, strong but not corpulent. They are neither active nor lively in their dispositions. They have very low foreheads, small eyes, high cheek bones, Roman noses, full cheeks, and generally long, broad

broad chins. They have 3 or 4 parallel strokes marked black on each cheek. They are morose, covetous and ungrateful. Always pleading poverty, they are masters of deception. When they visit the English factories, to obtain their wishes, they will groan, sigh, and shed tears, affect to be lame, blind, bathe one cheek in tears, while the other exhibits a significant smile. The least respect renders them intolerably insolent. They will disguise their persons, change their names, and suborn false witnesses to evade the payment of an honest debt. Still they have some good qualities; being mild, temperate in drinking, never guilty of riot and violence. Their marriages are not attended with any ceremony. The women have no choice, but are betrothed by their parents in childhood. Men 40 years old often have wives 10 or 12. A man has as many wives as he pleases, who perform all the drudgery, and hardest labour. The men are jealous, and divorces are common. The only ceremony for this is a drubbing, and turning the woman out of doors. There are certain periods when the women are not allowed to dwell in the same tent with their husbands. At those times they are obliged to build a small hovel for themselves. The women sometimes turn this custom to their account: when they wish to leave their husbands, they have only, as is necessary at those periods, to creep under the eaves of the tent, for they are not allowed to pass through the door. Sometimes a woman will so leave her husband for 4 or 5 days, two or three times in a month. Delicacy on the part of the husbands forbids inquiries. At these periods, the women may not walk on the ice of a river or lake, nor near the place where the men are hunting beaver, nor near a fishing net, which is set, nor may they eat the head of any animal, nor may they walk in or across the track where the head of a deer, moose, beaver, and several other animals have been drawn or carried. Many of those people boil their food in vessels of birch bark, by casting in hot stones, and often for want of wood their meat and fish are eaten raw. Maggots, lice and blood are among their dainties. The water and woods furnish their support; fish and game are plenty. When these fail, a black, hard moss from the rocks is a substitute. This is boiled, and affords comfortable nourishment. Their principal diseases are the scurvy,

consumption, and flux. They have no remedies, but the tricks of their conjurors. Superstition covers their minds with a dismal veil. The first fish caught in a new net, must be broiled whole, not a joint broken, the bones burned entire, or the net would not be worth a farthing. In the straits which unite two lakes, they might often unite a few nets and fill the channel, and catch every fish that should pass, but they scatter them, saying that one net would be jealous of another, and not a fish would be taken. When any of their principal Indians die, it is believed they are conjured to death. So penetrated are their minds with the power of conjurors that only a threat has been known actually to occasion death. For a near friend they mourn a year. The dead are left on the ground to be devoured by fowls and beasts. The aged and sick, who cannot travel, are left with a little water and provisions to die alone. The aged are always treated with neglect, and fed with the meanest food. It has ever been a custom for a man to wrestle for the woman of his choice. A weak husband is at the mercy of every neighbour stronger than himself for the possession of his wife. He is obliged to accept a challenge, and if thrown must resign the friend of his life. A custom prevails of exchanging a night's lodging with each others wives. This, instead of being considered as a brutal crime, as the pure morality of the gospel teaches, is a seal of lasting friendship between the two families. When either of the men die, the other considers himself bound to support the family deprived of a husband and father. Two or three sisters are often wives to the same husband. Of religion they seem more destitute than almost any other people. Their conjurors pretend to converse with spirits, but neither they nor the people have any just ideas of morals or religion. Nothing but present personal, or domestic evils disturb their minds. Of futurity they seem to have no idea. To indulge their own passions, and promote their own interest are their only objects, total strangers to the morality of Christians, and the benevolence of the gospel. How desirable it is that these dreary abodes of paganism should be cheered with the glad tidings of life and immortality. But of this the prospect is very remote, their wandering life, their want of that subordination which is common ever among savages,

and

and their peculiar stupidity, are forbidding circumstances.

Hearns.

Northern Archipelago consists of several groups of islands, which are situated between the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, in Asia, and the western coast of America. These islands are frequented on account of their valuable furs. If the accounts of navigators who have visited them may be credited, the most perfect equality reigns among these islanders; they live in the primitive patriarchal manner, and every person looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all the individuals of the same society. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but let an injury or even a suspicion rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become inflexible and furious, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide.

Northfield, a township in Orange co. Vermont, between 20 and 30 miles W of Newbury, in the W part of the county. It has 204 inhabitants.

Northfield, a pleasant post town in the N part of Hampshire co. Massachusetts; on the E side of Connecticut River, 30 miles N of Northampton, 87 N W by W of Boston. It contains 1047 inhabitants. The town was incorporated in 1673, and some years after desolated by the Indians. The inhabitants returned again in 1685, but it was soon after destroyed a second time. In 1713 it was again rebuilt, and one third of the township was taken off, and incorporated by the name of Hinsdale. Fort Dummer was in the vicinity of this town.

Northfield, a small town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, taken from Canterbury, on the E side of Merrimack River, and incorporated in 1780. It contains 925 inhabitants.

Northfield, a township in Richmond co. Staten Island, N. York, containing 1,387 inhabitants.

Northford, a parish of Branford, New Haven co. Connecticut, where is a post office, 10 miles E of N. Haven. Here is a Congregational and an Episcopal church.

North Hampton, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham co. which contains 653 inhabitants, taken from Hampton, and incorporated in 1742.

North Haven, a township of Connecticut, situated in New Haven co. on the E side of East River, 8 miles N by E of N.

Haven, and 32 S by W of Hartford. It contains 1,157 inhabitants. It was settled in 1660 by 35 men, principally from Saybrook. This town is the birth-place of that learned, pious, and excellent man, Dr. Ezra Stiles, late president of Yale College.

North Hempstead, a township in Queen's co. Long Island, N. York; bounded easterly by Oyster Bay, northerly by the Sound, and S by S. Hempstead. It contains 2,413 inhabitants, of whom 269 are slaves. In 1796, 232 of the inhabitants were qualified electors. The soil is but indifferent.

North Huntingdon, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania. It has 1,484 inhabitants.

North Island, on the coast of S. Carolina, lies on the N side of Winyah Harbour.

Northlined Lake, in N. America, is about 160 miles S of the head of Chesterfield Inlet; is full of islands, and about 80 miles long, and 25 broad.

North Kingstown, a town in Washington co. Rhode Island, which carries on a considerable trade in the fisheries, besides some to the West Indies. Its harbour is called Wickford, on the W side of Narraganset Bay, opposite the N end of Canonicut Island. It is about 8 miles N W of Newport, and 20 southerly of Providence. The township contains 2,794 inhabitants, of whom 39 are slaves.

North Mountain, one of the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which extends through Virginia and Pennsylvania. There is a curious syphon fountain in Virginia, near the intersection of Lord Fairfax's boundary with the N. Mountain, not far from Brock's Gap, on the stream of which is a grist-mill, which grinds 2 bushels of grain at every flood of the spring.

Northport, a township in Hancock co. Maine, taken from the northerly part of Duck Trap Plantation, and incorporated in 1796, having 482 inhabitants.

North Reef, off the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, lies in lat. 20 33 N, and long. 69 12 W.

North River. See *Hudson River*.

North River, in Massachusetts, for its size, is remarkable for its depth of water, being in some places not more than 40 or 50 feet wide, yet vessels of 300 tons are built at Pembroke, and descend to Massachusetts Bay, 18 miles distant, as the river runs. It rises in Indian Head Pond, in Pembroke, and runs a serpentine course between

between Scituate and Marshfield. The river is navigable for boats to the first fall, 5 miles from its source. Thence to the nearest waters which run into Taunton River, is only 3 miles. A canal to connect the waters of these two rivers, which communicate with Narragansett and Massachusetts Bays, would be of great utility, as it would save a long and dangerous navigation round Cape Cod.

North River, a very considerable river of New Mexico, in N. America, which rises in the N part of it, and directs its course to the S E and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at the W end, in about lat. 26 12 N.

North River, a branch of Fluvanna River, in Virginia. See *Cow and Calf Pasture*.

North Salem, a township in West Chester co. New York, opposite Ridgefield in Connecticut. It contains 1,145 inhabitants.

North Sea, is a name that has been given by geographers to various parts of the oceans, where they happen to wash the northern parts of the American continent or islands. Thus, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean further to the E, from their waters washing the N coast of Mexico or New Spain in N. America, and Terra Firma in S. America, have been distinguished by this name. It has also been applied to the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico, in particular by the Spaniards, on their crossing the isthmus of Darien, from the N to the S coast, in opposition to the Pacific Ocean, to which they gave the name of the South Sea. The Atlantic Ocean also on the E coast of N. America has been sometimes called the North Sea; which appellation has also been given to the Frozen Ocean, from its bounding N. America on the north.

North Sound Point is the projecting point of land on the N E side of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies, and is about S S E from Long Island.

Northumberland, a town in Grafton co. New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Upper Ammonoosuck. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 205 inhabitants.

Northumberland, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Lycoming; S and W by Dauphin and Mifflin counties. It is divided into 24 townships, and contains 27,797 inhabitants. Chief town, Sunbury.

Northumberland, a flourishing port town in the above county, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the E and W branches of the Susquehannah. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, and an academy. As the country increases above, this will become a place of importance. It is 2 miles N by W of Sunbury, and 124 N W by W of Philadelphia.

Northumberland, a county of Virginia, bounded E by Chesapeake Bay, and W by Richmond. It contains 3,900 free inhabitants, and 3,903 slaves. The courthouse, where a post office is kept, is 12 miles from Kinross, 18 from Lancaster court house, 86 from Fredericksburg, and 317 from Philadelphia.

Northumberland County, in U. Canada, is bounded on the E by the county of Hastings, and the carrying place of the Presqu' Isle de Quinte; on the S by Lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Little Bay; thence by a line running N 16 degrees W, until it meets the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississauga Indians, and thence along the tract parallel to L. Ontario, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Hastings. The county of Northumberland comprehends all the islands near to it in L. Ontario, and the bay of Quinte, and the greater part of it fronts Lake Ontario. *Smyth.*

North Wales, a town of Caroline co. Virginia, on Pamunky River, about 2 miles below the junction of N and S Anna branches.

North West Coast of America. The country on the N western part of the continent of America, lying on the Pacific Ocean, is thus denominated. According to accounts given by voyagers to this coast, the vast country lying upon it, with very little deviation, has the appearance of one continued forest, being covered with pines of different species, and these intermixed with alder, birch, witch-hazel, &c. besides various kinds of brushwood; and the vallies and low grounds afford wild currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and various flowering shrubs. On the coast are many islands, spacious bays, commodious harbours, and mouths of navigable rivers; among the former are Washington, or Queen Charlotte's Islands, extending from N lat. 51 42 to 54 18; W long. from Greenwich 129 54 to 133 18. Here are Nootka Sound, Admiralty Bay, and Port Mulgrave, Prince William's

A Chart

of the Nth West COAST of AMERICA, & the Nth East COAST of ASIA,

Shewing the Discoveries that have been lately made in
those parts.

Entered by Statutes, B. 1780.



William's Sound, Cook's River; the peninsula of Alaska, and the islands surrounding it, Bristol Bay, and Norton Sound; which last lie S eastward of Behring's Straits. The coast is inhabited by numerous but small tribes of Indians; each tribe appearing to be independent, and governed by its own chief. They differ from each other in their language and customs, and are frequently at war. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number of inhabitants; but they have been computed at 10,000, from Nootka Sound to Cook's River, an extent of about 1,000 miles. The natives are for the most part short in stature, their faces, men and women, are in general flat and round, with high cheek bones and flat noses, and their teeth white and regular. Their complexions are lighter than the southern Indians, and some of their women have rosy cheeks. Both sexes are fond of ornamenting themselves with beads and trinkets, and they generally paint their hands and faces. They have a custom of making a longitudinal slit in the under lip, between the mouth and chin, some of them as large as the mouth, in which they wear a piece of bone, wood or ivory, fitted with holes in it, from which they suspend beads as low as the chin. There appears to be a greater uniformity in the dress of the different tribes, than in their ornaments. The aperture or second mouth, above the chin, seems confined to the *men* of Cook's River and Prince William's Sound; whilst the wooden ornament in the under lip is worn by the *women* only, in that part of the coast from Port Mulgrave to Queen Charlotte's Islands. The inhabitants wholly subsist by fishing and hunting. Their clothing is made of the skins of animals and birds. They live in a very dirty manner, and are a complete picture of filth and indolence. The chief object of civilized nations in navigating this coast hitherto, has been to traffic with the natives for furs; which they give in exchange for pieces of iron, nails, beads, penknives, and other trifling trinkets. These furs are carried to China, and disposed of to great profit. The skins obtained are those of the sea otter, racoon, pine martin, land beaver, carlefs mammot, &c. The other articles which might be procured, are ginseng, copper, oil, spars, &c. with great quantities of salmon. From 1785 to February, 1788, there had arrived at China from this coast 9 vessels of different nations.

Six of these had furs, sold for 96,842 dollars; 2 French ships, 54,837 dolls. and 17,000 skins imported by the Spaniards unfold. What furs the Russians procure is not known, as they never carry them to Canton. In lat. 52 21 33 N, on a river crowded with salmon, are some populous villages, who have made some advance towards civilization. Painting and sculpture being in a state of considerable improvement. They have forms of worship which they attend at stated periods in a public manner. Their dead they burn. One of their temples is 50 feet by 45, supported by 14 pillars or posts, 8 or 9 feet high. The two centre posts at each end are 2½ feet diameter, and carved into human form, supporting two ridge poles on their heads, 12 feet from the ground. The hands of one are placed on his knees, as if he supported the roof with difficulty; the other stands at his ease with his hands on his hips. The posts, poles, and pillars are painted red and black. Some of their timber for building is hewn on 2 sides, and the buildings are often decorated with hieroglyphic paintings, or fanciful carvings. In consequence of an expedition undertaken in 1787, Capt. J. Kendrick, of the ship *Columbia*, while prosecuting an advantageous voyage with the natives for furs, purchased of them, it is said, for the owners, a tract of delightful country, comprehending four degrees of latitude, or 240 miles square. The deeds are said to be in China, and registered in the office of the American consul; the agents in London are authorised to treat with any gentlemen or association for the purchase of a tract of land no where exceeded for fertility and climate, and which may perhaps by a prudent management of some wise constitution, become of the utmost importance.

North West River, a branch of Cape Fear, or Clarendon River, in N. Carolina. It is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep Rivers; and it is 300 yards wide at Ashwood, 80 or 90 miles above the Capes; even when the stream is low, and within its banks. See *Cape Fear River*. On the W side of this river, about 40 miles above Ashwood, in the banks of a creek, 5 or 6 feet below the sandy surface, are to be seen projecting out many feet in length, trunks of trees entirely petrified.

North West Territory, is divided into Ohio State, Indiana Territory, and County of Wayne; which see.

Northwood, an interior and elevated township in Rockingham co. New Hampshire, in which, and on its borders, are a number of small ponds, whose waters feed Piscataqua and Suncook Rivers. It was incorporated in 1773; contains 950 inhabitants, and is about 39 miles N W of Portsmouth. Crystals and crystalline spars are found here.

North Yarmouth, a post town of Maine, in Cumberland co. on a small river which falls into Casco Bay. It is 17 miles W by S of Brunswick, 14 N of Portland, and 140 E of Boston. The township is extensive, was incorporated in 1713, and contains 2,600 inhabitants. Cusheons River divides it from Freeport on the N E.

Norton, a township of Bristol co. Massachusetts, 33 miles S of Boston. It was incorporated in 1711, and contains 1,481 inhabitants. The annual amount of the nail manufacture here is not less than 300 tons. There is also a manufacture of ochre which is found here, similar to that at Taunton.

Norton, a settlement on the N E coast of Cape Breton Island.

Norton's Sound, on the N W coast of N. America, extends from Cape Darby on the N N W to Cape Denbigh, or Cape Stephen's on the S or S E. N lat. 64 50.

Norwalk, a pleasant post town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, on the N side of Long Island Sound. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church, which are neat edifices, and between 40 and 50 compact houses. It is 13 miles W by S of Fairfield, 34 S W by W of New Haven and 54 N E of N. York. The township is situated in a fertile wheat country, and was settled in 1651. Here are iron-works and a number of mills. It has a small trade to N. York and the W. Indies, and contains 5,146 inhabitants.

Norway, a township of N. York, in Herkemer co. incorporated in 1792. It contains 1,911 inhabitants.

Norway, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, incorporated in 1797, having 609 inhabitants.

Norwich, a considerable township in Windfor co. Vermont, on the W side of Connecticut River, opposite to Dartmouth College. It contains 1,486 inhabitants.

Norwich, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 24 miles S W of Northampton, and 114 W of Boston; incorporated in 1773, and contains 959 inhabitants.

Norwich, a city and post town of Connecticut, and of the second rank in New

London co. situated at the head of navigation on Thames River, 14 miles N of New London, and 40 S E of Hartford. This commercial city has a rich and extensive back country; and avails itself of its happy situation on a navigable river, which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills, and water machines of all kinds. The inhabitants manufacture paper of many kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaifes, buttons, stone and earthen ware, oil, chocolate, wire, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge-work. The city contains about 300 dwelling-houses, a court-house, two churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, and 3,476 inhabitants. The city is in three detached, compact divisions, viz. Chelsea, at the landing, the Town, and Bean Hill; in the latter division is an academy, and in the town is an endowed school. The courts of law are held alternately at New London and Norwich. This town was settled in 1660, by 35 men, principally from Saybrook. It is 251 miles N E of Philadelphia. N lat. 41 34, W long. 72 29.

Norwich, a township in Chenango co. N. York, taken from the towns of Jericho and Union, and incorporated in 1793. It is settled principally by people from Connecticut; is bounded southerly by Oxford, and lies 55 miles W of Cherry Valley. It has 2,219 inhabitants.

Norwich, now called *Whitby*, in Upper Canada, on the N shore of L. Ontario.

Norwich Township, in Norfolk co. U. Canada, E of and adjoining Dereham.

Notch, *The*, a pass in the western part of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire; the narrowest part of which is but 22 feet wide, between two perpendicular rocks. It is 25 miles from the Upper Coos. From the height above it a brook descends, and meanders through a meadow, formerly a beaver pond. It is surrounded by rocks, which, on one side, are perpendicular, and on the others, rise in an angle of 45 degrees, a strikingly picturesque scene. This defile was known to the Indians, who formerly led their captives through it to Canada; but it had been forgotten or neglected, till the year 1771, when two hunters passed through it. There is a road this way now to the Upper Coos.

Notch, Cape, is the W point of Goodluck Bay, in the Straits of Magellan. S lat. 53 33, W long. 74 34.

Notaway, a small river of Virginia, which

which runs E by S, and receives Black Water on the line of N. Carolina; thence pursuing a S by W course of about 10 miles, it joins the Meherrin; the confluent stream then assumes the name of Chowan River, and empties into Albemarle Sound.

Nottoaway, a county of Virginia, bounded N and N W by Amelia, from which it was taken in the year 1788. It contains 3,418 white; and 3,983 black people. See *Amelia*.

Nottingham, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, 12 miles N of Exeter, and 24 N W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 964 inhabitants.

Nottingham, West, a post town in Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Merrimack River; was incorporated in 1746, and contains 1,267 inhabitants. It has Massachusetts line for its southern boundary, which divides it from Dracut, and is about 45 miles N N W of Boston.

Nottingham, East and West, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania; the former having 889, and the latter 454 inhabitants.

Nottingham, the most northern town of Burlington co. N. Jersey, on the E bank of Delaware River, between Bordentown and Trenton.

Nottingham, a post town in Prince George's co. Maryland, on Patuxent River, 16 miles N E of Piscataway, and 20 S E of Washington.

Nova Scotia, formerly called *New Scotland*, a British province of N. America; separated on the N E from Cape Breton Island, by the Gut of Canso; on the N it has a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the straits of Northumberland, which divide it from the Island of St. John's; on the W it has N. Brunswick and the Bay of Fundy; on the S and S E the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is about 235 miles from Cape Sable on the S W to Cape Canso on the N E. Its extreme breadth is 88 miles; but between the head of Halifax harbour and the town of Windsor, at the head of the S E arm of the Basin of Minas it is only about 22 miles broad. It contains 8,789,000 acres; of which 3 millions have been granted, and 2 millions settled and under improvement. Nova Scotia is accommodated with many spacious harbours, bays, and coves of shelter, equal to any in the world. The chief of these are Canso, Halifax, on Chebucto Bay, Chedabucto,

Frederick, George, Torbay, Charlotte, King's, Barrington, Townshend, St. Mary's, Annapolis Royal, the Basin of Minas, the Bay of Fundy; and a vast number of capes, lakes, and rivers, which are described under their respective names. The most remarkable mountains are the Highland of Aspotagoen, and the Ardois Mountain. The southern shores present to the eye of a stranger rather an unfavourable appearance, being in general broken and stony; but the innumerable islands along its coasts, coves and harbours, though generally composed of rocky substances, appear designed by nature for the drying of fish, being covered with materials for fish flakes and stages; and there is land sufficient for pastures and gardens, to serve the purposes of fishermen. As you advance into the back country, it wears a more promising appearance; and at Cornwallis, Windsor, Horton, Annapolis, Cumberland, Cobequid, Pictou, and along the northern shores of the province, there are extensive, well improved farms. The gradual improvements in husbandry, which has been encouraged by the laudable efforts and successful experiments of the agricultural society, lately established here, afford some good ground to expect that Nova Scotia may become a flourishing colony. The lands in general, on the sea-coast, the county of Lunenburg excepted, and a few hills of good land, are rocky, and interspersed with swamps and barrens. The growth in general is a mixture of spruce, hemlock, pine, fir, beech, and some rock-maple, which furnish an inexhaustible supply for ship-building and other purposes. The coast abounds with fish of various kinds, as cod, salmon, mackerel, herrings, alewives, trout, &c. and being near to the Banks of Newfoundland, Quero, and Sable Banks, fisheries, under proper management and regulations, might be carried on with certainty of success. There are coal-mines at Cumberland, and on the East River which falls into Pictou harbour. There is plenty of bog and mountain ore in Annapolis township, on the borders of Nictau River, and a bloomery is erected there. Copper has been found at Cape D'Or, on the N side of the Basin of Minas. The forts in this province are Fort Edward, Cumberland, and Cornwallis. Nova Scotia is divided into 8 counties, viz. Hants, Halifax, King's, Annapolis, Cumberland, Sunbury, Queen's, and Lunenburg. These

are subdivided into above 40 townships. The whole population of Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, and the islands adjoining is estimated at about 50,000. The amount of imports from Great Britain to this country, at an average of 3 years, before the new settlements, was about £26,500. The articles exported in exchange are, timber and the produce of the fishery, which at a large average amounts to £38,000. Nova Scotia was confirmed to Great Britain in 1760. Halifax is the metropolis. See *New Brunswick, Canada, &c.*

Nouvelle, La, commonly called East Nouvelle, lies on the northern side of Chaleur Bay. It is a small river, about 4 leagues from Port Daniel.

Nouvelle, La Grande, or *West Nouvelle*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is above one league from Carleton, where is also a custom-house, and a respectable mercantile house.

Nipisquit, a small village of N. Brunswick, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, inhabited by Roman Catholics; above 12 leagues W of Caraquit Island; between which and Point Masanette, are the capes of Poiquehaw. At this village a number of coasting traders touch during the summer, where they purchase of the inhabitants cod-fish and salmon, as also feathers, peltry, and some furs.

Noxan, or *Noxonton*, or *Nox Town*, a town of New Castle co. Delaware, 21 miles N of Dover, and 9 S by S W of St. George's Town.

Nublada, an island in the Pacific Ocean, with 3 small ones N of it, and near to it, W by S of Cape Corientes, on the coast of Mexico, and E of Roco Portida. N lat. 16 40, W long. 122 30.

Nuelvunk, a place in New Britain, the resort of Walrusse in winter; with the teeth of these animals the Indians head their darts. Lat. 60 N.

Nuestra Senora de la Paz, an episcopal see and town of Peru, in S. America. S lat. 17 10, W long. 64.

Nuestra Senora de la Vittoria, a town of Mexico. N lat. 18, W long. 92 35.

Nuevo Baxo, a bank called by the British the New Bear, being about 32 leagues S of the W end of the island of Jamaica, in lat. 15 57 N. It has a key, 2 cables length long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; stretching E by N, and W by S. The British find this a good station in a Spanish war, as most ships come this way from the Spanish Main, going to the Havannah.

O.

OACHATE Harbour, near the south point of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, N W of Otaheite. S lat. 16 55, W long. 151 24.

Oababa, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi from the NW, in lat. 39 10 N, and 7 miles N of Riviere au Beuf.

Oaboona, one of the Ingraham Isles, which is said to be the northernmost of all this cluster. It lies about 10 leagues N E of Nooheeva. To this island Capt. Roberts gave the name of *Massachusetts*. Capt. Ingraham had before called it *Washington*.

Oaitipiba or *Aitepeba Bay*, situated near the N E end of the lesser peninsula of the island of Otaheite, has good anchorage in 12 fathoms. S lat. 17 46, W long. 149 14.

Oak Bay, or the *Devil's Head*, in the Bay of Fundy, is 9 leagues S S E of Moose Island. It is very high land, and may be seen at 10 or 12 leagues distance.

Oakfuskee. See *Tallapoosa River*.

Oakfuskiee, an Indian tribe in the western part of Georgia. The warrior Mico, called the White Lieutenant, had the sole influence over 4,000 gun-men.

Oakham, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 15 miles N W of Worcester, and 62 W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 801 inhabitants.

Oak Island, a long narrow island on the coast of N. Carolina, which with Smith's Island forms the S W channel of Cape Fear River. See *Bald Head*, and *Cape Fear*.

Oakmulgee River is the southern great branch of the beautiful Alatomaha, in Georgia. At the Oakmulgee Fields it is about 300 or 400 yards wide. These rich and fertile fields are on the east side of the river, above the confluence of the Oconee with this river; these two branches are here about 40 miles apart. Here are wonderful remains of the power and grandeur of the ancients of this part of America, consisting of the ruins of a capital town and settlement, vast artificial hills, terraces, &c. See *Alatomaha River*.

Oatara, a small woody island on the S E of Ulitea Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean; between 3 and 4 miles from which to the north-west are two other small islands in the same direction as the reef, of which they are a part.

Obed's River, in Tennessee, runs S W into Cumberland R. 290 miles from its mouth, by the course of the stream. Thus far Cumberland R. is navigable for large vessels.

Obion, a navigable river of Tennessee, which

which runs S W into the Mississippi, 24 miles southerly of Reelfoot Rivers. It is 70 yards broad, 17 miles from its mouth.

Obiterea, an island 100 leagues S of the Society Islands. S lat. 22 40, W long. 150 50. It contains no good anchorage, and the inhabitants are averse to the intrusion of strangers.

Ocoea, or *Ocoa*, a bay on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, into which fall the small rivers Sipiceny and Ocoa. It lies E of Neybe or Julienne Bay, and is bounded south-eastward by Point Salinas, and westward by the E point at the mouth of Bya River. Spanish ships of war anchor in this bay. Point Salinas is 22 leagues W of the city of St. Domingo.

Ocooa, a bay near the east end of the island of Cuba, in the windward passage, about 20 miles east of Guantanamo Bay.

Ocochappy, or *Bear-Creek*, in the Mississippi Territory, empties through the S W bank of Tennessee River, just below the muske shoals. There is a portage of only about 50 miles from this creek to the navigable waters of Mobile River. The mouth of this creek is in the centre of a piece of ground, the diameter of which is 5 miles, ceded by the southern Indians to the United States for the establishment of trading posts.

Ocooneacbee Islands, two long narrow islands at the head of Roanoke River, in Virginia, just below where the Staunton and Dan unite and form that river.

Ocona Port, on the coast of Peru, on the S. Pacific Ocean, is 11 leagues N W of Quilea, and a bold coast, and 14 leagues S E of Attico.

Oconee, the north main branch of Alamamaha River, Georgia. It is, in many places, 250 yards wide. Its banks abound with oak, ash, mulberry, hickory, black-walnut, elm, saffraas, &c.

Oconee Town lies on the E bank of the river of its name in Georgia; about 26 miles W N W of Golphington, and 62 W by N of Augusta.

Ocoquan, a river in Virginia which, after a short course, empties into Patowmac River, at High Point, 5 miles below Colchester. The falls in this river furnish excellent mill-seats.

Ocrecock Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina, leads into Pamlico Sound, and out of it into Albemarle Sound, through which all vessels must pass that are bound to Edenton, Washington, Bath, or Newbern. It lies in lat. 35 10 N. A bar of hard sand crosses the inlet, on which is 14

feet water at low tide. The land on the N is called Ocrecock, that on the S Portsmouth. Six miles within the bar, there is a hard sand shoal which crosses the channel called the Swash. On each side of the channel are dangerous shoals, sometimes dry. Few mariners, however, well acquainted with the inlet, choose to go in without a pilot; as the bar often shifts during their absence on a voyage. It is about 7½ leagues S W ½ W of Cape Hatteras.

Ogeechee, a river of Georgia, 18 miles S of Savannah River, and whose courses are nearly parallel with each other. It rises near the Appalachian mountains, and empties into the sea opposite the N end of Offabaw Island, 18 miles S of Savannah. Louisville, Lexington and Georgetown are on the upper part of this river.

Oglethorpe, a county of Georgia on the N side of Alamamaha River, W of Liberty co. Fort Telfair is in the S E corner of this county on the Alamamaha. It contains 9,780 inhabitants, of whom 3,089 are slaves.

Obamaneno, a small but good harbour, on the W side of Ulietea, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. S lat. 16 45, W long. 151 38. The variation of the compass in 1777, was 6 19 E.

Obamene Harbour, a fine bay on the E side of Otaha, one of the Society Islands. It passes in by a channel between the 2 small islands Toahoutu, and Whennuaia. Within the reef it forms a good harbour, from 25 to 26 fathoms water, and clear ground.

Oberurua, a large bay on the S W part of the island of Otaha, one of the Society Islands, and the next harbour to the northward from Apotopoto Bay. There is anchorage from 20 to 25 fathoms, and has the advantage of fresh water. The breach in the reef which opens a passage into this harbour is one fourth of a mile broad, in lat. 16 38 S, and long. 151 30 W:

Obiteroa, one of the Society Islands, which is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, inhabited by a people of very large stature, who are rather browner than those of the neighbouring islands. It has no good harbour or anchorage. Lat. 22 27 S, long. 150 47.

Obetuna, a harbour on the S E side of Ulietea, one of the Society Islands.

Obevaoba, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. S lat. 9 41, W long. 139 2.

Ohio, State of, lies W of Pennsylvania, and between the Ohio River on the S, and the Lakes Michigan and Erie on the N. Its precise boundaries are as follows,

viz.

viz. E by the northern part of the W line of Pennsylvania; S by the Ohio River to the mouth of the Great Miami; W by a line drawn due N from the mouth of the river last named to the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; N by an E and W line drawn through the southern extremity of the lake just mentioned, from the intersection of the western boundary line, till it meets the northern territorial line of the U. States, in Lake Erie, and following that line, till it reaches the W line of Pennsylvania; lying between 39 and 42 N. lat. and 5 20 and 4 36 W. long. from Philadelphia. This State was admitted into the Union by act of Congress early in the year 1803, and organized March 3d of the same year, and is divided into 17 counties, viz.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Washington	Marietta
Hamilton	Cincinnati
Adams	Massieburg
Jefferson	Steubenville
Ross	Chillicothe
Clermont	Williamsburgh
Trumbull	Warren
Fairfield	New Lancaster
Belmont	Pultney
Gallia	Gallipolis
Scioto	Alexandria
Franklin	Franklinton
Columbiana	_____
Warren	_____
Butler	_____
Montgomery	_____
Greene	_____

The number of inhabitants in this State, in 1800, was 42,179. The principal rivers are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and Little and Great Miami, which fall into the Ohio; and the Grand Miami of the Lakes, Sandusky, Huron, and Cayahoga, which empty into Lake Erie. The lands on these rivers are interspersed with all the variety of soil which conduces to pleasantness of situation, and lays the foundation for the wealth of an agricultural and manufacturing people. Large level bottoms, or natural meadows, from 20 to 50 miles in circuit, are found bordering the rivers, and variegating the country in the interior parts. These afford as rich a soil as can be imagined, and may be reduced to proper cultivation with very little labour. The prevailing growth of timber, and the more useful trees, are maple or sugar-tree, sycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, che-

nut, white, black, Spanish and chestnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horse chestnut, honey-locust, elm, cucumber tree, gum tree, iron wood, ash, alpin, sassafras, crab-apple tree, paupaw, or custard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark spice and leather wood bushes. White and black oak, and chestnut, with most of the above mentioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce great quantities of natural grapes of various kinds. The sugar maple is the most valuable tree, for an inland country. The inhabitants may be supplied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving a few trees for the use of each family. A tree will yield about ten pounds of sugar a year, and the labour is very trifling. Springs of excellent water abound in this territory; and small and large streams, for mills and other purposes, are actually interspersed, as if by art, that there be no deficiency in any of the conveniences of life. Very little waste land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no swamps but such as may be readily drained, and made into arable and meadow land; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle, and swelling, no where high or incapable of tillage. They are of a deep rich soil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c. The hills and mountains on the E side of the Ohio generally increase in magnitude, till they unite with the Alleghany, but on the other side, in the State of Ohio, they decrease till the country becomes almost a dead level. [Ellicott.] The communication between this country and the sea, will principally be in the 3 following directions: 1. The route through the Scioto and Muskingum to Lake Erie, and so to the river Hudson. 2. The passage up the Ohio and Monongahela to the portage above mentioned, which leads to the navigable waters of the Patowmack. This portage is 30 miles, and will probably be rendered much less by the execution of the plans now on foot for opening the navigation of those waters. 3. But the current down the Ohio and Mississippi, for heavy articles that suit the Florida and West India markets, such as corn, flour, beef, lumber, &c. will be more frequently loaded than any streams on earth. The distance from the Scioto to the Mississippi, is 800 miles; from thence to the sea, is 900. This

This whole course is run in 15 days. Vessels proper for the West India trade may be advantageously built on the Ohio, and taken with a cargo, every annual rise of the waters, down to New Orleans, or to the West India Islands. The experiment has already been made with success. [Ellicott.] No country is better stocked with wild game. The rivers are well stored with fish of various kinds, and many of them are of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different sizes; the cat-fish, which is the largest, and of a delicious flavour, weighs from 6 to 80 pounds. The number of old forts, found in this western country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of an oblong form, situated on strong, well chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpose these were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the least visible difference in the age or size of the timber growing on or within these forts, and that which grows without; and the oldest natives have lost all tradition respecting them. By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, including the Indiana Territory, the country N of it, and Wayne Territory E of Lake Michigan, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into one district, subject, however, to a division, when circumstances should make it expedient. The ordinance of Congress, of July 13th '87, article 5th, provided that there should be formed in this territory, not less than 3, nor more than 5 States; and that the boundaries of the States should become fixed and established as follows, viz: the western State in the said territory to be bounded on the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due N to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State to be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio by a direct line drawn due N from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State to be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided however, that the boundaries of

these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress hereafter shall find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States, in that part of the said territory which lies N of an E and W line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and when any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such state to be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and to be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. On the 3d of August, 1795, a treaty was formed at Greenville, between Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs of the following tribes of Indians, viz. the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Pian-Kashaws and Kaskaskias. By the 3d article of this treaty, the Indians cede to the United States, for a valuable consideration, all lands lying eastward and southward of a line "beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga River, and running thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River, running into the Ohio, where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami of the Lake; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash, then south-westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Catawa River." Sixteen tracts of land of 6 and 12 miles square, interspersed at convenient distances in the Indian country, were, by the same treaty, ceded to the United States, for the convenience of keeping up a friendly and beneficial intercourse between the parties. The United States, on their part, "relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the King of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment, by the U. States, the

the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted: 1st. The tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio river, which has been assigned to Gen. Clarke, for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincents on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent; of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The land at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned in the third article; and 4th. The post of Fort Massac, towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have." Goods to the value of 20,000 dolls. were delivered the Indians at the time this treaty was made; and goods to the amount of 9,500 dolls. at first cost in the U. States, are to be delivered annually to the Indians at some convenient place northward of the Ohio. A trade has been opened, since this treaty, by a law of Congress, with the forementioned tribes of Indians, on a liberal footing, which has given permanency to this treaty, and security to the frontier inhabitants.

Ohio, a most beautiful river, separates Ohio State and Indiana Territory from Kentucky and Virginia on the S E. Its current gentle, waters clear, and bottom smooth and unbroken by rocks and rapids, a single instance only excepted. It is one quarter of a mile wide at Fort Pitt; 500 yards at the mouth of the Great Kanaway; 1200 yards at Louisville, and at the Rapids half a mile, but its general breadth does not exceed 600 yards. In some places its width is not 400, and in one place particularly, far below the Rapids, it is less than 300. Its breadth, in no one place (except at the Rapids) exceeds 1200 yards; and at its junction with the Mississippi, neither river is more than 900 yards wide. Its length, as measured according to its meanders by Capt. Hutchins, is as follows:—

From Fort Pitt to	
Log's Town	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles,
Big Beaver Creek	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Little Beaver Creek	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow Creek	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Two Creeks	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Long Reach	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
End Long Reach	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muskingum	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Little Kanaway	32 $\frac{1}{4}$

Hockhocking	16
Great Kanaway	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guiandot	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sandy Creek	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sioto or Scioto	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Little Miami	126
Licking Creek	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Great Miami	26
Big Bones	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kentucky	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rapids	77 $\frac{1}{4}$
Low Country	155 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buffalo River	64 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wabash	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Big Cave	42 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shawnee River	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cherokee River	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Massac	11
Mississippi	46

1188

In common winter and spring floods, it affords 30 or 40 feet water to Louisville; 25 or 30 feet to La Tarte's Rapids; 40 above the mouth of the Great Kanaway; and a sufficiency at all times for light batteaux and canoes to Fort Pitt. The Rapids are in lat. 38 8. The inundations of this river begin about the last of March, and subside in July, although they frequently happen in other months; so that boats which carry 300 barrels of flour from the Monongahela, or Youhiogeny, above Pittsburg, have seldom long to wait for water. During the floods, a first rate man-of-war may be carried from Louisville to New Orleans, if the sudden turns of the river and the strength of its current will admit a safe steerage. It is the opinion of some well informed gentlemen, that a vessel properly built for the sea, to draw 12 feet water, when loaded, and carrying from 12 to 1600 barrels of flour, may be more easily, cheaply and safely navigated from Pittsburg to the sea, than those now in use; and that this matter only requires one man of capacity and enterprise to ascertain it. A vessel intended to be rigged as a brigantine, snow, or ship, should be double-decked, take her masts on deck, and be rowed to the Iberville, below which are no islands, or to New-Orleans, with 20 men, so as to afford reliefs of 10 and 10 in the night. Such a vessel, without the use of oars, it is supposed, would float to New-Orleans from Pittsburgh in 20 days. The Rapids at Louisville descend about 10 feet in the distance of a mile and a half. The bed of the river is a solid rock, and is divided

vided by an island into two branches, the southern of which is about 200 yards wide, but impassable in dry seasons. The bed of the northern branch is worn into channels by the constant course of the water, and attrition of the pebble-stones carried on with that, so as to be passable for batteaux through the greater part of the year. Yet it is thought that the southern arm may be most easily opened for constant navigation. The rise of the waters in these Rapids does not exceed 20 or 25 feet. There is a fort situated at the head of the Falls. The ground on the south side rises very gradually. At Fort Pitt the river Ohio loses its name, branching into the Monongahela and Alleghany.

Ohio Rapids lie in lat. 30 8 N, 705 miles below Pittsburg to the S W, and 482 miles from the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. They are occasioned by a ledge of lime-stone rocks that stretch across the bed of the river. In some places the fall is perpendicular, but the main body of the water, when the river is low, runs along a channel of a tolerably regular slope which has been worn in the rock. In the spring, when the river is full, the rapids are scarcely perceptible, and boats descend, without difficulty or danger. The situation of the Rapids is truly delightful. In levelling the descent of these Rapids, it has been found to be $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in two miles. In descending them, the danger arises not so much from the swiftness of the current as from sunken rocks, and the shallowness of the water. The town of Louisville commands a grand view of the Rapids.

Ohio, The north-westernmost county of the State of Virginia, bounded E by Washington co. in Pennsylvania, and N W by the river Ohio, which divides it from the State of Ohio. It contains 4,483 free inhabitants, and 257 slaves. Chief town, West Liberty.

Ohio, a county of Kentucky, contains 1121 inhabitants, of whom 122 are slaves.

Ohiope, a small northern tributary stream of Alatomaha river, in Oglethorpe co. Georgia.

Obiopimingo, a tract of land so called in the State of Kentucky, situated in Nelson co. on Ohio river, and south-westward of Salt River.

Obiopsyale Falls, in Youghiogany River, are about 20 feet perpendicular height, where the river is 80 yards wide. They

are 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of this river, where it mingles its waters with the Monongahela.

Obitaboo, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. S lat. 9 55, W long. 139 6.

Oil Creek, in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and empties into Alleghany River. It is found in such quantities, that a man may gather several gallons in a day. The troops sent to guard the Western Posts, halted at this spring, collected some of the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatic complaints, with which they were afflicted. The waters, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle cathartic.

Oistins Bay, is near the southern extremity of the island of Barbadoes, in the W. Indies. It is formed to the S E by Kendall's Point. The bay is well defended by forts. The town of Oistins stands on this bay.

Olammon Stream, (N.B. Olammon means red earth or paint, which is found on the banks of the stream) rises in township N 38 of the Lottery Lands, is about 10 miles long, and enters the Penobscot on its E side in township N 2, opposite.

Old Cape Francois forms the N point of Ecoffoiseur Cosbeck Bay, on the N E part of the island of St. Domingo. All the French ships coming from Europe or the Windward Islands, and bound to the north or west part of St. Domingo Island, are obliged to come in sight of the Cape Samana, (near 27 leagues S E by E of this cape) or at least of Old Cape Francois, on account of the dangers of shoals to the east. It is about five leagues east of Cape de la Roche. N lat. 19 40 30, W long. from Paris 72 22.

Old Fort Bay is situated at the south end of the Island of St. Lucia, in the West-Indies, having St. Mary's Island and Bay to the east.

Old Fort Islands, in Esquimeaux Bay, on the coast of Labrador, in N. America. N lat. 51 24, W long. 57 48.

Old Harbour, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica in the W. Indies, is to the westward of Port Royal. There are a number of shoals and islands in the entrance to it. Under some of them there is safe riding, in from six to eight fathoms.

Old Man's Creek, in New Jersey, empties into Delaware river, about 4 miles below

below Penn's Neck, and separates the counties of Salem and Gloucester.

Old Men's Port lies northward of Lima River in Peru, 8 or 9 miles N of Cadavayllo River.

Old Road, a town and harbour in the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies.

Old Road Bay, on the S W coast of the Island of St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies, between Church Gut W and Bloody Point E. There is from 5 to 15 fathoms near the shore, and the least towards the fort.

Old Road Town, on this bay, lies between East and Black Rivers, and is a port of entry.

Old Town, or *Frank's Old Town*, on Juniatta River. See *Frankstown*.

Old Town, in the State of N. York, on Staten-Island, 12 miles S W of N. York city

Old Town, a small post town of Maryland, Alleghany co. in lat. 39 30, on the N bank of Patomac river, and W side of Saw Mill Run; 14 miles S E of Cumberland, and 142 W by N of Baltimore.

Old Town, N. Carolina, near Brunswick.

Old Town, a small town of Georgia, on the Ogeechee River, 85 miles N W by W of Savannah.

Old Town, called Indian Old Town, is on one of the 54 islands reserved by the Indians for their use in Penobscot. The island contains about 200 acres on which is their church and village.

Old Town Falls, or *Great Falls*, so called in Penobscot River, about half a mile below the Indian Village, on Old Town Island.

Oleout, a small creek which empties into the east branch of Susquehannah, 5 miles N E of the mouth of Unadilla River.

Olinda, the chief town of the captainship of Pernambuco, in Brazil, S. America. It is sometimes called *Pernambuco*, and has a good harbour situated north of Cape St. Augustine, and south of Paraiibo. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but was retaken by the Portuguese. S lat. 8 13, W long. 35 5.

Olleros, Point, on the coast of Peru, is 6 leagues S E of Quemada Morro, or Headland, and as far N N W of Porto Cavallo. It is little frequented on account of want of trade, although it is a good harbour in case of squalls from the mountains, or from strong currents setting down from the sea.

Omaguas, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the banks of the river Amazon, and con-

verted to Christianity in the year 1686, by Father Fritz, a Spanish missionary. They flat the hind and fore part of the heads of their children, which gives them a monstrous appearance. They make a jest of other nations, calling them calabash heads.

Omará, a river on the coast of Brazil, whose mouth is in lat. 5 0' S, and long. 36 0' W. See *Cape Roque*.

Omasuos, a jurisdiction in the diocese of La Paz, in Peru. It begins almost at the gates of the city of La Paz, and extends 20 leagues, being bounded on the W by the famous lake of Titi Caca. The air of this jurisdiction is somewhat cold, so that it produces little grain; but has numerous flocks of cattle fed in its pastures; there is besides, a very advantageous trade carried on in another jurisdiction by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably industrious in improving that advantage.

Omece, a corrupt name for *The Miami of the Lake*; which see. The Miami towns on its banks are called the Omece Towns, or Au-Mi, by the French Americans, as a contraction of Au Miami.

Omece Town, one of the Miami Towns, situated on a pleasant point formed by the junction of the rivers Miami and St. Joseph. This town stood on the E bank of the latter, opposite the mouth of St. Mary's River, and was destroyed in Gen. Harmar's expedition, in 1790.

Omoab, a small fortified town in the Spanish Main, at the bottom of the Bay of Honduras, on the S side, and is within a gulf to the eastward of Dolce Gulf, into which the river of its name comes from the southward. It has a good harbour, which is open to the N W, in which ships of any burden may ride in perfect safety. The British admiral, Parker, in conjunction with the people of Honduras, reduced the strong fort, which is situated on the E side of the river, in 1779. The spoil was immense, being valued at 3 millions of dollars. The Spaniards in vain offered 300,000 dollars as a ransom for 250 quintals of quicksilver; a commodity indispensably necessary in working their gold and silver mines.

Ompempanosuck, a short, furious river of Vermont, which empties into the Connecticut at Norwich, opposite to Dartmouth College. Its course is S E, its breadth not more than 40 or 50 yards.

Onda. See *Vincent de la Pazes*.

Onatoyo, or *Oncatoyo*, an island in the S. Pacific.

Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9 58, W long. 138 51.

Oneebow, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, called also *Nee-beebow*, about 5 or 6 leagues to the westward of Atooi. There is anchorage all along the coast of the island. It produces plenty of yams, and a sweet root called *tee*. N lat. 21 50, W long. 160 15.

Oneida, one of the Six Nations of Indians, containing 628 souls, who inhabit the country S of Oneida Lake, called the Oneida Reservation. Their principal village, Kahnnonwolohale, is about 20 miles S W of Whitestown. These Indians, for a number of years past, have been under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who, with the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant, have been chiefly supported in their mission, by the society established in Scotland for promoting Christian knowledge. This nation receives an annuity from the State of New York, of 3,552 dollars, for lands purchased of them in 1795, and an annuity of about 628 dollars from the United States. With these annuities, (which operate as a discouragement to industry) together with the corn, beans and potatoes raised by the squaws, and the fish and game caught by the men, afford them a barely tolerable subsistence. They are a proud nation, and affect to despise their neighbours, the Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, for their attention to agriculture; but they already begin to feel their dependence on them, and are under a necessity of purchasing provisions of them. The nation is divided into three tribes, or clans, by the names of the *Wolf*, the *Bear*, and the *Turtle*. They have their name from their Pagan Deity, which some few of the nation still worship, and which is nothing more than a misshapen, rude, cylindrical stone, of about 120 pounds weight, in their language called *Oneida*, which signifies the *Upright Stone*. Formerly this stone was placed in the crotch of a tree, and then the nation supposed themselves invincible. These Indians are all of mixed blood; there has not been a *pure* Oneida for several years past.

Oneida Lake is about 20 miles W of Old Fort Stanwix, State of N. York, and is between 20 and 30 miles long, and about 5 miles wide. It is connected with Lake Ontario on the W by Oswego River, and with Fort Stanwix by Wood Creek.

Oneida, a county of N. York, bounded NE and E by Herkemer co. SE by Otsego co. S by Oneida Lake and Chenango

co. W by Lake Ontario. It is well watered. The soil is fertile. Inhabitants 22,047.

Onemack Point is the S W point of the continent of North America, on the N W coast, and the S limit of Bristol Bay. It is 82 leagues S S W of Cape Newenham, or the N point of that extensive bay; and in lat. 54 30 N, and long. 163 30 W.

O-Nimamou, a harbour on the SE coast of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is NE of Ohetuna Harbour, on the same coast.

Onion Cape, on the S W side of Newfoundland Island, is about 4 leagues W of Quirpon Island, or the northern point of that extensive land.

Onion River, in the State of Vermont, formerly called *French River*, and by the Indians *Winooski*, rises in Cabot, about 14 miles W of Connecticut River, and is navigable for small vessels 5 miles from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, between the towns of Burlington and Colchester; and for boats between its several falls. It is one of the finest streams in Vermont, and runs through a most fertile country, the produce of which for several miles on each side of the river, is brought down to the lake at Burlington. It is from 20 to 30 rods wide, to the lower falls, and 15 or 20 rods, 40 miles from its mouth, and its descent in this distance is 172 feet, which is about 4 feet to the mile. Between Burlington and Colchester, this river has worn through a solid rock of lime stone, which in some time of remote antiquity must have formed at this place a prodigious cataract. The chasm is between 70 and 80 feet in depth at low water, and in one place 70 feet from rock to rock, where a wooden bridge is thrown across. At Bolton there is a chasm of the same kind, but somewhat wider, and the rock is at least 130 feet in height. From one side several rocks have fallen across the river, in such a manner as to form a natural bridge at low water, but in a situation to be an object of curiosity only. It was along this river that the Indians formerly travelled from Canada, when they made their attacks on the frontier settlements on Connecticut River.

Onondago Castle, on the Onondago Reservation Lands, N. York, is 25 miles S W of Oneida Castle.

Onondago, or *Salt Lake*, in the State of N. York, is about 6 miles long and a mile broad, and sends its waters to Seneca River. Its saltness is occasioned by salt

Salt springs a few rods from its banks. These springs are capable of producing immense quantities of salt, and are in the State Reservation, and a great benefit to the country, every part of which is so united by lakes and rivers as to render the supply of this bulky and necessary article very easy. See *Salina*.

Onondago, a river of New York, which rises in the Oneida Lake, and runs westwardly into Lake Ontario at Oswego. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, 74 miles, except a fall which occasions a portage of 20 yards, thence batteaux go up Wood Creek almost to Fort Stanwix, 40 miles, whence there is a portage of a mile to Mohawk River. Toward the head of this river, salmon are caught in great numbers.

Onondago, a county of New York State, consisting of military lands divided into 9 townships. The county is bounded W by Ontario co. and N by Lake Ontario, the Onondago River, and Oneida Lake. The county courts are held in the village of Aurora, in the township of Scipio. This county is admirably situated for inland navigation, being intersected by the two navigable rivers Seneca and Oswego, having besides five lakes and a number of creeks. For an account of the reserved lands, see *Military Townships*. The inhabitants are 7,406.

Onondago, a post town and formerly the chief town of the Six Nations, situated in a very pleasant and fruitful country, on the S end of the lake of the name, and consisted of 5 small towns or villages.

Onondagoes, a tribe of Indians who live near Onondago Lake. About 20 years since, they could furnish 260 warriors. In 1779, a regiment of men was sent from Albany, by Gen. I. Clinton, who surprised the town of this tribe, took 33 prisoners, killed 12 or 14, and returned without the loss of a man. A part of the Indians were then ravaging the American frontiers. This nation, which now consists of 450 souls, receives annually from the State of New York, 2,000 dollars; and from the United States about 450 dollars.

Onslow, a maritime county of Wilmington district, N. Carolina, W of Cape Lookout. It contains 5,474 inhabitants, including 1,757 slaves. Chief town, Swanborough.

Onslow, a township of Nova Scotia, Halifax co. at the head of the Basin of Minas, 35 miles N E of Windsor, and 46

N by W of Halifax. It was settled by emigrants from New England.

Ontario, one of that grand chain of lakes which divide the United States from U. Canada. It is situated between lat. 43 15 and 44 N, and long. 76 30 and 80 W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its greatest length is from S W to N E, and its circumference about 600 miles: The division line between the State of New York and Canada, on the N passes through this lake, and leaves within the United States 2,390,000 acres of the water of L. Ontario, according to the calculation of Mr. Hutchins. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing 3 or 4 pounds. Its banks in many places are steep, and the southern shore is covered principally with beech trees, and the lands appear good. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Niagara. It receives the waters of Genessee River from the S, and of Onondago, at Fort Oswego, from the S E, by which it communicates through Oneida Lake, and Wood Creek, with the Mohawk River. On the N E this lake discharges itself into the river Cataraqui, (which at Montreal takes the name of St. Lawrence) into the Atlantic Ocean. It is asserted that these lakes fill once in 7 years; but the fact is doubted. The islands are all at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe Islands.

Ontario, a large, fertile county of New York, bounded N by the lake of its name, W by the Genessee River, S by Steuben county. It is well watered by Genessee R. its tributaries, and a number of small lakes. Canandarqua is the chief town, situated at the N W corner of Canandarqua Lake, 15 miles W of Geneva, and 30 N E of Williamsburg. This county contains 12,584 inhabitants, of whom 57 are slaves.

Ontario County, in U. Canada, consists of the following islands:—an island at present known by the name of Tonti, (called Amherst Island) an island known by the name of Isle au Forêt, (called Gage Island) an island known by the name of Grand Isle, (called Wolfe Island) and an island known by the name of Isle Couchois, (called Howe Island) and comprehends all the islands between the mouth of the Garoqui, to the easternmost extremity of the late township of Marysburgh, called Point Pleasant. *Smyth.*

Ontario Fort. See *Oswego*.

Ozan, a cape or point on the N coast of

of Brazil, opposite to Cape St. Lawrence, forming together the points of Laguariba River; the latter cape being on the W side of the river. The river is 10 leagues S E by E of Bohia Baza.

Onalaska, or *Unalaska*, an island between the coast of America and Kamshatka. The inhabitants have a degree of civility not common among savages. They clothe themselves like other people in the same state of society, with the skins of fowls, &c. wearing the feathers next to them, the skins being neatly dressed. They eat raw fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat builders. They also make mats and baskets of grass, strong and beautiful. But they are a race of savages, without religion or morals, without laws or government, following the impulse of the moment. They frequently barter their children and wives for commodities needed. It has several good harbours, two burning mountains, near one is a hot spring. The land is rocky but fertile. Fish and fowls are plenty; long. 187 60 W, lat. 53 29 N. *Maver*.

Opakon Creek, in Virginia, a S W water of Patowmac River.

Opps, a village in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, 6 miles S E of Bethlehem.

Owago, in Tioga co. New York. Here is a post office, 407 miles from Washington.

Or, *Cape d'*, in Nova Scotia, is situated on the N side of the Basin of Minas. Some small pieces of copper have been found here.

Ora Cabeca Bay, on the N side of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, has a strong fort on the E side, and Salt Gut W; at both these places is good anchorage for large vessels.

Oranai, or *Ranai*, one of the Sandwich Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, 9 miles from Mowee. The point S is in lat. 20 46 N, and long. 156 52 W.

Orange's Key, one of the Bahama Islands in the West Indies. N lat. 24 28, W long. 79 37.

Orange, a bay on the N E coast of Jamaica, E N E of the high mountain, a little within land, under which is Crawford's Town. Also a bay at the N W end of the same island, between Green Island N and North Negril harbour S or S W.

Orange, a cape, the E point of Oyapok River, S E of Cayenne Island. N lat. 4 20, W long. 50 50.

Orange Key, or *Cay*, a small island in Orange Bay, at the N W end of the island of Jamaica.

Orange, a county of Vermont, which contains 18,238 inhabitants. It is bounded W by part of Addison and Chittenden counties, and E by Connecticut River. It now contains 20 townships. The county town, Newbury, and the townships S of it, viz. Bradford, Fairlee and Thetford, front Connecticut River. It is high land, and sends numerous streams in opposite directions, both to Connecticut River and to Lake Champlain.

Orange, a township on the N line of the above county, in the N E corner of which is Knox's Mountain. It has 338 inhabitants.

Orange, formerly *Cardigan*, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, which gives rise to an E branch of Mafcomy River. It was incorporated in 1789; contains 203 inhabitants; and is 20 miles E of Dartmouth College.

Orange, a township of Massachusetts, on the E line of Hampshire co. on Miller's River, 75 miles N W by W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 766 inhabitants.

Orange, a mountainous and hilly co. of New York, bounded N by Ulster co. E by Hudson R, S E by Rockland co. S W by N. Jersey. It is divided into 9 townships, of which Goshen is the chief. It contains 29,355 inhabitants, of whom 1,145 are slaves. In this county are raised large quantities of excellent butter, which is collected at Newburgh and New Windsor, and thence transported to New York. On the N side of the mountains in this co. is a very valuable tract called the *Drowned Lands*, containing about 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters which descend from the surrounding hills, being but slowly discharged by the river issuing from it, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the vicinity to intermittents. Wallkill River, which passes through this tract and empties into Hudson's River, is, in the spring, stored with very large eels in great plenty. The bottom of this river is a broken rock; and it is supposed that for £2,000 the channel might be deepened so as to drain off the waters, and thereby redeem from the floods a large tract of rich land, for grass, hemp, and Indian corn.

Orange, called also *Orangedale*, a town in Essex co. N. Jersey, containing about eighty

eighty houses, a Presbyterian church, and a flourishing academy, and lies N W of Newark, adjoining.

Orange, a county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina; bounded N by Caldwell co. S by Chatham, E by Granville, and W by Guilford. The rivers Haw and Enoe in this county have lands on their borders. It contains 15,657 inhabitants, of whom 3,327 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Orange, a county of South Carolina, in Orangeburg district.

Orange, a county of Virginia, bounded N by Culpepper, and S by Albemarle. It contains 6,207 free inhabitants, and 5,242 slaves. The court house is situated 20 miles from Culpepper court house, 30 from Charlottesville, and 273 from Philadelphia. The county is 55 miles long, and 10 broad, containing 320,000 acres. Much of the land has been so long cultivated with tobacco and Indian corn, that it is greatly impoverished. There are 3 Episcopal churches, 5 or 6 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian church in the county. At the court house is a post office, 127 miles from Washington.

Orangeburg, a district of South Carolina, bounded S W by Edisto River. It is divided into 3 counties, viz. Lewisburg, Orange, and Lexington. In the interior of this district are extensive forests of pine. It is watered by the N and S branches of the Edisto River, and has 15,766 inhabitants, of whom 5,356 are slaves. See *South Carolina*.

Orangeburg, a post town of South Carolina, and capital of the above district, is on the E side of the N branch of Edisto River. It has a court house, gaol, and about 20 houses; 77 miles N N W of Charleston, 40 southerly of Columbia, and 721 from Philadelphia.

Orangetown, or *Greenland*, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, N W of Watford. One branch of Songo River rises in the northern part of this plantation, within about 3 miles of Amariscoggin River, where there is a pond, two miles long, called Songo Pond; from thence the stream runs southward. It is very difficult to effect roads through this mountainous country; some of the mountains affording precipices 200 feet perpendicular. The sides of the mountains and vallies are fertile, produce good crops, and in some instances afford wild onions which resemble those that are cultivated. Winter rye, which is the chief produce, has

amounted to 20 bushels an acre. The country in the neighbourhood formerly abounded with a variety of game, viz. moose, deer, bears, beaver, racoon, sable, &c. but since it has been inhabited, game has become scarce; deer are extirpated from the vicinity; some moose remain among the mountains, and a few beaver, that are too sagacious to be taken by the most crafty hunter. Since the deer have been destroyed, the wolves have wholly left this part of the country.

Orangetown, or *Tappan*, in Orange co. New York, is situated on the W side of the Tappan Sea, opposite Phillipsburgh, and about 27 miles N of New York city. The township is bounded E by Hudson River, and S by the State of New Jersey. It contained in 1790, 1175 free inhabitants, and 203 slaves.

Orangetown, in Washington co. Maine, is 19 miles from Machias.

Orcilla, one of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, situated near the coast of Terra Firma, S. America; between the islands of Tortuga and Roca, 15 or 16 leagues N W of the former, and 6 or 7 E and E by N of the latter. It is about 8 leagues long. On the S and S W side, the strand is steep and bold, so that a ship may lay her broad side close to the shore; but the N side is foul and rocky. Here is no good water, nor indeed any thing else but shelter from northerly winds, and goat's flesh. It is divided into several small islands, separated from each other by shallow canals. N lat. 11 52, W long. 65 15.

Ordado Rock, near the coast of Peru, is 4 miles S by E of Port Callao. Near it are some smaller ones, and round them from 9 to 16 fathoms water.

Oreabou, or *Oreebou*, a small elevated island, close to the N side of Onecheow, one of the Sandwich Islands; with which it is connected by a reef of coral rocks. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants. N lat. 22 2, W long. 160 8.

Oregon River. See *River of the West*.

Orford, a post town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut River, about 15 miles N of Hanover, and opposite to Fairlee in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 988 inhabitants. The soap rock, which has the property of fuller's earth in cleansing cloth, is found here; also allum ore, free stone fit for building, and a grey stone, in great demand for mill stones, reckoned equal in quality to the imported burr-stones.

Orford, Cape, the northwesternmost point of the large island to the W of Falkland's Sound in the Falkland Islands, in the S Atlantic Ocean, and S E of Cape Percival.

Orford, the township of, in Suffolk co. U. Canada, distinguished sometimes by *Orford, N* and *S*, is the residence of the Moravians; it is bounded on the S by Lake Erie, and watered by the Thames to the northward. *Smyth.*

Orford, a township in L. Canada, W of Ascut, having about 30 inhabitants. It has a considerable lake in the N, and another in the S part of the township.

Orland, a town in Hancock co. Maine, on the E bank of Penobscot River, at its mouth, having Buckstown on the N, Penobscot on the S, and Ellsworth on the E. It is 17 miles N of Castine.

Orphan Island, in the mouth of Penobscot River, opposite to the towns of Orland on the E, and Prospect on the W. It contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tillage land.

Orinoko. See *Oronoko River*.

Orizaba, the highest mountain of Mexico, visible 60 miles distant. It became volcanic in 1545, and so continued for 20 years. There are many volcanoes in this province.

Orleans, the middle of the 3 northern counties of Vermont. A part of Lake Memphremagog projects into the northern part of it from Canada. It contains 17 townships. It is very high land, and sends its waters in almost every direction of the compass. Clyde, Barton and Black Rivers empty into Lake Memphremagog; the waters of many branches of Missisquoi, La Moelle, and Onion Rivers, rising here, fall into Lake Champlain; those of Mulhegan and Passumpsic empty into Connecticut River. It contains 1,439 inhabitants.

Orleans, a post town, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, taken from the southerly part of Eastham, and incorporated in 1797. It has Harwich on the W, and is 91 miles from Boston. The tides from Narraganset and Massachusetts Bays, are said to meet opposite this town. Clams are found in great abundance here, and are made an article of profitable traffic. A thousand barrels, worth six dollars a barrel, are in some years salted here. In 1800, there were 141 dwelling houses in this town, inhabited by 174 families, and 1,095 souls.

Orleans, Isle of, is situated in the river St. Lawrence, a small distance below

Quebec, and is remarkable for the richness of its soil. It lies in the middle of the river, the channel upon the S side of the island, the N side not having depth of water at full tide, even for shallops. The S W end of the island is called Point Orleans. The coast is rocky for a mile and a half within the S channel, where there is a careening place for merchant ships. Round Point Levi, and along the S E side of the river, the shore is rocky, but the middle of the basin is entirely free.

Orleans, Neco. See *New Orleans and Louisiana*.

Orleans, Old Fort, is situated on the W bank of a bend of Missouri River, in Louisiana, a considerable distance from its mouth.

Orodada Pena, on the coast of Peru, is two leagues due N of Lobos de Payta, and two S by W of Payta.

Oronoco, a river of New Brunswick, which empties into St. John's River. By this passage the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy Bay.

Orondocks, an Indian tribe who live near Trois Rivieres, and could furnish 100 warriors about 30 years ago.

Oronoko, or *Oronoque*, one of the largest rivers of S. America, and is remarkable for its rising and falling once a year only; for it gradually rises during the space of 5 months, and then remains one month stationary, after which it falls for 5 months, and in that state continues for one month also. These alternate changes are regular, and even invariable. Perhaps the rising of the waters of the river may depend on the rains which constantly fall in the mountains of the Andes, (where the river has its source) every year about the month of April; and though the height of the flood depends much upon breadth or extent of the bed of the river, yet in one part where it is narrowest, it rises to the astonishing height of 120 feet. The mouth of the river is S by E. of the Gulf of Paria, in lat. 8 30 N, and long. 59 50 W, and opposite to the Island of Trinidad. It is large and navigable, and has many good towns on its banks, that are chiefly inhabited by the Spanish, and is joined also on the E side by the Lake Casipa. There are two other islands at its mouth, the entrance of which is also somewhat dangerous, as there is frequently a dreadful conflict between the tide of the ocean and the current of the river, that must, for the rea-

sons

sons assigned, sometimes run very rapidly. It is said the river, including its windings, takes a course of 1380 miles, and preserves the freshness of its waters *twelve leagues* from the mouth of that vast and deep channel, within which it was confined. It may be considered, however, as having many mouths, which are formed by the islands that lie before its opening towards the ocean; yet there are only two that are considered as of any use for the purposes of navigation. These are the channels of Sabarima and Corobana, otherwise called Caribbiana. The latter lies in a S by W direction, and is also divided into two distinct channels that afterwards meet again at the island of Trinidad in the mouth of the Grand River. But pilots pretend to say, that the mouth of this great river begins from the river Amugora, reaching from thence to the river Sabarima, and from thence about to the river Caribbiana: and some accounts state its mouths to be 40 in number, as if it were a collection of many rivers, all uniting at the mouth of the great river, and assisting to convey the main stream of that river into the ocean. The west passage or channel of the river Oronoko, called by the Spaniards the Gulf of Paria, lies between Cape Salinas on the main and the north-west point of the island of Trinidad. It contains several islands, which divide the stream of the river into several branches, particularly the Great Boco, or Mouth, which is the easternmost, being about gun-shot wide, but having no soundings, with 300 fathoms, and the Little Boco, or Mouth, which is the westernmost, being almost as wide as the other, and having ground at from 50 to 60 fathoms. At New Cape Araya, on the northward side of the mouth of this river, are salt pits, which yield the finest salt in the world. In some maps, the head-waters are called Inirchia.

Oronoko, Little. See *Mocumoco*.

Orono's Island, in Penobscot River, at the N end of Marsh's Island.

Oropesa, a town in the jurisdiction of La Plata, S. America; situated 60 miles N W of that city, in the valley of Cochabamba, on a small rivulet which empties into the river Guapay. It has a considerable trade in corn and fruits.

Oropesa, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N E of Potosi. S lat. 18, W long. 63 30.

Orphan's Bank, a fishing bank off the S

E point of Chaleur's Bay, on the N E coast of New-Brunswick, in N. America. On it is from 75 to 30 fathoms water.

Orphan's Island, in Lake Ontario, U. Canada, lies off the east shore of Marysburgh, and near to it in Traverse Bay.

Orrington, a town in Hancock co. Maine, at the head of the tide on the east side of Penobscot River, opposite the towns of Bangor and Hamden, 32 miles northerly from Castine. It has 785 inhabitants.

Orrville, Grainger co. Tennessee. Here is a post office, 501 miles from Washington.

Orson's Island, in Penobscot River, lies at the head or N end of Marsh's Island. It contains about 1000 acres. (N. B. This island and Orano take their names from Indian Chiefs their proprietors.)

Orua, or *Aruba*, the most westerly of the Caribbee Islands, called by the Spaniards Les Isles de Sottovento. It is on the coast of the Spanish Main. N lat. 12 3, W long. 69 3.

Oruro, a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of La Plata. Its capital is San Philippe de Austria de Oruro, 30 leagues from the city of La Plata.

Orwell, a post town of Vermont, the north-westernmost in Rutland co. on the E side of Lake Champlain. It contains 1376 inhabitants. Mount Independence stands in this township opposite Ticonderoga. Near Mount Independence is a chalybeate spring.

Orwell River, U. Canada, rises in a long marsh towards the river Thames, and running southerly discharges itself into Lake Erie, between Landguard and the North Foreland, having about 2½ feet of water on its bar. There is water enough for a loaded boat to go three miles up this river. The land on each side in many places consists of large rich flats, adjoining the river, which appear at times to have been overflowed; and on the adjacent highlands is a deep black soil.

Smyth.

Ojages, an Indian nation who inhabit on the river of the same name, on the right bank of the Missouri, about 80 leagues from its confluence with it. They number 2000 warriors, who live in two settlements near each other. They are of a gigantic stature and well proportioned, are enemies of the whites and of all other Indian nations, and commit depredations from the Illinois to the Arkansas. The trade of this nation is said to be under an exclusive grant. They are a cruel and ferocious

ferocious race, hated and feared by all the other Indians.

Jefferson.

Osage, a river of Louisiana, which runs from the W into the right bank of the Missouri, about 24 miles from the Mississippi.

Osageo Township, in the county of Dundas, U. Canada, is the second township on the east side of the Rideau, in ascending that river.

Osabruck Township, in the county of Stormont in U. Canada, is the 4th township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. The Rapid called the Long Sault, lies in front of this township; the boats in going up keep the north shore, in great measure, because the south shore is not settled; but in descending they universally pass between the islands and the south shore, that being the largest, deepest, and altogether the safest passage. The inhabitants of late years have taken down their grain with safety, on rafts, to the Montreal markets. Many think that the lumber trade is carried on with more safety down these rapids, than by those which pass Chambly, from Lake Champlain; it being a frequent observation at Quebec, that the rafts from the upper St. Lawrence are less ragged than those which come from Lake Champlain. There is however some little additional risk to the rafts from U. Canada, by reason of having to pass the small lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; all broad waters being more or less against the rafting trade. But as the lake St. Pierre which is larger than either St. Francis or St. Louis must be passed, whether from Lake Champlain or the Upper St. Lawrence, there is no doubt but the lumber trade will find its way down the St. Lawrence. Some settlers have already made the attempt, even from the head of the Bay of Quinte; and when the produce of that very fertile country shall be exported for the Montreal or foreign markets, the raft will answer a double purpose; it requires but a few hands to manage it, and grain or pot-ash may be carried as dry as in any other way.

Smyth.

Osaburg, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, having the appearance of the roof of a house. It is about 4 leagues in circuit; is high land; full of cocoa-trees; has no anchoring place, and scarcely affords landing for a boat. It was discovered by Capt. Wallis, and is called *Maitea* by the natives. S lat. 17 52, W long.

148 6.

E n c

Osaburg, another island in the same sea, discovered by Capt. Carteret. S lat. 22, W long. 141 34.

Osaburg House, a settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, in N. America; situated at the N E corner of Lake St. Joseph, 120 miles W by S of Gloucester House. N lat. 51, W long. 90 15.

Osorno, an inland town of the kingdom of Chili, on the N bank of the river Buena; 42 miles east of the sea-coast, and 45 S E of Baldivia. The adjacent country is unfruitful, but very rich in gold mines, which renders the place very populous. S lat. 40 30, W long. 71 50.

Osabaw Sound and Island, on the coast of Georgia. The sound opens between Wassaw Island on the N and Osabaw Island on the S, and leads into the river Ogeechee.

Ossapee, or *Ossapy*, a post town, mountain, and pond, in M. Hampshire, Strafford co. near the E line of the State. The town was incorporated in 1785, and has 804 inhabitants. The lake lies N E of Winnepiscogee Lake, between which and Ossapee Lake is *Ossapee Mountain*. Its waters run E, and, joined by South River, form *Great Ossapee River*, which empties into Saco River, near the division line between York and Cumberland counties, in Maine, between Limerick and Gorham.

Ossobian, or *Affenboyne Indians*, a tribe found about the source of Ossobian or Affenboyne River, far W of Lake Superior. They are said by the Moravian missionaries to live wholly on animal food, or at least to confine themselves to the spontaneous productions of nature, giving those who dig the ground the appellation of *slaves*. Bread is unknown to them. A traveller, who lived some months in their country, offered to some a few remnants of bread, which they chewed and spit out again, calling it rotten wood. These Indians, as well as those numerous nations who inhabit the country from Lake Superior, towards the Shining Mountains, are great admirers of the best hunting-horses, in which the country abounds. The horses prepared by them for hunters, have large holes cut above their natural nostrils, which they say makes them longer winded than others not thus prepared. The Ossobians have no permanent place of abode, but live wholly in tents made of buffaloe and other hides, with which they travel from one place to another, like the Arabs; and

and

and as soon as the food for their horses is expended, they remove, and pitch their tents in another fertile spot; and so on continually, scarcely ever returning to the same spots again.

Oflico, a small lake in Onondago co. N. York, partly in the S E corner of Marcellus, and N W corner of the township of Tully. It sends its waters from the N end, which is eight miles S westerly of Onondago Castle, by a stream 16 miles long, to Salt Lake.

Ofsines, or *Charlestown*, a considerable town in the island of Barbadoes.

Ofwegatchie, New, on the N side of the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, is in the township of Augusta.

Ofwegatchie River, runs a N westerly course from its source into St. Lawrence co. N. York; it then bends S, and then N and N E about 25 miles, and then turns and pursues a westerly course, by the northern part of the lake of its name, the waters of which it receives, and then runs 7 miles N W into the St. Lawrence. The lake of this name is about 18 miles long, from S W to N E, and sends its waters north-eastward into the river of its name. It is about 10 miles N E of The Thousand Lakes, near the entrance into Lake Ontario.

Ofwegatchies, an Indian tribe residing at Swagatchey, on the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. They could furnish about 100 warriors, 30 years ago.

Ofwego, a navigable river of N. York, which conveys the waters of Oneida and a number of small lakes, into Lake Ontario. It is more commonly called *Onondago*; which see.

Ofwego, a fortress situated on the E side of the mouth of the above river, and S E side of Lake Ontario, in lat. 43 20 N, and long. 75 43 W. It was taken by the British from the French in 1756, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It was delivered up to the United States July 14, 1796. It is about 150 or 160 miles E by N of Niagara. Here is a post office.

Ofwego Creek, Great, in the co. of Lincoln, U. Canada, runs into the river Welland, above the Little Ofwego Creek near the N W part of the township of Wainfleet.

Olabalo, a jurisdiction in the province of Quito, joined on the S to that of San Miguel de Ibarra. The lands are laid out in plantations, and produce great quantities of sugar. The Indians in the villages, as also those who are indepen-

dent, manufacture great variety of cottons, viz. carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts in damask work, wholly of cotton, either white, blue, or variegated with different colours; all which are highly valued, both in the province of Quito and Peru, where they are disposed of to great advantage. The wheat and barley here, is sowed like Indian corn, in little holes, a foot distant from each other, putting 5 or 6 corns into each; and they generally reap above an hundred fold. The country is remarkably fertile, and large quantities of cheese are made.

Olabalo, the principal village of the above jurisdiction, is large and populous, and is said to contain 18,000 or 20,000 souls. Among them is a considerable number of Spaniards.

Olaba, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, whose north end is in lat. 16 33 south, and long. 151 20 west. It has two good harbours. See *Obamene* and *Oberurua*.

Olabeite, the *Sagitaria* of Quiros, who first discovered it in 1606, one of the Society Islands, in the South Sea. It was first visited by Capt. Wallis in 1767, and afterwards by Capt. Cook and other circumnavigators. It consists of 2 peninsulas, which are connected by a low neck of land, about 2 miles over; the circumference of both peninsulas is somewhat more than 90 miles. The whole island is surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, within which the shore forms several excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largest ships. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the sea, is very uneven; it rises in ridges that run up into the middle of the island, and there form mountains, that may be seen at the distance of 60 miles. Between these ridges and the sea is a border of low land extending along all the coast, except in a few places, where the ridges rise directly from the sea. This border is of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half. There are several rivers which precipitate their waters from the mountains. Not the least appearance of minerals is to be found. The stones shew evident tokens of having been burned. Traces of fire are also manifest in the very clay upon the hills. It may therefore not unreasonably be supposed, that this and the neighbouring islands are either shattered remains of a continent, which

which were left behind when the rest was sunk by the explosion of a subterraneous fire, or have been torn from rocks under the bed of the sea, by the same cause, and thrown up in heaps to an height which the waters never reach. The soil, except upon the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit trees of various kinds, some of which are of a stately growth and thick foliage, so as to form one continued wood; even the tops of the ridges, though in general bare and burnt up by the sun, are in some parts not without their produce. The low lands between the foot of the ridges and the sea, and some of the interjacent valleys, are the only parts of the island that are inhabited. Here indeed it is populous. The houses do not form villages or towns, but are ranged along the whole border, at the distance of about 50 yards from each other. When the island was first discovered, hogs, dogs and poultry were the only tame animals; ducks, pigeons, paroquets, with a few other birds, and rats, the only wild animals. The breed of hogs has been greatly improved from Europe. Cats, dogs, goats, hens, geese, peacocks, ducks, cattle, horses and sheep have been introduced here. Beasts of prey, or noxious reptiles, there are none. The vegetable productions are bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, banannas of 13 sorts, and all excellent; plantains, a fruit resembling an apple; sweet potatoes, yams, and cocoas. The people exceed the middle size of Europeans in stature. In their dispositions, they are brave, open, and generous, without either suspicion or treachery. Except a few traces of natural cunning, and some traits of dissimulation, equally artless and inoffensive, they possess the most perfect simplicity of character. Their actions are guided by the immediate impulse of the reigning passion. Their passions are the genuine effusions of the heart, which they have never been taught to disguise or repress, and are therefore depicted by the strongest expressions of countenance and gesture. Their feelings are lively, but in no case permanent: they are affected by all the changes of the passing hour, and reflect the colour of the time, however frequently it may vary. Their vivacity is never disturbed by anxiety or care; brought to the brink of the grave by disease, or when preparing to go to

battle, their faces are unclouded by melancholy or serious reflection. Their language is soft and melodious; it abounds with vowels, and is easily pronounced. It is rich in beautiful and figurative expressions, and admits of that inverted arrangement of words, which distinguishes the ancient from most modern languages. It is so copious, that for the bread-fruit alone they have above twenty names. Add to this, that besides the common dialect, they often expostulate in a kind of stanza or recitative. The two peninsulas are but one kingdom. The number of inhabitants, in 1774, was estimated by Capt. Cook at 204,000. The power and strength of this and the neighbouring islands lie entirely in their navies; and all their decisive battles are fought on the water. Otaheite alone is supposed able to send out 1720 war canoes, and 68,000 able men. The chief of each district superintends the equipping of the fleet in that district; but they must all pass in review before the king, so that he knows the state of the whole before they assemble to go on service. It is said that when a bone is so shattered that a piece is missing, they insert a piece of wood between the fractured ends, which heals over in a few days. Women are not allowed to eat with the men. The man is at full liberty to leave his wife till she becomes a mother; then he may, if he will, destroy the child. If the child be preserved they seldom part, but the man may take another wife. Different deities are worshipped in different parts of the island. If they see others more prosperous than themselves, they adopt their gods and reject their own. They believe the soul immortal, but have not distinct ideas of rewards and punishments. Though they are the most friendly and amiable pagans in the world, human sacrifices are common. To atone for their sins, they murder their neighbours, offer them to their gods, and leave their bones on the sand. The London Missionary Society, in the spirit of their Divine Master, have sent a number of missionaries to this island, to St. Christiansa and Tongataboo. Otaheite is in lat. 18 S. long. 150 W.

Otakootai, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 leagues from Watecoo, and about 3 miles in circuit. S lat. 19 15, W long. 158 23.

Otchier, a bay on the N coast of S. America, to the W of the river Urano, and E of Cape Caldero.

Otcavanooes

Oteawanonea, a large and spacious harbour and bay on the S W coast of the island of Bolabola, one of the Society Islands. S lat. 16 30, W long. 151 43.

Otisfield, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, E of Bridgetown. A stream from Songo Pond passes through the westerly part of this town, on its way to Sebago. It is very free of ragged hills and mountains. The greatest part of it affords a growth of beech, maple, ash, bass, and birch, and is good land. It contains 450 inhabitants.

Otogramies, an Indian nation in the N. W. Territory, who inhabit between the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi River. Warriors 300.

Otoque, an island on the W coast of New-Mexico, in the Bay of Panama, 17 leagues S of the city of that name, from whence it is supplied with provisions. N lat. 7 50, W long. 81 10.

Otsego, a county of N. York, on the S side of Mohawk River. It has Herkimer co. N, Schoharie E, Delaware S, and Chenango W. The head waters of Susquehannah, and the Cookquago branch of Delaware, intersect this county. Here are also the lakes Otsego and Caniaderago, which send their waters, in an united stream, to the Susquehannah. It has 1788 inhabitants. In 1791, when this county was but thinly settled, as many as 300 chests of maple sugar were manufactured here, 400lbs. each. The courts are held at Cooperstown, in the township of Otsego.

Otsego, a township and lake, in the county above described. The township was taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796. On the E the township encloses Lake Otsego, which separates it from Cherry Valley. This lake is the head of the Susquehannah River, and is about 9 miles long, and a little more than a mile wide. The lands on its banks are very good, and the cultivation of it easy. It contains 4,224 inhabitants.

Ottawas, an Indian nation who inhabit the E side of Lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michillimackinack, in Wayne county or Territory. Their hunting grounds lie between Lakes Michigan and Huron. They could furnish 200 warriors 30 years ago. A tribe of these also lived near St. Joseph's, and had 150 warriors. Another tribe lived with the Chippewas, on Saguinam Bay, who together could raise 200 warriors. Two of these tribes lately hostile, signed the treaty of peace with

the United States, at Greenville, August 3d, 1795. In consequence of lands ceded by them to the United States, government has agreed to pay them in goods, 1000 dollars a year, for ever.

Ottawa, or *Grand River*. See *Grand River*.

Otter Bay, on the S coast of the island of Newfoundland, is between Bear and Swift Bays, and near Cape Raye.

Otter Creek, called by the French *Riviere a Lotris*, a river of Vermont, which rises in Bromley, and pursuing a northern direction about 90 miles, empties into Lake Champlain at Ferrisburg; and in its course receives about 15 small tributary streams. In it are large falls at Rutland, Pittsford, Middlebury, and Vergennes. Between the falls the water is deep and navigable for the largest boats. Vessels of any burden may go up to the falls at Vergennes, 5 miles from its mouth. The head of this river is not more than 30 feet from Batten Kill, which runs in a contrary direction, and falls into Hudson's River. Its mouth is 3 miles N of *Bacon Harbour*.

Otter Creek, a small stream which empties into Kentucky River, E of Boonborough.

Otter's Head, a remarkable high rock, on the N shore of Lake Superior, W of the river Rouge, Upper Canada.

Otter Stream, a branch of Great Works River, both which by one mouth of 10 rods, unite and fall into Penobscot on its E side, opposite Marsh Island, about two miles below the Great Falls, and 10 above the head of the tide.

Ouabab. See *Wabab River*.

Quai's Bay and River, are about two leagues round the N point of the island of Cape Breton, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Quanamithe, a French parish and village on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, five leagues S E of Fort Dauphin.

Quaquaphenogare, or *Ekanfanoka*, or *Okerfonoke*, is a lake or rather marsh, between Flint and Oakmulgee Rivers, in Georgia, said to be nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet seasons it appears like an inland sea, and has several large islands of rich land; one of which the present generation of Creek Indians represent as the most blissful spot on earth. They say it is inhabited by a peculiar race of Indians, whose women are incomparably beautiful. They tell that this terrestrial paradise has been seen by some enterprising hunters, when, in pursuit of their game,

game, who, being lost in inextricable swamps and bogs, and on the point of perishing, were unexpectedly relieved by a company of beautiful women, whom they call Daughters of the Sun, who kindly gave them such provisions as they had with them, consisting of fruit and corn cakes, and then enjoined them to fly for safety to their own country, because their husbands were fierce men, and cruel to strangers. They further say, that these hunters had a view of their settlements, situated on the elevated banks of an island, in a beautiful lake; but in all their endeavours to approach it, they were involved in perpetual labyrinths, and like enchanted land, still as they imagined they had just gained it, it seemed to fly before them; and having quitted the delusive pursuit, they with much difficulty effected a retreat. They tell another story concerning this sequestered country, which seems not improbable, which is, that the inhabitants are the posterity of the fugitive remnant of the ancient *Tamaser*, who escaped massacre after a bloody and decisive battle between them and the Creeks, (who, it is certain, conquered and nearly exterminated that once powerful people) and here found an asylum, remote and secure from the fury of their proud conquerors. The rivers St. Mary and Sittilla, which fall into the Atlantic, and the beautiful little St. Juan, which empties into the bay of Appalachi at St. Mark's, are said, by Bartram, to flow from this lake. "The dimensions of this swamp are yet but little known, but are certainly much less than have generally been supposed."

Ellicott.

Ougisoto Mountains are situated N W of the Laurel Mountains in North Carolina and Virginia. They are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap, and 450 in length, N E and S W. They abound in coal, lime and free-stone. Their summits are generally covered with good soil, and a variety of timber, and the interval lands are well watered.

Ouepas, a town on the coast of Costa Rica, on the N. Pacific Ocean, and S of Carthago.

Oujatanon, a small stockaded fort in the Indiana Territory, on the W side of the Wabash, in lat. 40 38 N, and long. 87 58 W. This was formerly a French post. Thus far the Wabash is navigable, 412 miles from its mouth, for batteaux drawing three feet water. A silver mine has been discovered here. The neighbouring Indians are the Kickapoos, Musquitons,

Pyankishaws, and a principal part of the Oujatanons. The whole of these tribes could furnish, about 30 years ago, 1000 warriors. The fertility of soil, and diversity of timber, in this country are the same as in the vicinity of Post St. Vincennes.

Quineaskee, or *Shelburne Bay*, on the E side of Lake Champlain, sets up southeasterly through the town of Burlington in Vermont, into the northern part of Shelburne.

Quiscoosing, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into the Mississippi in lat. 43 33, and long. 94 8; where are villages of the Sack and Fox tribes of Indians. This river has a communication with Fox River, which, passing through Winnebago Lake, enters Puan Bay in Lake Michigan. Between the two rivers there is a portage of only three miles. On this river and its branches reside the Indians of its name. Warriors 300.

Oleout Creek empties into the Susquehanna River, in the township of Sidney, Delaware co. New York.

Ouse, (formerly the *Grand River*) rises in the country belonging to the Chipewawa and Mississauga Indians, and running southerly, through the W riding of the county of York, crosses Dundas Street, and passing between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, disembogues itself into Lake Erie, about half way between the North Foreland and Fort Erie. The bar at the mouth of this river has from 7 to 9 feet water; it is about a cable and a half in length from the mouth of the river to the middle of the bar. It is navigable many miles up for small vessels, and a considerable distance for boats. About 40 miles up this river is the Mohawk Village. The Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Augagas, Delawares, and Mississaugas, have also villages on different parts of this river; exclusive of which there is a numerous straggling settlement of Indians from the vicinity of the Mohawk Village, to within a few miles of the mouth of the river.

Smyth.

Outer Buoy, in Hudson's Bay, lies in lat. 51 38 N, and 5 leagues E of North Bluff.

Outer Island, on the coast of Labrador, is in the cluster called St. Augustine's Square; S W of Sandy Island.

Oujimais, a tribe of Indians in the Wayne Territory, between Lakes Michigan and St. Clair. Warriors 200.

Owen's Mouth Bay, Maine, S of Boothbay, Lincoln county.

Gold,

Ovid, a post town of N. York, in Cayuga co. It was incorporated in 1794; is separated from Milton on the E by Cayuga Lake, and comprehends all the lands in the county on the W side of Seneca Lake. It has 2,169 inhabitants.

Owasco, a lake, partly in the towns of Aurelius and Scipio, in Onondago co. N. York. It is about 11 miles long, and one broad, and communicates with Seneca River on the N by a stream which runs through the town of Brutus. The high road from Kaat's Kill westward, passes towards Cayuga ferry, near the N end of the lake.

Owego, a post town in Tioga co. New York, on the N W bank of the E branch of the Susquehannah, 20 miles W of Union, 34 N E of Athens, at Tioga Point. It contains 1,284 inhabitants.

Owego Creek, in Tioga co. serves as the E boundary of the township of its name. It has several small branches which unite and empty through the N bank of the E branch of Susquehannah River, about 18½ miles W of the mouth of Chenango River.

Ouyatoiska Bay and River, on the coast of Esquimaux, or N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to the westward of Natchouin River.

Owbarree, a harbour on the northern part of the W coast of Houaheine, one of the Society Islands, 25 leagues N W by W of Otaheite Island. S lat. 16 44, W long. 151 8.

Owhyhee, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, is about 300 miles in circumference; between 18 50 and 20 16 N lat. and between 203 48 and 205 7 E long. from Greenwich. The extensive mountain, named Mouna Rea, on the S E part of the island, is 16,020 feet high. It consists of three peaks which are perpetually covered with snow, though within the tropics, that are visible 40 leagues out at sea. On the western side is the bay of Karaka-kooi. It has the same productions as the Society and Friendly Islands, and about 150,000 inhabitants, who are naturally mild, friendly and hospitable to strangers. The sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish. The celebrated navigator Capt. James Cook, lost his life here, by an unfortunate and momentary jealousy of the natives. The natives of this island have made a formal cession of it to the king of G. Britain.

Owl's Head, a head land on the W side of Penobscot Bay, in Maine. It has a good harbour on the larboard hand as

you go to the eastward. The harbour makes with a deep cove; has 4 fathoms water, and a muddy bottom. It is open to the E, to N, and E N E winds; but in all other winds you are safe. The tide of flood sets to the eastward, and the tide of ebb S W through the Muscle Ridges.

Oxbow, Great, a bend of the river Connecticut, about the middle of the township of Newbury, in Vermont; which see. It contains 450 acres of the finest meadow land in New England.

Oxford, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts. It contains 1,237 inhabitants; is 11 miles southward of Worcester, and 54 S W of Boston.

Oxford, a village in Bristol co. Massachusetts; see *New Bedford*.

Oxford, a town taken from the N part of Derby in Connecticut, 17 miles N W of N. Haven. It has 1,400 inhabitants.

Oxford, a post town of New York, in Chenango co. between Jericho and Norwich. It was incorporated in 1793. Here is an incorporated academy. It has 1,405 inhabitants.

Oxford, a township of N. Jersey, in Sussex co. on the E bank of Delaware River, 15 or 20 miles N E of Easton in Pennsylvania. In 1790, it contained 1,905 inhabitants.

Oxford, a township of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia co. having 1,518 inhabitants.

Oxford Township, in Grenville co. U. Canada, lies in the rear, and to the northward of the townships of Edwardsburgh and Augusta, and is watered by the Rideau. Smyth.

Oxford, the Township of, upon Thames, in the western district, U. Canada, lies to the southward of Dundas Street, where the western end of that road meets the Upper Forks of the river Thames.

Oxford, a town in N. Hampshire, Grafton co. containing 988 inhabitants.

Oxford, Upper, a town in Chester co. Pennsylvania, having 620 inhabitants.

Oxford, Lower, a town in the above co. having 527 inhabitants.

Oxford, a port of entry, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, in Talbot co. Its exports in 1794, amounted to 6,956 dollars. It is 13 miles S by W of Easton, and about 48 S E of Baltimore.

Oxford, a small post town of N. Carolina, 36 miles from Hillsborough, and about 416 from Philadelphia.

Oyster Bay, a township of N. York, situated in Queen's co. Long Island, extending from the Sound S, to the Atlantic Ocean,

Ocean, and includes Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, and Hog Island. It contains 4,548 inhabitants; of whom 134 are slaves.

Oyster Bay, a harbour for small vessels, in the S W limits of the town of Barnstable, Massachusetts; which see. It affords excellent oysters; hence its name.

Oyster Beds, in Delaware Bay, lie opposite Nantuxet Bay.

Oyster Point, on the coast of S. Carolina, where the water does not ebb till an hour and a half after it begins to ebb at the bar of Ashley River, near Charleston. It is best to go an hour and an half before high water.

Oyster Pond, a part of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, which set up westward into Long Island, N. York, between the north-easternmost point of the island called Oyster Pond Point, and Gardner's Island. Off the point are two small isles, one of which is called Plum Island.

Oyster River, a W branch of Piscataqua River, in New Hampshire; which see. Durham stands on its S side, near its junction with the main stream at Helton's Point.

O-yong-woongeyk, on Lake Ontario, at Johnson's Landing Place, about 4 miles eastward of Fort Niagara.

Ozama, one of the largest rivers of the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, and on which the city of St. Domingo is situated. It is navigable 9 or 10 leagues from S to N. One may judge of the enormous volume of water which the confluent stream of Habella and Ozama sends to the sea, by the red colour it gives it in the time of the floods, and which is perceivable as far as the eye can distinguish. There is a rock at the mouth, which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 18 or 20 feet of water. The river for a league is 24 feet deep; and its banks are 20 feet perpendicular, but N of the city this height is reduced to 4 feet. This real natural basin has a bottom of mud or soft sand, with a number of careening places. It seldom overflows its banks, except in very extraordinary inundations. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies exposed from W S W to E. It is impossible to anchor in it in the time of the S winds, and the N winds drive the vessels from their moorings out into the sea, which here runs extremely high. See *Domingo City*. The mouth of the river is in lat. 18 18 N, and long. from Paris, 72 38 W.

P.

PABLO, *St.* a lake in the jurisdiction of Otavalo, in the province of Quito, 3 leagues in length, and about half a league in breadth. The lake is every where surrounded with a species of rushes called Totoral, among which are vast numbers of wild geese and galarettes. Its waters empty into the Rio Blanco.

Pablo, *St.* a village on the above lake, inhabited principally by Indians.

Pablo, *St.* a town on the S coast of the Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua, S. America.

Pabo, the Micmac name of a river, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, about 6 leagues from Grande Riviere, W N W of Cape Despair.

Pacajes, a province of S. America, which is rich in silver mines, though they are not much worked. Here are also mines of talc, called Jaspes Blancos de Verenguela, on account of their transparent whiteness. In this province are an abundance of emeralds.

Pacamores, a district of Peru, in South America. The air is temperate, and the earth abounds in gold.

Pacamores, an Indian nation on the banks of Amazon River.

Pacayita, a volcano in Guatemala. In 1773, the lava which issued from it destroyed the city of St. Jago, which was situated in the valley of Panchoi.

Pachacama, or *Pachamac*, a famous, fruitful, and pleasant valley in Peru, 4 leagues from Lima, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple built by the Incas, and dedicated to the Creator of the Universe. The Peruvians had in it several idols; but they had so great a reverence for God, whom they called *Pachacamac*, that they offered him what they esteemed most precious, and durst not look upon him; so that their kings and priests entered his temple with their backs towards his altar, and came out again without daring to turn about. The ruins of this superb structure, says Jovet, do yet demonstrate its former magnificence and greatness. Such immense treasures had been laid up in it, that Ferdinand Pizarro found to the value of 900,000 ducats in it; although 400 Indians had taken away as much as they could carry; and the Spanish soldiers pillaged it before he came. The cruel Spaniards tortured the natives, but could not extract a discovery of the hidden treasure.

Pachia,

Pacbea, the most northerly of the islands called the Pearl or King's Islands, all low and woody, and about 12 leagues from Panama. Within a league of this island there is anchorage in 17 fathoms.

Pacbeque, a fine but small island on the S W side of the bay of Panama, on the coast of the N. Pacific Ocean, and one of the beautiful islands within the femicircular bay from Panama to Point Mala. These islands yield wood, water, fruit, fowls, hogs, &c. and afford excellent harbour for shipping.

Pachuco, a town of Mexico famous for the silver mines in its vicinity. It is said that within 20 miles there are 1000 of them. It lies 60 miles from the city of Mexico.

Pacific Ocean, called in the French charts *Mar del Zur*, or *South Sea*, a prodigious ocean, dividing America from Asia. It is about 10,000 miles in breadth, and 11,000 in length.

Packersfield, a township of New Hampshire, Cheshire co. E of Keene, on the head branches of Ashuelot River. It is 26 miles W of Portsmouth, and contains 977 inhabitants.

Pasmote, a bay on the E side of the island of Martinico, between Vauclin Bay on the N, and Fere Ance or Creek on the S.

Pacolet, a small river of S. Carolina, which rises in the White Oak Mountains, and unites with Broad River, 30 miles above Tyger River, and 24 S of the N. Carolina line. Its course is about S E, and on it are the celebrated Pacolet Springs, 17 miles above its confluence with Broad River.

Padoucas, a western branch of Missouri River. The tribe of Indians of this name are said by some to be of Welch origin.

Page's Port, a small harbour within the great sound in the Bahama Islands, and in the most easterly part of the sound.

Paguifa, or *Paguifa*, on the W side of S. America, in lat. 21 55 S, and 10 leagues N of the harbour of Cobija, in the bay of Atacama. Hagnay de Paguifa, or the watering place of Paguifa, is 15 leagues from Cobija. The whole coast between is high, mountainous and rocky, in a direction of north-north-east.

Painted Post, a township in Steuben co. N. York, on Tioga River, between Bath and Newtown; 40 miles N W by W of Tioga Point, or Athens, S E of Williamsburg. A post office is kept here, and it has 262 inhabitants.

Painted Rock is on French Broad River, by which the line runs between Virginia and Tennessee.

Painier's Harbour, on the W coast of Cape Breton. N lat. 46 22, W long. 61 16.

Painville, in Amelia co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 197 miles from Washington.

Paita. See *Payta*.

Pajaro, Pajaros, or *Paxaras*, islands on the Coast of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean. These are 3 or 4 rocks, the largest of which is called Pajaro Nino, or Paxaro Nino, and 2 miles N W by N from the southernmost point of the Main, or Point Tortugas, that closes the port of Coquimbo.

Pajaros, Les, or *Islands of Birds*, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Chili, 8 leagues N N W of the Bay of Coquimbo, and 7 S S E of the harbour of Guafco. The island of Choros is 4 miles N of these islands.

Pakanokit, the seat of *Masassoit*, the famous Indian Chief, was situated on Namasket River, which empties into Narraganset Bay.

Palatine, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, on the N side of Mohawk River, and W of Caghawaga. It contains 3,517 inhabitants. The compact part of it stands on the bank of the Mohawk, and contains a Reformed Dutch church, and 20 or 30 houses; 36 miles above Schenectady.

Palliser's Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, are between 15 and 16 degrees of S lat. and from 146 to 147 degrees of W long. From lat. 14 to 20 S, and long 138 to 150 W, the ocean is strewed with low, half-overflowed islands, which renders it necessary for navigators to proceed with much caution.

Palma, a town of Terra Firma, 30 miles N W of St. Fe de Bagota. N lat. 4 30, W long. 73 40.

Palmas, a large river on the W coast of the Gulf of Mexico, whose mouth is in lat. 25 N, and long. 98 36 W. Some of its branches run in a course almost directly east from the mountains to the eastward of the Gulf of California.

Palmer, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 82 miles W by S of Boston, on the S side of Chickapee River, and bounded eastward by Western, in Worcester co. An act passed in last session, 1796, to incorporate a society to make a turnpike-road between these two towns. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1039 inhabitants.

Palmer's

Palmer's River, a water of Narraganset Bay, which, with another small river, forms Warren River, opposite the town of Warren.

Palmerston's Island, of which one in particular has been so named, is in lat. 18 S, and long. 162 57 W; and is the second in situation from the S E of a group of 9 or 10, all known by the same general name. It affords neither anchorage nor water; but if the weather is moderate, a ship that is passing the S. Pacific Ocean in this track, may be supplied with grass for cattle, cocoa-nuts, fish, and other productions of the island. The principal island is not above a mile in circumference; nor is it elevated more than three feet above the surface of the sea.

Palmetto, the most easterly point of the bay so called, on the S W coast of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies. The shore is rocky, and a fort protects the bay.—Also, the most northerly point of the island of Jamaica; having Manatee Bay, on the W, and Island Bay on the E.

Palmiste Point, on the N side of the N W part of the island of St. Domingo; 5 leagues E of Port de Paix.

Palmyra, a post town, and the only port of entry and delivery in the State of Tennessee, constituted a port of entry by law of the United States, January 31, 1797. It stands on the S bank of Cumberland River, 12 miles below the mouth of Red River.

Palominos, small islands on the coast of Peru, 3 miles west of St. Lawrence Island. They have from 13 to 18 fathoms water round them.

Paltz, New, a township on the W side of Hudson's River, in Ulster co. N. York, about 20 miles N W of Newburgh, and 32 N of Goshen, opposite Poughkeepsie. It contains 3255 inhabitants, including 308 slaves.

Pambamarca, a lofty mountain in the province of Quiro, being one of the pikes of the eastern Cordilleras.

Pamlico Sound, on the E coast of N. Carolina, is a kind of lake or inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. It is separated from the Atlantic Ocean, in its whole length, by a beach of sand hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes. Through this bank are several small inlets, by which boats may pass; but Ocrecock Inlet is the only one that will admit vessels of burden into the districts of Edenton and Newbern. This inlet is in lat. 35 10

N, and opens between Ocrecock Island and Core Bank. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle Sounds; and receives Pamlico or Tar River, the river Neus, besides other small streams. See *Ocrecock*, *Cape Hatteras*, &c.

Pampeluna, a town of New-Granada, in S. America. In its vicinity are gold mines. N lat. 6 30, W long. 71 30. It is 150 miles from Santa Fe, and 200 from Mariacaibo.

Pamunky, the ancient name of York River, in Virginia; but this name is now confined to the southern branch, formed by the confluence of the N. and S. Anna. This and the northern branch, Mattapony, unite and form York River, just below the town of De La War.

Panz, or *Puna*, an island on the coast of Peru, 7 leagues E N E of Santa Clara, and as far from Guayaquil. At Point Arena, which is the W point, all ships bound farther into Guayaquil Bay stop for pilots, as there is good anchorage over against the middle of the town, in 5 fathoms, and a soft oozy ground.

Panaca, a burning mountain on the W coast of N. Mexico.

Panadou, or *Menadou*, a bay on the coast of Cape Breton Island, near the S part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Panama is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, S. America, on a capacious bay of its name, on the S side of the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, opposite to Porto Bello, on the N side of the Isthmus. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize from all parts of Peru and Chili. Here they are lodged in store-houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe. The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the shelter of several islands, where ships lie very safe, at about 2½ or 3 leagues distant from the city. The tides are regular, and it is high water at the full and change at 3 o'clock. The water rises and falls considerably; so that the shore, lying on a gentle slope, is at low water left dry to a great distance. Pearls are found here in such plenty, that there are few persons of property near Panama, who do not employ all, or at least part of their slaves, in this fishery. The negroes who fish for pearls must be both expert swimmers, and capable of holding their breath a long time, the work being performed at the bottom of the sea. This city is a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra

Terra Firma. It was built by the Spaniards, who, in 1521, constituted it a city, with the usual privileges. In 1670 it was taken, sacked and burnt by John Morgan, an English adventurer. The new town was built in a more convenient situation, about a league and a half from the former. In 1737, this new town was almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire. It is surrounded with a stone wall and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handsome. N lat. 8 57 48, W long. 82 5 14. See *Chagre River*.

Panama, a province of Terra Firma, of which the city above mentioned is the capital. This province is called by most writers *Terra Firma Proper*. It contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of *rancheries* or assemblages of Indian huts; these are situated in small plains along the shore, the rest of the country being covered with enormous and craggy barren and uninhabited mountains. It has several gold mines; but the pearl fishery affords a more certain profit, and at the same time is acquired with much greater ease.

Panamaribo, on the coast of Surinam, in Guiana, in S. America, is E S E of Demarara, in lat. about 6 N, and long. 56 26 W.

Panamuco, a harbour or bay on the coast of Brazil. See *Pernambuco*.

Panecillo, an eminence near Quito, which supplies that city with excellent water.

Panis, a tribe of Indians, 120 miles from the mouth of the River Platte, or Shallow River, a western branch of the Missouri, with whose stream it mingles its waters 600 miles from the Mississippi, up the Missouri. This tribe numbers 700 warriors, in four neighbouring villages. They hunt but little, and have but few fire-arms. They are often at war with the Spaniards in the vicinity of St. Fe, near which is their place of abode.

Jefferson.

Panse, de la, a branch of Wabash River, in the Indiana Territory.

Panton, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on the E side of Lake Champlain, between Addison and Ferrisburg, and about 87 miles N of Bennington. It contains 364 inhabitants.

Panuco, or *Gueftica*, a province of N. America, in New Spain, bounded E by the Gulf of Mexico, and W by the provinces of Mesheacan and New-Biscay.

The tropic of Cancer divides this province. It is about 55 leagues each way. The part nearest to Mexico is much the best and richest, abounding with provisions, and having some veins of gold, and mines of salt. Other parts are wretchedly poor and barren.

Panuco, the capital of the above mentioned province, is the see of a bishop, and stands upon a river of its own name, 17 leagues from its mouth, on the W shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and 60 N W of the city of Mexico. The river is navigable for large ships a great way above the city; but the harbour has a bar, so that no ships of burden can enter it. N lat. 23 50, W long. 99 50.

Papagayo, a gulf on the North Pacific Ocean, and on the W side of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, a small distance from the western parts of the lake of Nicaragua, and in lat. about 11 15 N.

Papaloapain, the largest river of Guaxaca, in N. Spain, called also Alvarada. It rises in the mountains Zoncolucan, and, being enlarged by the accession of lesser rivers, falls into the N. Pacific Ocean.

Papinashois, a bay on the N shore of the river St. Lawrence, 5 leagues S W of St. Margaret's River. An Indian nation of the same name inhabit the country S of Piretibbe Lake in L. Canada.

Pappa Ford, on Clinch River, is 12 miles from Emery's River, and 10 from Campbell's Station, near Holston.

Papps, The, two remarkable hills on the top of a high mountain, on the N shore of Lake Superior, U. Canada, a little E of Shanganoe.

Papuda Bay, on the coast of Chili, and on the S. Pacific Ocean, 5 leagues N of the shoals of Quintero, and 4 from Port Liga. The water is very deep, but the anchorage is good, and the entrance safe.

Para, the most northern of 5 colonies or governments, Para, Maragnon, Matto-Grosso, Goyas, and St. Paul, in S. America, at which places the Indians have been united in 117 villages, over which a white man presides with despotic sway. The government of Para comprehends that portion of Guiana which belongs to the Portuguese, the most barren and unwholesome country in all these regions.

Para Island is one of the range of islands to the S E of Syombra, and E of the Amazon. These islands form the great river or bay of Para.

Para River, or Bay, near the N W part of

of the coast of Brazil, in S. America, has a town of its name at the mouth of it, with a large fort and a platform of cannon at the water's edge, commanding the road. Above this is the castle seated on a high rock, surrounded by a strong stone wall that is also mounted with cannon. The road within the mouth of the river is good, having clean ground, and secured by high land on both sides. The mouth of the river is about 6 miles broad at the town; and ships may ride in 15 fathoms, within a cable's length of the shore, and in 10 fathoms close under the fort. This harbour is much frequented for all kinds of provisions which abound here. Tobacco is carried from this to Pernambuco, to be shipped for Europe. The river is about 200 miles long.

Paraca, a bay on the coast of Peru, 40 leagues S E by S of the port of Callao. Ships receive shelter here, when driven out of the harbour of Cangallan or Sangallan, which is 3 leagues S E of Carette Island, and N N W of the island of Lobos.

Paradise, a township of Pennsylvania, in York co. has 1275 inhabitants.

Paradis. See *Plate Forme*.

Paraguay, a country of S. America, claimed by Spain, about 1,500 miles in length, and 1,000 in breadth. It lies between 12 and 37 S lat. and between 50 and 75 W long. bounded N by Amazonia, S by Patagonia, E by Brazil, and W by Peru and Chili. It is divided into the following provinces, viz. Paraguay, Parana, Guira, Uragua, Tucuman, and Rio de la Plata. Besides a vast number of small rivers which water this country, there is the grand river La Plata, which deserves a particular description. A Modenese Jesuit, by the name of P. Cattaneo, who sailed up this river, speaks in the following language concerning it: "While I resided in Europe, and read in books of history and geography that the river La Plata was 150 miles in breadth, I considered it as an exaggeration, because in this hemisphere we have no example of such vast rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the most vehement desire to ascertain the breadth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was represented. This I deduce particularly from one circumstance: when we took our departure from Monte Viedo, a fort situated more than 100 miles from the mouth of the river, and where its breadth is considerably diminished, we sailed a complete day be-

fore we discovered the land on the opposite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not discover land on either side, and saw nothing but the sky and water, as if we had been in some great ocean. Indeed we should have taken it to be sea, if the fresh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not satisfied us that it was a river." From the situation of this country, some parts of it must be extremely hot, from the almost vertical influence of the rays of the sun; while other parts must be pleasant and delightful. But the heat is in some measure abated by the gentle breezes which generally begin about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue the greatest part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but in many others, you find extensive and beautiful plains, where the soil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are also prodigiously rich pastures, in which are bred such herds of cattle, that it is said, the hides are the only part exported, while the flesh is left to be devoured by the ravenous beasts of the wilderness. Paraguay sends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1,500 or 2,000 mules. They travel over dreary deserts for the distance of 800 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furnishes to Potosi, annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4,000 or 5,000 horses, brought forth and reared upon its own territory. Buenos Ayres is the capital of this country. Its situation on the river La Plata is healthy and pleasant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built: the number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One side of the town is defended by a fortress, with a garrison of 600 or 700 men. The town stands 180 miles from the sea. The access to the town up the river is very difficult. From the best information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 souls in this country, including Spaniards, Indians, negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoles. The Spaniards exhibit much the same character here, as in the other kingdoms already described. The Spaniards first discovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Most of the country is still inhabited by the native Indians. The Jesuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief

of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with surprising success. It is said that above 340,000 families, several years ago, were subject to the Jesuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or constraint. In 1767, the Jesuits were sent out of America, by royal authority, and their subjects were put upon the same footing with the rest of the country.

Paraguay, a large river of S. America, which falls into the river La Plata that forms the southern boundary of Brazil. At the distance of 100 leagues from the sea, where this and Parana River fall into the channel, it is at least 10 leagues over.

Paraiba, or *Parayba*, the most northern province of Brazil, in S. America, lying between Rio Grande N, and the river Tamarack S, the S. Atlantic Ocean E, and Figueiras W. It belongs to the Portuguese, and abounds in sugar-canes, Brazil-wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c. This district was given by John III. of Portugal, to the historian De Barros, but he neglected the peopling of it. Some vagabonds went over in 1560, and in 1591 were subdued by the French, who were soon obliged to evacuate it. Philip III. caused a city to be built upon this royal domain, which is at present known by the name of *Noire Dame de Neves*.

Paraiba, the metropolis of the above province or captainship, on the S bank of a river of its name, 3 leagues from the sea; according to others, 10 leagues; the river being navigable for ships loaded with 600 or 700 hhds. of sugar a considerable distance above the city. The Dutch captured it in 1635; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. It has many stately houses decorated with marble pillars, together with large warehouses and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth of the river is well fortified. S lat. 6 50, W long. 49 53.

Paramaribo, corruptly called *Paramaribo*, the chief town of Surinam, containing about 400 houses, on the bank of Surinam River, in a pleasant but unhealthy situation. The houses are of wood, tolerably convenient, erected on foundations of European bricks. Its port is 5 leagues from the sea, and has every convenience. It is the rendezvous of all the ships from the mother country, which come hither to receive the produce of the colony.

Parana, a province in the E division of

Paraguay, South America. Chief town, St. Ann.

Paren, a lake of Chili, South America.

Parater, a bay on the S W side of the island of Jamaica, S E of Baniister Bay.

Parduba, a bay on the coast of Brazil, 10 leagues W N W of Brandihy Bay.

Parham Town and Harbour, on the N side of the island of Antigua, in the West Indies. The harbour is defended by Byram Fort, at Barnacle Point, on the W side, and farther up by another fort on the E side. The town is regularly built, and lies at the head of the harbour, and in St. Peter's parish.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, a country of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the N Sea, and S by Guiana. The sea-coast is mostly inhabited, on which there are several towns.

Paria, a jurisdiction in the abp. of La Plata, in South America, beginning 70 leagues N W of that city, and extending about 40 leagues. It has some silver mines; and the cheese made here is much esteemed, and sent all over Peru.

Paria, Gulf of, a strait lying between the N W part of New Andalusia, and the S shore of the island of Trinidad. N lat. 9 12, W long. 62 5.

Parillo, a town of Peru. See *Santa*.

Parina, a point N W of the harbour of Payta, on the coast of Peru. The country within the point is high and mountainous. Between Payta and it is a large bay, having shoals. The land is low, and some white hills all the way.

Parina Cocas, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Guamanga, in the audience of Lima, beginning about 20 leagues south of the city of Guamanga, and extending above 25 leagues. It has excellent pastures, grain and fruits. The mines of silver and gold are more productive than formerly, and these form the chief branch of its commerce.

Paris, a thriving post town of excellent land in N York, Oneida county. It is S W of Whitestown 6 miles from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. It contained, by the State census of 1796, 3,459, and in 1800, 4,721 inhabitants. Iron ore is found in the vicinity of Paris. Hamilton Oneida academy is situated in this town, in Clinton parish, where is also a Congregational church; and marks of rapid progress in improvements and wealth are visible.

Paris, the county town of Bourbon co. Kentucky, 18 miles N E of Lexington.

It has a court house and gaol, a Presbyterian church, and several valuable mills are in the vicinity. The houses are principally of brick and stone. It is a thriving, pleasant town, of 377 inhabitants.

Paris, in Loudon co. Virginia. Here is a post office, 59 miles from Washington.

Paris, a town in Cumberland co. Maine. The northerly branch of the Little Amariscoggin rises in this township, and running about 8 miles on its westerly side, passes through Hebron and Poland into the Great Amariscoggin. It has 844 inhabitants.

Paris, an island on the coast of South Carolina.

Parker's Island, or *Ruskobegan*, in Lincoln co. Maine, is formed by the waters of Kennebeck River W, by the sea S, by Jeremyquam Bay E, and by a small strait, which divides it from Arouseag Island N. It derives its name from John Parker, who purchased it of the natives in 1650; and a part of it still remains to his posterity. It is in the township of *Georgetown*; which see.

Parker River, takes its rise in Boxford, and running E into the W parish of Rowley, it passes through Rock and Pantucket Ponds, and receiving from the S a stream which comes from Elders Pond in the S parish of Boxford, it turns N between Bradford and Byfield, passes through Crane Pond, thence it takes the name of Fresh River, and running E several miles, rushing over a number of falls, it meets the tide half a mile N of Byfield meeting house; thence it is called Parker, and after wandering a dozen miles through the marshes, it enters Plum Island Sound by a mouth about a quarter of a mile in width. It is rich in a variety of fish, and has depth of water to be navigable for coasting vessels to the head of the tide, but is obstructed by two bridges. One is about two miles from its mouth on the post road from Boston to the eastward, which is 870 feet long, and 26 wide, supported by solid piers and 8 wooden arches: it was built in 1758. The other is much less, near Byfield academy.

Parramore, one of the small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which line the east coast of Northampton co. Virginia.

Parr Town, in Nova Scotia.

Parr's Point, is the S E point of Half Moon Bay, on the N E side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. The coast here is rocky.

Parsonfield, a post town in York co.

Maine, on the New Hampshire line, between Great and Little Ossapee Rivers; and is 118 miles N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 1,350 inhabitants.

Partido, a small island, under the high hill of St. Martin, in the S W part of Campeachy Gulf. It lies in the fairway across the bay from Cape Catoche to Vera Cruz.

Partridgefield, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 26 miles W N W of Northampton. It contains 1,361 inhabitants.

Pascagoula, a river of the Mississippi Territory, which pursues a S by E course through W. Florida, now part of Louisiana, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, which together occupy a space of 3 or 4 miles; which is one continued bed of oyster shells, with very shoal water. The westernmost branch has 4 feet water, and is the deepest. After crossing the bar, there is from 3 to 6 fathoms water for a great distance, and the river is said to be navigable more than 150 miles. The soil on this river, like that on all the others that pass through Georgia into the Gulf of Mexico, grows better as you advance towards its source.

Piscataqua, or *Piscataqua*, is the only large river, whose whole course is in New Hampshire. Its head is a pond in the N E corner of the town of Wakefield, and its general course thence to the sea is S S E about 40 miles. It divides N. Hampshire from York co. Maine, and is called Salmon Fall River, from its head to the lower falls at Berwick, where it assumes the name of Newichawannock, which it bears till it meets with Cochecho River, which comes from Dover, when both run together in one channel to Hilton's Point, where the western branch meets it: from this junction to the sea, the river is so rapid that it never freezes; the distance is 7 miles, and the course generally from S to S E. The western branch is formed by Swamscot River, which comes from Exeter, Winnicot River, which comes thro' Greenland, and Lamprey River, which divides Newmarket from Durham; these empty into a bay, 4 miles wide, called the Great Bay. The water, in its further progress, is contracted into a lesser bay, and then it receives Oyster River, which runs through Durham, and Back River, which comes from Dover, and at length meets with the main stream at Hilton's Point. The tide rises into all these bays, and

and branches as far as the lower falls in each river, and forms a most rapid current, especially at the seasons of the freshets, when the ebb continues about two hours longer than the flood; and were it not for the numerous eddies, formed by the indentings of the shore, the ferries would then be impassable. At the lower falls in the several branches of the river, are landing places, whence lumber and other country produce is transported, and vessels or boats from below discharge their lading; so that in each river there is a convenient trading place, not more than 12 or 15 miles from Portsmouth, with which there is constant communication by every tide. Thus the river, from its form, and the situation of its branches, is extremely favourable to the purposes of navigation and commerce. A light-house, with a single light, stands at the entrance of Piscataqua harbour, in lat. 43 4 N, and long. 70 41.

Paspaya, a jurisdiction in the archbishoprick of La Plata, about 40 leagues to the S of the city of that name. It is mountainous, but abounds in grain, pulse, and fruits.

Pasquotank, a county of N. Carolina, in Edenton district, N of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5,037 inhabitants, including 1,593 slaves. At Pasquotank in this co. is a post office, 308 miles from Washington.

Pasquotank, a small river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Great Dismal Swamp, and, passing by Hertford, falls into Albemarle Sound.

Passadunk, a considerable branch of Penobscot River on its E side. It meanders through 4 townships, lately surveyed, and about to be settled. This river is the route by which the Indians had an inland communication with the Schooduck Lakes, and other waters which flow into Passamaquoddy Bay by a short portage.

Passeoosawankag, the Indian name of a small stream, which runs through the town of Belfast, Maine, into Penobscot Bay.

Pastataques, a large branch of Penobscot River, on its W side. It waters more than 50 miles, and receives immediately 10 other streams which also receive as many other small tributaries, and as many more ponds spread over about 30 townships of 6 miles square, lately surveyed, and progressing in cultivation.

Passage Fort, a small town of the island of Jamaica, situated in the road between Fort Royal and Spanish Town, 7 miles

SE of the latter, and at the mouth of Cobre River, where is a fort with 10 or 12 guns. It has a brisk trade, and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them houses of entertainment.

Passage Island lies across the mouth of the river Cobeca, near the N W part of the island of Porto Rico. The harbour for ships is at the E end of the island.

Passage Islands, Great and Little, two of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, near the E end of the island of Porto Rico. N lat. 18 20, W long. 64 5.

Passage Point, in the Straits of Magellan, lies at the W end of Royal Reach, and 5 leagues W N W of Fortescue's Bay. S lat. 53 45, W long. 73 40.

Passaic, or *Pasauick*, is a very crooked river. It rises in a large swamp in Morris co. N. Jersey, and its course is from W N W to E S E, until it mingles with the Hackinsac at the head of Newark Bay. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a slow, gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock, which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicular, in one entire sheet, presenting a most beautiful and tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected on the Great Falls of this river; and its banks are adorned with many elegant country seats. It abounds with fish of various kinds. There is a bridge 500 feet long, over this river, on the post road from Philadelphia, to New York.

Passamaquoddy, a bay and river, near which is the division line between the British province of N. Brunswick and the U. States of America. The island of Campo Bello, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, is at the middle or W passage of the bay, in lat. 44 50 N, and long. 66 46 W. The distance from Cross Isle, Machias, to W. Passamaquoddy Head, is 9 leagues NE by E; and from the Head over the bar to Allen's Isle N N W 2 leagues. When you come from the S W, and are bound into West Passamaquoddy, you must give the Seal Rocks a birth of three quarters of a mile before you haul in from the harbour, as there is a whirlpool to the eastward of them. The bay is about a league from this point. It is high water here at full and change of the moon, about the same

time

time as at Boston. There are three rivers which fall into this bay; the largest is called by the modern Indians, the Scoodick; but by De Mons and Champlaine Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot River, and the carrying place between the two rivers is but 3 miles. See *New Brunswick*. The mouth of Passamaquoddy River has 25 fathoms water.

Passamaquoddy Post Office, on the above described bay, is kept at a little village at the mouth of Cobscook River, 17 miles this side Brewer's, the easternmost post office in the U. States, 20 N E of Machias, and 378 N E of Boston.

Passamaquoddies, a tribe of Indians who inhabit near the bay of their name.

Passo Magno, a river of Florida, in lat. 36 N.

Passumpsick, a small river of Vermont, runs a southern course, and empties into Connecticut River, below the Fifteen Mile Falls, in the town of Barnet.

Passyunk, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, having 884 inhabitants.

Passo, or *St. Juan de Passo*, a town of Popayan in S. America. N lat. 1 50, W long. 76 55.

Patagôa, a river on the coast of Brazil, which enters the ocean S W of Rio Janeiro.

Patagonia, a country of S. America, little known, extending from 35 to near 54 S lat. being 100 miles long, and upwards of 500 broad, lying S of Chili and Paraguay. The E coast is generally low, but has few good harbours; that of St. Julian is one of the best. It is so called from *Patogens*, a principal tribe of its inhabitants. There is no timber in the S parts, though the N parts contain an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle.

Patapsco, a navigable river of Maryland, which empties from the N W into Chesapeake Bay; its mouth being formed by N. Point, and Bodkin Point on the S, which last is in lat. 39 8 30 N. It rises in York co. Pennsylvania, and pursues a S and S E course till it reaches Elkridge Landing, about 8 miles S W of Baltimore; it there turns eastwardly over falls, and widens into a broad bay-like stream to its mouth. It is about 30 or 40 yards wide just before it communicates with the basin on which stands the large commercial town of Baltimore. The first discoverer called it Bolus River, from the red earth found near it, resembling bole ammoniac. It is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water to Fell's Point at Baltimore; but the falls a

little above Elkridge Landing, prevents the navigation farther.

Patavirca, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Santa, or Guarmey, consisting of about 60 houses. It lies on the road leading from Paita to Lima, 67 miles N of that city. About three quarters of a league from this town, and near the sea-coast, are still remaining some huge walls of unburnt bricks, being the ruins of a palace of one of the Indian princes. Its situation corresponds with the tradition; having on one side, a most fertile and delightful country, and on the other, the refreshing prospect of the sea.

Pataz, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Truxillo, in S. America. It is situated among the mountains, and has a variety of products, of which gold is the chief.

Patehrea, or *Patioca*, a town of Mexico, in N. America, having a silver mine in its vicinity. N lat. 21, W long. 99 58.

Patience, an island in Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, and lies a mile S E of Warwick Neck. It is about two miles long, and one broad.

Patowmack, a large and noble river which rises by two branches, the northern and the southern, which originate in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its course is N E to Fort Cumberland, thence turning to the E it receives Conecocheague Creek from Pennsylvania; then pursuing a S E course, it receives the Shenandoah from the S W; after this it runs a S E and S course, till it reaches Maryland Point; thence to its mouth it runs S E. In its course it receives several considerable streams, which are described under their respective heads. The distance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river is above 300 miles; and navigable for ships of the greatest burden, nearly that distance. From thence this river, obstructed by four considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its source. Early in the year 1785, the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland passed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. It was estimated that the expense of the works would amount to £50,000 sterling, and 10 years were allowed for their completion. The falls above Georgetown are now passable in boats. This noble river passes by many flourishing towns; the chief of which are Shepherdstown, Rown,

stown, Georgetown, Washington City, Alexandria, New Marlborough, and Charlestown, or Port Tobacco. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Nomony Bay; 3 at Aquia; $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Hallooing Point; and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at Alexandria. Its soundings are 7 fathoms at the mouth; 5 at St. George's Island; $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Lower Matchodie; 3 at Swan's Point, and thence up to Alexandria. The tides in the river are not very strong, excepting after great rains, when the ebb is pretty strong; then there is little or no flood, and there is never more than 4 or 5 hour's flood, except with long and strong S winds. In order to form just conceptions of this inland navigation, it would be requisite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Patowmack, and survey the geographical position of the western waters. The distance of the waters of the Ohio to Patowmack, will be from fifteen to forty miles, according to the trouble which will be taken to approach the two navigations. The upper part of this river, until it passes the Blue Ridge, is called, in Fry and Jefferson's map, *Cobongooronto*.

Patrick, a county of Virginia, containing 6,682 free, and 647 black people. At the court house is a post office, 353 miles from Washington.

Patrick's, St. a small town, the chief of Camden co. Georgia, situated on Great Satilla River, about 32 miles from its mouth, and the same distance northwesterly of the town of St. Mary's.

Partridgefield. See *Partridgefield*.

Pattersonburg, a small town in Botetourt co. Virginia, situated upon James' River, on the great road, 26 miles from Lexington, 12 from Fincastle.

Patterson, a town in Bergen co. N. Jersey, called so in honour of the governor of the State of that name, and now one of the judges of the Supreme Federal Court. It was established in consequence of an act of the legislature of N. Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company with peculiar privileges. Its situation, on the Great Falls of Passaic River, is healthy and agreeable. It now contains about 50 dwelling houses, independent of those appropriated for the machinery; and it is certainly one of the most convenient situations for a manufacturing town, of any on the continent. This company was incorporated to encourage all kinds of manufactures, and the sum of 500,000 dollars was soon subscribed; but for want of experience, and

a proper knowledge of the business, much was expended to little purpose; and they were at last reduced to the necessity of having recourse to a lottery to assist them in carrying their plan into execution. It is 19 miles N E of Morristown, 10 N of Newark. N lat. 40 12, W long. 74 57.

Patucket, a small village about 4 miles N E of Providence a busy place of considerable trade, and where manufactures of several kinds are carried on with spirit. Through this village runs Patucket, or Pawtucket River, which empties into Seekhonk River at this place. The river Patucket, called more northerly Blackstone's River, has a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built on the line, which divides the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the State of Rhode-Island; distant about 40 miles S by W of Boston. The confluent stream empties into Providence River about a mile below Weybossett, or the Great Bridge. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of fifty feet; and the water passes through several chasms in a rock, which, extending diametrically across the bed of the stream, serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene; which would otherwise have been indefinably charming and romantic.

Patuxent, or *Patuxet*, a navigable river of Maryland, which rises near the source of Patapsco River, and empties into the W side of Chesapeake Bay between Drum and Hog Island Points, 15 or 20 miles N of the mouth of the Patowmac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, nearly 46 miles from its mouth, and of boats to Queen Anne, 12 miles higher. Patuxent is as remarkable a river as any in the bay, having very high land on its north side, with red banks or cliffs. When you double Drum Point, you come too in $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fathoms water, where you will be secure from all winds.

Paucair-Colla, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of La Paz, in S. America, bordering on Chucuito. It is situated in the mountains, and abounds in cattle. The air is here very cold. The silver mine called Laycacota, was formerly so rich, that the metal was often cut out with a chisel; but the waters having overflowed the works, it is abandoned.

Pausantambo.

Pandartambo, a jurisdiction of the diocese of Cusco, in S. America. It is very fruitful, and lies 80 leagues E of Cusco.

Paukatuck, a small river which empties into Stonington harbour, and forms a part of the division line between Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

Paul's Bay, St. on the N W shore of the river St. Lawrence, is about 6 leagues below Cape Torment, where a chain of mountains of 400 leagues in length terminate from the westward.

Paul's Bay, St. on the N W coast of Newfoundland Island. N lat. 49 50, W long. 57 55.

Paul's Island, St. an island in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands. It is about 15 miles north-east of North Cape, in Cape Breton. N lat. 47 13, W long. 60 2.

Paul, St. a town of Brazil, S. America, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. N lat. 43 25, W long. 45 52.

Paul, St. a town of New-Mexico, situated at the confluence of the two main head branches of the Rio Bravo.

Paul, St. the most southerly of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, S. America. In the N side is a safe channel; where, if necessary, there is a place for careening ships.

Paul's, St. a parish in Colleton district, S. Carolina, containing 7144 inhabitants, of whom 6383 are slaves.

Paulingstown, or Pawling, a township in Dutchess co. N. York; lying on the western boundary of Connecticut, and has South and East Town on the south. It contains 4269 inhabitants; of whom 34 are slaves.

Paulin's Kill. See *Sussex co. New Jersey*.

Paulsburgh, an uninhabited township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the head waters of Amonocuck River, and through which passes Androscoggin River.

Paulus Hook, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, is on the west bank of Hudson River, opposite N. York city, where the river is 2,000 yards wide. Here is a ferry, which is perhaps more used than any other in the United States. This was a fortified post in the late war. In 1780 the frost was so intense, that the passage across the river here was practicable for the heaviest cannon.

Pawlet, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, having 1938 inhabitants. It stands on the N. York line, has Wells N, and Rupert S; and is watered by Pawlet River, which joins Wood Creek and the confluent stream, falls into South Bay at Fiddler's Elbow. Haystack Mountain is in this township.

Pawtucket Falls, in Merrimack River, are in the township of Dracut.

Pawtucket, a village in the township of Cranston, Providence co. Rhode-Island.

Pawaroi, an island on the coast of California, in the N. Pacific Ocean. N lat. 30 18, W long. 120 45.

Paxton, Upper, Lower, and Middle, three townships in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania; the first has 2274, the second 727, and the third, including Swetara, 3208 inhabitants.

Paxton, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 8 miles west of Worcester. It was incorporated in 1765, and contains 582 inhabitants.

Payson, a small town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in Peru, 2 leagues S of St. Pedro.

Paynesville, a town in Trumbull co. State of Ohio, on Lake Erie, near the mouth of Grand River. It had, in 1802, about 150 inhabitants.

Payrabá, a town and captainship in the northern division of Brazil.

Payta, or *Paita*, a small sea-port of Quito on the coast of Peru, with an excellent harbour, 11 leagues north of the island called Lobos de Payta. Ships from Acapulco, Sonsonate, Realejo, and Panama, to Callao, can only touch and refresh here; and the length of their voyages, by reason of the winds being most of the year against them, occasions the port to be very much frequented. Yet so parched is the situation of Payta, that it affords little besides fish, a few goats and fresh water; their chief provisions being furnished by Colan and Piura, the one 3, and the other 14 leagues distant. The bay is defended by a fort, and it is so situated that even muskets alone can hinder boats from landing, being under a pretty high hill, on the summit of which is another fort, that commands the town and lower fort. It had only a fort with 8 guns, when Commodore Anson took it in 1741. He burnt the town, in which was merchandize to the value of a million and a half of dollars, because the governor refused to ransom it. The plunder in dollars and plate, amounted to £30,000

£30,000 sterling. It was plundered and burnt by Capt. Cavendish, in 1587, and by George Spilberg in 1615. There is anchorage in $10\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms about a mile and a half from the town. S lat. 5 15, W long. 80 55.

Paz, La, a small jurisdiction of the audience of Charcas, in Peru, S. America. It is situated in the mountains, one of which, called Illimani, contains, in all human probability, immense riches; for a crag of it being broken off some years since by a flash of lightning, such a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was sold for some time at La Paz for eight pieces of eight per ounce. But the summit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and snow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

Paz, La, a city of Peru, and capital of the above jurisdiction, is E of the lake Titicaca, on the side of a valley, among the breaches of the mountains, through which a pretty large river flows. In freshets, the current of the river forces along huge masses of rocks, with some grains of gold. In the year 1730, an Indian, while washing his feet in the river, found a lump of gold of such a size, that the Marquis de Castel Fuerte gave 12,000 pieces of eight for it, and sent it to Spain as a present worthy the curiosity of his sovereign. This city contains besides the cathedral, many public edifices, and about 20,000 inhabitants. It is 180 miles N of La Plata, and 350 S E of Cusco. S lat. 15 59, W long. 64 30.

Pazaro, a cape of N. America, on the W side of the peninsula of California, towards the S end of it, in about lat. 24 N, and long. 113 W.

Peace River, a large river of N. America, which runs northeasterly into the Lake of the Hills. In the driest season it is a quarter of a mile wide. The lands on this river are inhabited by the Beaver and Rocky Mountain Indians. Like all people unacquainted with the gospel, they are a barbarous, wicked race of beings. Polygamy is practised, and the women are in the lowest state of debasement. At their funerals, among other extravagant tokens of sorrow, the women, if the deceased be a favourite son or husband, cut off a finger at the first joint. Some of the old women have not a whole finger left. The men think it below their dignity to show any mark of grief. These creatures are great gamesters, pursuing the busi-

ness, sometimes for several days and nights. Their habitations, are formed by setting up a number of poles, united at the top, expanded at the bottom in a circle of 12 or 15 feet diameter. These are covered with dressed skins sewed together. This and other drudgeries are performed by the women, while the men sit smoking at their ease.

Peace, an island on the coast of Nova-Scotia, S of Mirachi Point.

Peach Island, is situated in Lake St. Clair, U. Canada, about 7 miles higher up than Detroit, nearly opposite to where the Grand Marais communicates with that lake. It contains from 60 to 100 acres of land, fit for tillage, the other parts being meadow and marsh. There is little wood on this island; it is not improved.

Smyth.

Peabham, a post town in Caledonia co. Vermont, lies W of Barnet on Connecticut River. It contains 873 inhabitants.

Peaks of Otter are thought to be the highest part of the Blue Ridge, or perhaps any other in N. America. Measuring from their base, the height is 4,000 feet.

Pearl, a small isle or shoal in the W. Indies, lat. 14 53 N, and long. 79 13 W.

Pearl, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi, a few leagues from Dauphin Island; about 6 or 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth.

Pearl Islands, in the Bay of Panama, called also King Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues from the city of Panama. They are low, and produce wood, water, fruit, fowls and hogs; afford good harbours for ships. The northernmost is named Pachea; the southernmost St. Paul's. N lat. 7 10, W long. 81 45.

Pearl, a river which rises in the Chactaw country, in the W part of the Mississippi Territory, has a southerly course to the Gulf of Mexico, and is navigable upwards of 150 miles. Its principal mouths are near the entrance at the E end of the Regolets, through which is the passage to Lake Ponchartrain. It has 7 feet at its entrance, and deep water afterwards. In 1769, there were some settlements on this river, where they raised tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and all sorts of vegetables. The land produces a variety of timber, fit for pipe and hoghead staves, masts, yards, and all kinds of plank for ship-building.

Pearn's Point, on the W side of the island of Antigua, and the W side of Musketo Cove. Off it are the Five Islands.

Packwalket.

Pechwalket, an ancient Indian village, now called Fryeburgh, 60 miles from the sea, in Maine.

Pedee, Great, a river which rises in the Appalachian Mountains, in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin River. In S. Carolina it takes the name of Pedee; and receiving the waters of Lynche's Creek, Little Pedee, and Black River, it joins the Wakkamaw River, near Georgetown. These united streams, with the accession of a small creek on which Georgetown stands, form Winyaw Bay, which, about 12 miles below, communicates with the ocean. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons about 200 miles.

Pedee, Little, rises in several branches in N. Carolina, and unites with the Great Pedee in S. Carolina about 32 miles from the ocean.

Pedra Shoals, in the W. Indies, extend from lat. 17 20 to 30 N, and from long. 79 9 to 79 17 W.

Pedras Point, on the coast of Brazil, is 7 leagues E S E from the strait of St. John's Island; and 75 from Cape North. Also a point on the same coast 10 leagues W N W of Brandih Bay.

Pedras, a river on the N W side of Punta des Pedras; at the southern extremity of Amazon River.

Pedro, St. a town in the jurisdiction of Lambeyque, in Peru, consisting of 130 houses, mostly inhabited by Indian families. It is washed by the river Pacafmayo, which renders the country round very fertile. It is seated near the S. Sea, 20 leagues from Lambeyque. S lat. 7 25 49, W long. 78 20 15.

Pedro, St. one of the Marquesas Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Onateyo*; it is about 3 leagues in circuit, and lies S $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the E end of La Dominica. S lat. 9 58, W long. 158 30.

Pedro, St. a town of New-Mexico, on the S side of Coral River, near the confluence of that river with the Colorado. The united stream runs a short way S, and falls into the N part of the Gulf of California.

Pedro Point, Great, is on the S coast of the island of Jamaica. From Portland Point to this point the course is W by N about 11 leagues. About S $\frac{3}{4}$ E, distance 12 leagues from Point Pedro, lies the easternmost *Pedro Key*.

Pedro, Little Point, on the S coast of the same island, lies E of Great Pedro Point, within a shoal partly dry; but has 5

fathoms within and 10 on the outer edge of it.

Pedro Point, St. on the coast of Chili, is 8 leagues N N E of Point Qudar, and 14 S S W of Cape Galera. *Port St. Pedro* is contiguous to this point.

Pedro Port, St. is S W of the Island of St. Catherine, and on the S E coast of Brazil, at the entrance of the river La Plata.

Pedro River, St. runs W to the Gulf of Mexico. Its mouth is in about lat. 21 N and long. 98 W.

Peek's-Kill, a small post town in W. Chester co. N York, on the E side of Hudson River; and N side of the creek of its name, 5 miles from its mouth. It is 20 miles S of Fish-Kill, and 50 N of N. York. In the winter of 1780, Gen. Washington encamped on the strong grounds in this vicinity.

Peeling, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, containing 83 inhabitants.

Pegunhook, a N W branch of Passaic River, in N. Jersey, which rises in Sussex co. The town of its name lies between it and Rockaway; another branch S of this river, N W of Morristown.

Pegypscot, or *Pegypscog Falls*, in Androscoggin River. See *Kennebeck River*, &c.

Pegypscot, or *Pegypscog*, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, adjoining Poland, Durham, &c. on the westerly bank of Great Ameriskoggen River, about thirty miles N of Portland.

Peli Point, or (*Point au Ple*) U. Canada, now called the South Foreland, extending into Lake Erie, between Landguard and the mouth of Detroit River, is noted for being a good place to winter cattle at, on account of the rushes which abound there.

Pelson, a name sometimes applied to *Clinch River*, which see.

Pelham, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 12 miles N E of Northampton, and 85 W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1742, and contains 1144 inhabitants.

Pelham, a post town of Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, on the S State line, which separates it from Dracut in Massachusetts. It lies on the E side of Beaver River, 30 miles S W of Exeter, and 36 N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1746, and contains 918 inhabitants.

Pelham, a township of West-Chester co. N. York, bounded S and E by the Sound, N including New-City, Hart, and Appleby's Islands. It contains 943 inhabitants.

Pelham Township, Lincoln co. U. Canada, lies to the S of Louth, and is watered by the Chippewa or Welland. *Smyth*.

Pelican, Great, an island a mile long and very narrow, E of the Bay of Mobile in the Gulf of Mexico. Its concave side is towards the E end of Dauphin Island. Hawk's Bay lies between these two islands. *Little Pelican Island* is a small sand key, S E of Great Pelican. Its E curve meets a large shoal extending from Mobile Point.

Pelican Islands, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, are situated off the point so called, W of Port-Royal harbour.

Pelican, a small island at the S W point of the island of Antigua.

Pelican Rocks lie in Runaway Bay, on the W side of the Island of Antigua, towards the N W. They lie under water, and are very dangerous.

Pelican Shoals, small patches of sandbanks about half a mile from the shore of the S W coast of Barbadoes Island.

Pemaquid, a bay on the sea-coast of Lincoln co. Maine. It lies E of Sheepscot River, and contains a number of islands, many of which are under cultivation.

Pemaquid Point, on the W side of the above bay, lies 2 miles E of Booth Bay, and about 4 leagues N W of Menhagan Island. N lat. 44 5, W long. 69.

Pemagon, a settlement of Maine, 7 miles from St. Denis, or Denys River, and 14 from Moose Island.

Pembroke, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. 30 miles S by E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1712, and contains 1943 inhabitants. It lies 18 miles from the mouth of North River; and vessels of 300 tons have been built here. See *North River*.

Pembroke, the *Suncook* of the Indians, a township of N. Hampshire; in Rockingham co. on the E side of Merrimack River, opposite Concord. It lies upon two small rivers, Bowcook and Suncook, which run a S by W course into Merrimack River. In 1728, it was settled and called *Lowell's Town*. It was incorporated in 1759, and contains 982 inhabitants.

Pemigewasset, a river of New-Hampshire, which springs from the eastern part of the ridge called the Height of Land. Moose-hillock Mountain gives it one branch; another comes from the S W extremity of the White Mountains, and a third comes from the township of Franconia. Its length is about 50 miles; its

course generally S, and it receives from both sides a number of streams. Winipfeogee River comes from the lake of that name, and unites its waters with the Pemigewasset at the lower end of Sanborntown. From this junction, the confluent stream bears the name of Merrimack, to the sea. See *Merrimack*.

Pendleton, a county of Virginia, bounded N W by Randolph, and S by Rockingham counties; watered by the S branch of Patowmack. It contains 3,654 free inhabitants, and 124 slaves. Chief town, Frankford.

Pendleton, a district of S. Carolina, on Keowee and Savannah Rivers. It contains 20,050 inhabitants, of whom 2,204 are slaves. The court house in this district, where is a post office, is 33 miles N N E of Franklin court house in Georgia, and 52 W of Cambridge.

Pendleton, a county of Kentucky, containing 1,573 people, of whom 239 are slaves. At the court house is a post office.

Penguin, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles N E of the coast of Newfoundland. It has this name from the multitude of birds of that name which frequent it. N lat. 50 5, W long. 50 30.

There is also an island of the same name, on the coast of Patagonia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, 3 leagues S E of Port Desire. It is an uninhabited rock, high at the ends and low in the middle, and is the largest and outermost of a number of small isles or rocks, and is about a musket-shot from the main land. It abounds in an extraordinary manner, with penguins and seals. It is three-fourths of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth from E to W.

Penn's Rocks, two clusters of islands in the broadest and S W part of Hudson's Bay, N. America; distinguished by the names of E. and W. Penn's.

Pennington, or *Pennytown*, a pleasant and flourishing village in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, 9 miles W of Princeton, and 56 N E by N of Philadelphia. It contains a church for public worship, and about 40 houses. Here is a post office.

Penn, Fort, stands at the mouth of a small creek, on the W side of Delaware River, in Northampton co. about 21 miles N of the town of Easton, and near 70 N of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 59, W long. 75 13. The road from Philadelphia to Tioga Point, passes through the opening in the Blue Mountains, called *Wind Gap*, about 2 miles S W of this fort.

Penn. Port, in New-Castle co. Delaware, is on the W bank of Delaware River, opposite to Reedy Island.

Penn's, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna River, having 2309 inhab.

Pennsborough, West, in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania. In this town is a remarkable issue of water from a ridge of limestone, called "The Big Spring." Such a quantity of water flows from the fountain as to carry a mill built only thirty rods from the source. Five other mills are below on the same stream, within 4 miles. Below the lower mill the waters empty through Conidogwinnet Creek into the Susquehanna.

Pennsborough, East, a township in the same county.

Pennsbury, a small town of Pennsylvania, in Buck's co. on a small creek of Delaware River. It was a manor which the celebrated Mr. Penn reserved for himself. Here he built a house, and planted gardens and orchards; which, with many additional buildings and improvements, still continue.

Penn's Neck, in Salem co. New-Jersey, lies on Old Man's Creek, which is part of the boundary between Salem and Gloucester counties. It is 12 miles N E by N of Salem, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Delaware, and 5 below Swedesborough.

Penn's Neck, the name of a range of farms of excellent soil, situated about a mile and a half S E of Princeton in N. Jersey, on a point of land formed by Millstone River and Stony Brook. It derived its name from the celebrated legislator, William Penn, who formerly owned this tract.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, is situated between 39 43 and 42 N lat. and between 74 48 and 80 8 W long.; being in length about 288 miles, and in breadth 156. It is bounded E by Delaware River, which separates it from New Jersey; N by New York and Lake Erie, where there is a good port; W by the State of Ohio, and a part of Virginia, and S by a part of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The State, (except the purchase mentioned below) lies in the form of a parallelogram. The northwest corner of this State, containing about 202,000 acres, was purchased of Congress by this State. Pennsylvania contains 44,900 square miles, and is divided into 35 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton,

Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Alleghany, Lycoming, Green, Wayne, Adams, Centre, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, and Armstrong. These are subdivided into townships, not by any special law of the legislature, but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the county. In each township the citizens have the privilege of assembling once a year, to choose two overseers of the poor, two assessors, a collector of taxes, two supervisors of the roads, and a constable. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, was 434,373, including 37,37 slaves; in 1800, 602,545, including 1,706 slaves. There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole State, viz. the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Youghiogany, Monongahela, Alleghany, and Juniatta. The bay and river Delaware are navigable up to the Great or Lower Falls at Trenton, 155 miles from the sea, and a ship of the line can ascend to Philadelphia, the metropolis, 120 miles from the sea, by the ship channel of the Delaware. A considerable part of the State may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Buck's and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs which collectively form the Great Range of *Alleghany Mountains*. The principal ridges here are the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, which pass N of Nazareth, in Northampton co. and pursue a S W course, across the Lehigh, through Dauphin co. just above Harrisburg, thence on the W side of the Susquehanna, through Cumberland and Franklin counties. Back of these, and nearly parallel with them, are Peter's, Tuscarora, and Nescopeck Mountains, on the E side of the Susquehanna; and on the W Shareman's Hills, Sideling Hills, Ragged, Great Warriors, Evits and Wills Mountains; then the Great Alleghany Ridge; W of this are the Chestnut Ridges. Between Juniatta and the W branch of the Susquehanna are Jack's, Tully's, Nitting, and Bald Eagle Mountains. The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds

kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the State are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies. The soil of Pennsylvania is of various kinds; in some parts it is barren, but a great proportion of the State is good land; and no inconsiderable part of it is very good. The richest tract that it is settled, is Lancaster co. and the valley through Cumberland, York and Franklin. The richest that is unsettled, is between Alleghany River and Lake Erie, in the northwest part of the State, and in the country on the heads of the eastern branches of the Alleghany. Pennsylvania includes the greater part of the kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grow within the U. States. Oaks, of several species, form the bulk of the woods. Hickory and walnut make a greater proportion than in the northern States. Sassafras, mulberry, tulip tree, and cedar, are common and grow to perfection. The *magnolia glauca*, or swamp sassafras, is found in low grounds; the twigs and roots are used both in bath and decoction for removing the rheumatism. The *magnolia acuminata*, or cucumber tree, grows very tall about the western mountains. The *magnolia tripetala*, or umbrella tree, is found in some parts 16 or 20 feet high. The bark is smooth, and the leaves sometimes exceed 12 or 15 inches in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity. The leaves are placed at the ends of the branches, in a circular form, resembling an umbrella; hence the name. The bark of the tulip tree is esteemed a tolerable substitute for the Peruvian bark; but the *cornus florida*, or dogwood, which is frequent in the State, is preferred. Besides many other valuable trees and shrubs, are the several species of maple: of these the scarlet flowered and sugar maple are the most useful; they are common in the northern and western parts of the State, and are larger than the other species, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, and yield abundance of sap for the making of sugar. The ash-leaved tooth-ach tree, is found here and in Maryland. The bark and capsules have an acrid taste, and are used in relieving the tooth-ach, whence it has got its name. The shrubby bithwort grows near Fort Pitt. It thrives in the shade, in a rich soil; grows about 30 feet high, and sends off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aro-

matic taste, and are thought to have equal medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snake-root. The *sambucus canadensis*, or red-berried elder, is found here. Among the Indians it is called fever-bush; and a decoction of its wood and buds is highly esteemed by them. It would be endless to describe the beautiful flowering shrubs, and useful as also ornamental plants in this State. Grapes of several sorts are common: the late kind, when mellowed by frost, make, with the addition of sugar, good wine. The apples, pears, plums, and peaches are good. At present, the cultivation of the vine is much in vogue in Pennsylvania, and good wine has been already made. Iron ore abounds in this State: copper, lead, and allum appear in some places. Limestone is common, as also several kinds of marble. In the middle and western country is abundance of coal. At the head of the western branch of Susquehannah is an extensive bed, which stretches over the country south-westwardly, so as to be found in the greatest plenty about Pittsburg. There are also considerable bodies on the head waters of the Schuylkill and Lehigh; and at Wyoming there is a bed open, which gives very intense heat. Useful quadrupeds, in the new districts, are deer, in great numbers, beavers, otters, racoons, and martins. Buffaloes rarely cross the Ohio, and elks seldom advance from the N. Panthers, wild cats, bears, foxes and wolves are not rare; the last do most mischief, especially in the winter; but the fur and skins of all are valuable. In the thick settlements, rabbits and squirrels are frequent; also minks and muskrats in marshes; partridges are yet numerous, though the late hard winters have destroyed many, and wild turkies in the new settlements; pheasants and grouse are become scarce; pigeons, ducks and wild geese are generally found in plenty in their proper seasons. Here are a great number of singing birds, as many migrate to this State from N and S in certain seasons. Trout are common in the rivulets, in length seldom above a foot. In the eastern rivers, the principal fish are rock and sheep's head, with shad and herring, which, in the spring, come up from the sea in great shoals. These are not found in the western waters, which are said to have their own valuable kinds, especially a species of cat-fish, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds; yellow perch and pike are also in them much larger and

and more numerous. The S side of Pennsylvania is the best settled throughout, owing entirely to the circumstance of the western road having been run by the armies, prior to 1762, through the towns of Lancaster, Carlisle and Bedford, and thence to Pittsburg. For the purpose of turning the tide of settlers from this old channel into the unsettled parts of the State, the government and landed interest of Pennsylvania have been, and are still, busy in cutting convenient roads. A road is cut from the mouth of the Tioga, southward to the mouth of Loyal, which empties into the W branch of Susquehannah. Another road is cut from Huntingdon town, on Frank's Town branch of Juniatta, W 30 miles to Conemagh, a navigable branch of the Alleghany. A turnpike road has been lately completed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which shortens the distance between these places 8 miles; and another is made between Philadelphia and Germantown. From Swetara to the Tulpehocken branch of the Schuylkill, a canal and lock navigation is undertaken, and the works commenced, by an incorporated company, whose capital is 400,000 dollars. This leads through the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. When this shall be effected, which it is expected will be in a few years, a passage will be open to Philadelphia from the Juniatta, the Tioga, and the E and W branches of the Susquehannah, which water at least 15,000,000 of acres. From this junction, the general course of the Susquehannah is about S E, until it falls into the head of Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace. See *Tioga River*. On the completion of the present plans, the State will be as conveniently intersected by roads as any other of its size in the Union, which will greatly facilitate the settlement of its new lands. A slight view of the map of Pennsylvania will best shew how finely it is situated for inland navigation. Nature has done so much for inland land carriage, that although Philadelphia and Lake Erie are distant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the State may be so improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine tenths. In the same way the navigation to Pittsburg, after due improvement, may be used instead of land carriage for the whole distance except 23 miles. By these routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles used on the western waters must be transported,

and their furs, skins, ginseng, hemp, flax, pot ash, and other commodities brought to Philadelphia. Pennsylvania has the various kinds of grain, &c. common to the neighbouring States, but wheat is the principal grain of very general cultivation. The manufactures of this State are of numerous kinds. Iron works are of long standing, and their products increase in quantity, and improve in quality. The furnaces, several years ago, were 16, and the forges 37. There were 18 rolling and, sitting mills, which cut and rolled 1500 tons a year. The forges, if properly conducted, manufacture each 170 tons of bar iron a year—total 6,290 tons. Besides pigs cast at the furnaces, there are pots, kettels, pans, ovens, ladles, tongs, shovels, andirons, plough-irons, spades, hoes, sheet-iron, hoops; iron and steel work for pleasure and working carriages; nails, bolts, spikes; various iron-work for ships, mills and buildings, cannon balls, and some muskets; scythes, sickles, axes, drawing-knives, some saws and planes, and other tools. The other extensive manufactures are numerous, viz. those of leather, skins, and fur, wood, paper, gunpowder, bricks, earthen ware, copper, lead, tin wares, pewter, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, &c. &c. There are upwards of 52 paper mills in the State; and their annual product is computed at 25,000 dolls. Since the year 1770, 25 gunpowder mills have been erected. There are about 300,000 wool and fur hats manufactured annually in the State; nearly one-half of which are of fur. In the manufacture of iron, paper, pleasure carriages, and cabinet work, Pennsylvania exceeds not only New York, but all her sister States. Much cotton is worked up in families; and imported linen is now printed, in an increasing degree. The manufactures of Pennsylvania have greatly increased within a few years, as well by master workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the skill and industry of the natives. Some persons have begun to press oil from hickory nuts. The Messrs. Marshalls of Philadelphia, have commenced the making of Glauber salt, sal ammoniac, and volatile salts; they already supply the whole Union with the first article, and export a part of the others. A mill of Rumfay's (the improvement of Barker's) near that city, grinds, by water, flour, chocolate, snuff, hair-powder, and mustard; shells chocolate nuts; presses and cuts tobacco for

for chewing and smoking; and bolts meal. The water-works near the falls of Trenton, which grind grain, roll and slit iron, and pound plaister of Paris, exhibit great mechanism. Card-manufactories are lately set up. The hand machines for carding and spinning cotton have been introduced and improved. Sir Richard Arkwright's famous water mill for spinning cotton yarn has been obtained; also the machinery to sliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp into thread, fit for linen of thirty cuts to the pound; which will also serve for the roving and spinning combed wool into worsted yarn. Screws for paper mills are now cut from solid cast iron. Lanterns for light houses are made by Mr. Wheeler of Philadelphia; who also executes work for sugar mills in the West Indies; during the war he made cannon from wrought iron. The commerce of Pennsylvania with the eastern and southern States, is in great part, an exchange of staple commodities. Wheat flour and bar iron are exported to New England for whale oil and bone, spermaceti, seal skins, mackerel, cod fish and salmon, Rhode Island and Connecticut cheese; to South Carolina and Georgia for live oak, cedar, cotton, rice, and indigo; to North Carolina for tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. Much of the trade with the southern States arises from the superiority of Pennsylvania in manufactures and commerce. Great quantities of deer skins, with those of otters, racoons, foxes, musk rats, and beavers, are imported from the back country. Virginia sends a great deal of wheat, and unmanufactured tobacco. In return, she receives many articles of clothing, furniture, farming utensils, equipage; some East India and European goods; and even West India produce; of all these, more or less, according to the local improvement and situation. Hats, saddlery, shoes, windfor chairs, carriages, hewn stones, iron castings for domestic use, wheel tire, spades, hoes, axes, paper, books, tin ware, and brushes, constitute a great proportion of the exports to the southward. Numerous droves of lean cattle come from the western parts of these States, where they have a wide range, but want meadow. Virginia sends coal, some lead, and peach brandy. This liquor also comes from Maryland; but from both in quantity very small, considering its value, and the facility of raising the fruit. The eastern shore of Maryland sends to Philadelphia

considerable quantities of wheat; and Indian corn: from the western comes the kite-foot tobacco. The trade with New York depends chiefly on the fluctuation of the market. American and foreign goods, of the same kinds, are carried between the two capital cities, as there prices fall and rise. Albany peas and crawfish are, however, articles in regular demand from New York. Great part of New Jersey and Delaware State have, as neighbours, much intercourse with Pennsylvania. The first supports in a great measure the market of Philadelphia, furnishes rye meal, much Indian corn and lumber, and some iron bloomery: the other sends great quantities of excellent flour from the mills of Brandywine, lumber from the district on the bay, and fat cattle from the pastures adjoining Delaware. Many of these, and of those fattened in the vicinity of Philadelphia, are brought from the S; and also from the banks of Hudson and Connecticut Rivers, as far as Vermont and Massachusetts. The commerce of Pennsylvania, in the W, is by the Ohio with Louisiana, and by the lakes with the British dominions; and both ways with the Indian tribes. At present nearly the whole foreign commerce is carried on by the port of Philadelphia. Its distance from the sea, and its closing by ice in the winter, are disadvantages; but the first is lessened by improved pilotage: the other by the construction of the piers below, and by the occasional thaws which permit vessels to clear their way during the winter. In common seasons the navigation is obstructed six weeks; a shorter period is as probable as a longer; though in some hard winters, loads of wood have passed the river, near the city, in the first days of March. The amount of exports from this State, in 1801, was 12,677,475 dolls. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of English, Irish and Germans, with some Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are many of the Irish and Germans who emigrated when young or middle aged. The Friends and Episcopalians are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one third of the inhabitants. They live chiefly in the metropolis, and in the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians, but some are Roman Catholics: their ancestors came from the N of Ireland, which was latterly settled from Scotland; hence they have

have been sometimes called Scotch Irish, to denote their double descent. They inhabit the western and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compose about one quarter of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They are most numerous in the N parts of the metropolis; and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, and Northampton; mostly in the four last, and are spreading in other parts. They consist of Lutherans (who are the most numerous sect) Calvinists or Reformed Church, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Mennonists, Tunkers, and Zwingelsters, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy. The Baptists, except the Mennonists and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans, are chiefly descended of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, customs, religions and political sentiments of all these, will form the Pennsylvanian character. The number of congregations in the State, in about the year 1790 was, Presbyterians, 26, German Calvinists, 24, German Lutherans, 24, Friends or Quakers, 54, Episcopalians, 26, Baptists, 15, Roman Catholics, 11, Scotch Presbyterians, 8, Moravians, 8, Free Quakers, 1, Universalists, 1, Covenanters, 1, Methodists, 3 or 4, and a Jewish Synagogue; the whole amounting to 334. The literary, humane, and other useful societies, are numerous in Pennsylvania. There is an university at Philadelphia, and colleges at Carlisle, Lancaster, and Washington. The Episcopalians have an academy at Yorktown in York co. There are also academies at Germantown, at Pittsburg, at Washington, at Allen's Town, and other places; these are endowed by donations from the legislature, and by liberal contributions of individuals. The legislature have also reserved 60,000 acres of the public lands for public schools. The United Brethren, or Moravians, have academies at Bethlehem and Nazareth on the best establishment of any schools perhaps in America. Besides Philadelphia, the metropolis, the chief towns are, Lancaster, the largest inland town of the U. States, Carlisle, Pittsburg, Sunbury, Bethlehem, Reading, Yorktown, Harrisburg, Washington, &c. This State was settled by the celebrated William Penn, son of the famous Admiral Penn, in 1682. By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn of-

fered to the settlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the province was extremely rapid. The proprietaries, after the revolution, accepted of £130,000 from the legislature, in lieu of all quit rents. They, however, still possess in Pennsylvania many large tracts of excellent land. The present constitution of this State was ratified June 12th, 1792. A convention, to amend the constitution, may be called where a majority of the people shall signify their wish for it. The expense of the government of this State amounts to £32,280 annually. See *Philadelphia*, for an account of the exports and imports of the State, &c.

Pennytown. See *Pennington*.

Penobscot, a bay on the coast of Hancock co. Maine, and called *Norombega* by the first discoverer, is about 16 leagues wide from Naskeag Point and Burnt Coat Island, on the east to the point on which Thomastown stands, on the W side of the bay. The chief islands it encloses are Fox, Haut, Long and Deer Islands; besides a number of small isles, rocks and ledges. Through this bay to the mouth of the river of its name, the western channel goes up by a head land on the W called Owl's Head, and between Long Island on the W, and Cape Rosier on the E to Bagaduce Point. The eastern channel is between Haut Island on the W, and Burnt Coat Island on the E, and through a reach, called Long Reach, formed by the shores of Naskeag, or Sedgewick, on the E or N E, and Deer Islands on the W or S W till it unites with the other channel, between Point Rosier and Long Island. On a fine peninsula on the E side of the bay, the British built a fort and made a settlement which is now the shire town of the county of Hancock, and is a commodious place for the lumber trade. Haut Island, or Isle of Holt, lies in lat. 44 23 N, and long. 68 10 W, and is the southernmost of the large isles.

Penobscot, the noble river which empties its waters into the above described bay, is the most considerable in the District of Maine, and rises by two branches in the high lands. Between the source of the W fork, and its junction with the E, is Moosehead Lake, 30 or 40 miles long, and 15 wide. The eastern branch passes through several smaller lakes. From the Ferkas, as they are called, the Penobscot Indians pass to Canada, up either branch, principally the W, the

source

source of which, they say, is not more than 20 miles from the waters which empty into the St. Lawrence. At the Forks is a remarkable high mountain. From thence down to Indian Old Town, situated on an island in this river, is about 60 miles, 40 of which the water flows in a still smooth stream, and in the whole distance there are no falls to interrupt the passage of boats. In this distance the river widens and embraces a great number of islands. About 60 rods below Indian Old Town are the Great Falls, where is a carrying-place of about 20 rods; thence 12 miles to the head of the tide there are no falls to obstruct boats. Vessels of 30 tons come within a mile of the head of the tide. Thence 35 miles to the head of the bay, to the site of Old Fort Pownal, the river flows in a pretty straight course, and is easily navigated. Passing by Majabagaduse on the E 7 miles, and Owl's-Head 20 miles further, on the W, you enter the ocean. It is high water here, at full and change, 45 minutes past 10. At the entrance of the river is 10 fathoms water. The Indians have a communication from this river to Scoodick River by a portage of 3 miles. This river was the western limit of Nova-Scotia or Acadia, by the treaty of Utrecht. There are, within about 20 miles, more than 60 islands great and small, making in the whole about 12,000 acres (see Marsh's Island.) Fifty-four of these the Indians have reserved to their own use.

Penobscot,* a port town of Maine, on the E side of the bay of its name in lat. 44 24 N, 3 miles N by W of Blue-Hill, 141 N W of Portland, and 262 N by E of Boston. It is a port of entry, and carries on a small trade in fish and lumber. The exports in 1794, ending Sept. 30, amounted to 5,825 dollars. In Feb. 1796, it was divided into two towns; the one retaining the name Penobscot, having 933 inhabitants, the other named Calvine, which see.

Penobscots, a small tribe of Indians who live in Indian Old Town, on an island in Penobscot River. They aver that they have possessed the island, on which their town stands, 500 years. It stands just above the Great Falls, and consists of about 200 acres of land. See *Indian Old Town*. In a former war, this tribe lost

their lands; but at the commencement of the last war, the Provincial Congress forbade any person settling on the lands from the head of the tide on Penobscot River, included in lines drawn six miles from the river on each side; that is, a tract 12 miles wide, intersected by the middle of the river. They, however, consider that they have a right to hunt and fish as far as the mouth of the Bay of Penobscot extends. This was their original right, in opposition to any other tribe, and they now enjoy it.

Penacola Harbour and Town. The Harbour is on the N shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 11 leagues E of Port Lewis, and Mobile, and 158 W of the islands of Tortuga. It is a beautiful body of water, spacious, and safe from all winds, and has 4 fathoms water at its entrance, deepening gradually to 7 or 8. The bar lies in lat. 30 15" N, and long. 87 14 W, and admits of vessels drawing no more than 21 feet water. The town of Penacola, the capital of W. Florida, lying along the beach of the bay, is of an oblong form, healthy and delightfully situated, and is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. While in possession of the British it contained several hundred habitations; and many of the public buildings and houses were spacious and elegant. The governor's palace is a large stone building, ornamented with a tower, built by the Spaniards. Since this place has been in possession of the Spaniards it has been on the decline. The exports from this town, consisting of skins, logwood, dying-stuff and silver dollars, amounted, while in the possession of the British, to £63,000 annually. The average value of imports, for three years, from Great-Britain, was £97,000. The town and fort of Penacola surrendered to the arms of Spain, in the year 1781, and with them the whole province. The old fortifications stood on some sand hills back of the city, too distant to yield any substantial protection. The entrance into the bay is defended by a small fort on the W end of Rose's Island, and a battery on the main land nearly opposite. This harbour, and others on this coast, are infested with worms, in such degree as to ruin vessels in two months, if care be not taken to prevent it. [*Hutchins & Ellicott*.] Escambia or Coenaculu

* This description applies to this town as it stood before its division, in 1796.

* Lat. 30 18 N, long. 87 17 W from Greenwich. Ellicott.

mech River, is the largest stream which falls into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallops some miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles. See *Coenecub*, Appendix.

Pentecost, an island in the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, which see. It was discovered by Bouganville, May 22, 1768, and named from the day, being the day of Pentecost. It is two leagues distant from Aurora Island, which is in 15 8 S lat. and 165 58 E long. from Paris.

Penuco, a province of Mexico; separated from that of Angelos, or Tlascala, on the N by Tuxpa River.

Pepibidiachich, a point or head land on the S shore of the Great Bay of Chaleurs, near the N E extremity of the province of New-Brunswick.

Pepin, a lake, or rather a dilatation of the river Mississippi, where it receives the river Chippeway from the N E in lat. 44 5 N, and long 93 42 W, below the Falls of St. Anthony.

Pepperell, a township of Massachusetts, on the E branch of Nashaway River, and on the N line of Middlesex co. It joins Groton on the S E, and is 40 miles N by W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1198 inhabitants.

Pepperelborough, a township in York co. Maine, on the N E side of Saco River, near the mouth, and which separates it from Biddeford to the S. A bank by the name of Saco Bank was established here in 1803. It is about 12 miles S W of Portland, and 109 N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 1842 inhabitants.

Pepisguiche, now called *New-Carlisle*, is about 3 leagues from Paspibiac, on the north side of Chaleur Bay.

Pepisguich Point, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, now called *Paspibiac Point*, is about 3 leagues W N W of East Nouvelle. It is a barren plain that is nearly a league in length. A very extensive fishery is carried on here, for such a small place.

Pepy's Islands, the same with Falkland Islands, lie in lat. 47 S, 8 leagues E of Cape Blanco, on the coast of Patagonia. It is commodious for taking in wood and water, and provided with a harbour capable of holding 1000 sail of ships; abounding with fowls and great plenty of fish.

Pequanack, a township of Morris co. N. Jersey; separated from Bergen co. N by Pegunnock River.

Peguannock Point and River. The river

is a small stream which runs S through the towns of Huntington and Stratford in Fairfield co. Connecticut, and empties into a bay in the Sound where vessels may anchor. The point forms the western extremity of the bay, near which are some rocks; from thence the outer bar extends N by N E. The point is 5 miles S W of Stratford River.

Pequesgabaugum, or *Bear Lake*, the source of a river of the same name which is the north-easterly branch of Maggakadawa River. The lake is of an irregular form, about 3 miles long and 2 wide.

Peramus, or *Perames*, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, lies on the point of land formed by the branches of Saddle River, a N branch of Passaick; about 18 miles N of Bergen, 10 W of Tappan, and 21 N W by N of N. York.

Perce, *L'Isle*, a small but remarkable island on the W side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being a perpendicular rock, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows. One of these arches is sufficiently high to admit a large boat to pass freely through it. It is 15 miles south of Cape Gaspee. It is asserted that it was formerly joined to Mount Joli, which lies opposite to it on the continent.

Percipany, a village in Morris co. N. Jersey, on a branch of Passaick River, and 6 miles N of Morristown.

Percy, an extensive township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, watered by the several branches of Upper Amonoosuck River, bounded W by Northumberland, on Connecticut River. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 148 inhabitants.

Perdido, a river and bay on the coast of West-Florida. The mouth of the river is about 10 leagues eastward of Mobile Point, and 4 westward of the bar of Pensacola. The entrance is narrow, with a bar of six feet, but afterwards it widens considerably. This was formerly the boundary between Florida and Louisiana, dividing the French and Spanish dominions, and is now considered as the eastern boundary of Louisiana, as lately ceded to the United States. The river stretches in one place N E, where it goes within a mile of the great lagoon W of the entrance of Pensacola harbour.

Hutabins.

Peres Island, or *Constantine Peres*, on the coast of Chili, S. America. It is opposite to Port Corral. On this island is a fort called

called Manfera, and on the back of the island there is an entrance for boats into the harbour of Baldivia.

Perica, three islands in the bay of Panama, S. America, which give shelter to ships out of the command of the town of Panama.

Peritas Islands, on the Spanish Main, coast of S. America, 3 leagues W of Cumana Bay.

Perkins, Port, lies on the S W of Washington's Isle, on the N W coast of N. America. See *Magee's Sound*.

Perkinsonville, in Amelia co. Virginia. Here is a post office 192 miles from Washington.

Perlican, Old, an indifferent ship road with rocky ground on the E coast of Newfoundland Island, 2 leagues S W by S of Break Heart Point. Sherwick is the name of its N point.

Perlican, New, a noted harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland Island, 8 leagues W S W of Old Perlican, and 5 leagues from Random Head. It has a wide and safe entrance, and ships may ride in it landlocked from all winds in from 10 to 5 fathoms water.

Pernambuco, a captainship in the N division of Brazil. Chief town Olinda.

Pernambuco, or *Pbernombuco*, otherwise called *Panambuco*, a place of considerable trade on the E coast of Brazil, having a bay or harbour of the same name, between Paraiba on the N, and Cape St. Augustine on the S, in lat. 8 S, and long. 35 W. Provisions and other articles are brought thither from Para, and from hence great quantities of tobacco are sent to Europe.

Pernambuco, a river on the coast of Brazil, S. America, S of Tamerica Island. It is blocked up with sand; and ships enter it from the N, at the entrance of the Recife harbour, 3 leagues from it. S lat. 3 30, W long. 35 7.

Perpetua, Cape, on the N W coast of N. America. N lat. 44 6, W long. 124 8. Variation of the compass in the year 1779, 17 30 E.

Perquimons, a co. of Edenton district, N. Carolina, bounded W by Chowan co. and E by Pasquotank, from which last it is separated by the river Pasquotank, a water of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5,609 inhabitants, of whom 1,980 are slaves.

Person, a co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 26 miles N of Hills-

borough, and 34 E of Caswell New Court House. It contains 6,402 inhabitants, 2,082 are slaves.

Perth-Amboy, a city of N. Jersey, pleasantly situated in Middlesex co. at the head of Rariton Bay, and stands on a neck of land included between Rariton River and Arthur Kull Sound. Its site is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy-Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. Vessels from sea may enter it in one tide, in almost any weather. It is a port of entry and post town; but although it is admirably situated for trade, and the legislature has given every encouragement to induce merchants to settle here, it is far from being in a flourishing state. It contains about 60 houses, and carries on a small trade to the W. Indies. Its exports for a year, ending 30th Sept. 1794, were to the value of 58,159 dollars. It is 35 miles S W of N. York, and 74 N E of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 35, W long. 74 50.

Peru, a post town of N. York, in Clinton co. on the W side of Lake Champlain. It was taken from the towns of Plattsburg and Willsburg, and incorporated in 1792. It is an excellent tract of land, and settling fast. It has 1,347 inhabitants.

Peru, a district of S. America, about 1800 miles in length, and about 500 in breadth; bounded W by the S. Pacific Ocean; E by the Cordillera de los Andes, or Mountains of Andes, which separate it from the country of Amazonia and Paraguay; N by Terra Firma, from which it is divided by the equator; and the 25th degree of S latitude separates it from Chili and La Plata on the S. It lies between 60 and 81 W long. and is subdivided into the provinces of Quito, Lima, and Los Charcos. The chief towns are Quito, Payta, Lima, Cusco, Potosi and Porco. From the situation of this country, which is within the torrid zone, it is natural to suppose that it would be almost uninhabitable; but the Andes Mountains being on the one side, and the S. Sea on the other, it is not so hot as tropical countries in general are; and in some parts it is disagreeably cold. In one part are mountains of a stupendous height and magnitude, having their summits covered with snow; on the other, more than 16 volcanoes flaming within, while their summits, chafms and apertures are involved in ice. The plains

are temperate, the beaches and vallies hot; and lastly, according to the disposition of the country, its high or low situation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable, that in some places it never rains, which defect is supplied by a dew that falls every night, and sufficiently refreshes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the rivers, the soil is usually very fertile; but along the sea-coast, it is a barren sand. Vast numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took possession of that country; these are now so increased, that they run wild and are hunted like game. This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate and most of those in Europe. The culture of maize, of pimento and of cotton, which was found established there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, cassava, potatoes, sugar, and of the olive and vine is attended to. The goat has thriven very well; but the sheep have degenerated, and their wool is become extremely coarse. In the northern parts of Peru are several gold mines; but those of silver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potosi. Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, such rich mines as those of Potosi. These famous mines were accidentally discovered in the year 1545, in this manner: An Indian, named Hualpa, one day following some deer, which made directly up the hill of Potosi, came to a steep craggy part of the hill, and the better to enable him to climb up, laid hold of a shrub, which came up by the roots, and laid open a mass of silver ore. He for some time kept it a secret, but afterwards revealed it to his friend Guanica, who, because he would not discover to him the method of refining it, acquainted the Spaniard his master, named Valaroel, with the discovery. Valaroel registered the mine in 1545; and from that time till 1638 these mines of Potosi had yielded 395,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a year. Potosi is about 20 or 25 leagues from the city of La Plata. The hill, and also the country for a considerable distance round, is quite barren and desert, and produces neither tree, plant nor herb, so that the inhabit-

ants of Potosi, which is situated at the foot of the hill, on the S side, are obliged to procure all the necessaries of life from Peru. These mines begin to decrease, and others rise in reputation. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision the number of inhabitants in Peru. The city of Lima is said to contain 54,000; Guayaquil, 20,000; Potosi, 25,000; La Pas, 20,000, and Cusco, 26,000. Among all the inhabitants of Peru, pride and laziness are said to be the most predominant passions. Avarice may likewise be attributed to some of them with a great deal of propriety. There is very little commerce in this fine country, except in the cities and large towns, which are described under their respective names. The chief manufactures are carried on by the Indians; these consist chiefly of leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and earthen ware; in the fabrication of which, they are said to be peculiarly ingenious. The Indians and negroes are forbidden, under the severest penalties, to intermarry; for division between these two classes, is the great instrument, in which the Spaniards trust for the preservation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a viceroy, who is absolute; but it being impossible for him to superintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the several audiences and courts, established at different places throughout his territories. At Lima there is a treasury court for receiving a fifth of the mines, and certain taxes paid by the Indians, which belong to the king of Spain. There are certain waters in this country, which in their course turn into stone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *coppey*, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purpose. On the coasts of Guayaquil and Guatimala are found a certain species of snails, which yield the purple dye so celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have supposed to have been lost. The shell that contains them is fixed to rocks, watered by the sea. It is of the size of a large nut. Various methods are used to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in lustre or permanence. Here is also found a new substance called the Platina; and which may be considered as an *eight* metal. In its native state it is mixed with gold and iron, and this at first gave rise to a suspicion that it was
nothing

nothing more than a combination of these two metals; but late experiments of chymists fully prove, that it is a pure and simple metal, with properties peculiar to itself. It cannot be affected by any simple acid, or by any known solvent, except the aqua regia; it will not tarnish in the air, neither will it rust; it unites to the fixedness of gold, and to the property it has of not being susceptible of destruction, a hardness almost equal to that of iron, and a much greater difficulty of fusion. It is of an intermediate colour, between that of iron and silver; it can be forged and extended into thin plates; and when dissolved in aqua regia, it may be made to assume, by precipitation, an infinite diversity of colours; and Count Milby has succeeded in varying these precipitates so much, that he has a picture painted, in the colouring of which there is scarce any thing but platina made use of. Upon the whole, from considering the advantages of the platina, we cannot but conclude that this metal deserves, at least, from its superiority to all others, to share the title of king of metals, of which gold has so long been in possession. The Peruvian bark, so famous at present for curing intermittent fevers, is likewise found here. The tree from which it is taken grows upon the slope of mountains, and is about the size of a common cherry-tree. It is distinguished into three kinds; the red, yellow, and the white; but the red is found to be the best and most efficacious. The Jesuits carried this bark to Rome as early as 1639; but the natives are supposed to have been acquainted with its medicinal qualities many ages before.

Peruvians, the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru, in S. America, who were the most civilized of any Indians on the continent.

Pesumscut, a river of Cumberland co. Maine, about 20 miles in a winding course it carries off the surplus water of Sebacock Pond into the sea in Portland bay.

Petaguel, a territory of S. America, in Brazil, bounded N by Dele; E by the S. Atlantic Ocean; S by the captainship of Rio Grande; and W by Tupuy. It contains mines of silver.

Petapa, one of the pleasantest towns of Guatimala, in New Spain, situated at the western extremity of the valley of Mexico, 25 miles S E of Guatimala. There is a rich sugar plantation in its vicinity.

Petawontakas, an Indian nation formerly in alliance with the Hurons.

Peter's Bank, St. a large fishing ground off the S end of Newfoundland Island, and extends from Cape Race to St. Peter's Island, opposite Placentia, St. Mary and Trepassy Bays. It is lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth on the W side. From St. Peter's Island it decreases as it approaches Race Point. It lies W of the Great Bank, and has on the S at a considerable distance, Green and Whale Banks, which are among the smallest on the coast. It has 45 to 30 fathoms water on it.

Peter's Bay, St. on the S coast of Cape Breton Island, having St. Peter's Island at its mouth.

Peter's Fort, St. on the island of Martinico, in the West Indies. N lat. 14 44, W long. 61 21.

Peter's Harbour, St. on the N coast of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 8 leagues W of E. Point.

Peter's Haven, St. on the E coast of Labrador, lies round the S E point of Sadel Bay. N lat. 56 30, W long. 60 42.

Peter's Island, a small isle on the W coast of St. John's Island, near to, and N by W of Governor's Island, in the narrowest part of the Strait between New Brunswick and St. John's Island.

Peter's Island, St. or *St. Pierres*, on the S coast of Newfoundland Island, lies S S W of the S E point of Fortune Bay, and near to, and S E of the S point of Miquelon Island. N lat. 46 46, W long. 56 17.

Peter's, St. one of the Virgin Isles, in the West Indies, dependant on Virgin Gorda.

Peter's, St. a harbour at the W end of Sydney or Cape Breton Island, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fishery.

Peter's, St. a town at the southern extremity of Cape Breton Island. It stands on an isthmus about half a mile broad, which separates the harbour of St. Peter from the great lake of that name, also called Lake Labrador. It is about 10 miles N E of Point Touloufe. To this harbour vessels of the greatest burden can come with safety. Before the American revolution, a great fishery was carried on here.

Peter, Lake St. a part of St. Lawrence River, into which empty from the S and E Sorel River from Lake Champlain, the river St. Francis, and some smaller rivers, from the N W. The Mafquinonge, Omachis, &c. enter the lake. The centre of the lake is 68 miles above Quebec, and 205 N E of Kingston, at the mouth of Lake Ontario.

Peter's Mountain, in Pennsylvania, lies on Susquehanna River, between Halifax and Harrisburg, in Dauphin county.

Peter's, *St.* a river on the coast of Labrador, about 4 leagues from the island of Belisle, in the straits of that name.

Peter, *St.* and *St. Paul*, a river at the bottom of the gulf of Campeachy. Its branches form an island called Tabasco. The bar at the mouth of the eastern branch admits small vessels. At flood there is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms water, and very good anchorage within the bar.

Peter's, *St.* a parish of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district.

Peter's, *St.* a river of Louisiana, one of the northwestern branches of Mississippi River, which it joins in lat. about 45° 6' N, and long. 94° 22' W.—*N. B.* For other places named Peter or Peter's, see *Pierre*.

Peters, a township of Franklin co. Pennsylvania, having 1,749 inhabitants.

Petersborough, a post town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 1,333 inhabitants. It is 73 miles W by S of Portsmouth, 18 westerly of Amherst, 16 E of Keene. In this town are the most valuable grist mills, saw mills, oil mills, paper mills and clothiers' mills in the State.

Petersburg, a township of New York, in Rensselaer co. E of the village of Troy, incorporated in 1793. It has 4,322 inhabitants.

Petersburg, a post town of Pennsylvania, in York co. 2 miles N of the Maryland line. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and about 80 houses. It is 25 miles S W of Yorktown, 59 N of Washington, and 113 W by S of Philadelphia.

Petersburg, a small town of Kentucky, situated in Woodford co. on the E side of Kentucky River, 19 miles W S W of Lexington, and 15 S S E of Frankfort. It has a tobacco ware house, and a few dwelling houses.

Petersburg, a post town of Virginia, and a place of considerable trade, in Dinwiddie co. on the S E bank of Appamatox River, just below the falls, about 25 miles S of Richmond. It contains about 400 houses, irregularly built, an episcopal church, court house and gaol. The Free Mason's hall is a handsome building; there are several tobacco ware houses, stores of dry goods, and some few neat and commodious dwelling houses. This town is a corporation, and comprehends the village of Blandford, in Prince George's co. and Powhatan in Chesterfield co. on

the opposite side of the river. It contained in 1790, 2,828 inhabitants, including 1,265 slaves. The situation of the town is low and rather unhealthy. From the inspector's books it appears, that on an average for the 10 years preceding 1796, the quantity received here has considerably exceeded 20,000 bbls. per annum; and for the last three years the quantity of flour made in this town and within an hundred yards of it, has exceeded 38,000 barrels; at other mills within a few miles 16,000 barrels per annum; to this add the flour made at the several country mills, and brought to this place for sale, the whole quantity may safely be stated to exceed 60,000 barrels per annum. The whole exports of this town, valued at the usual peace prices, amount to 1,389,300 dolls. besides the value of peach and apple brandy, whiskey, &c. not included. The Indian princess, Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly resided at this place. It is 80 miles W by N of Norfolk, 159 S by W of Alexandria, and 303 S W by S of Philadelphia. N lat. 37° 14', W long. 78° 8'.

Petersburg, a very flourishing post town of Georgia, in Elbert co. in a pleasant and healthful situation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Broad with Savannah River. Several respectable merchants are settled in this town. It is 15 miles from Elberton, 20 N by E of Washington, 50 above Augusta, 73 N of Louisville, and 836 from Philadelphia. N lat. 33° 46', W long. 81° 32'.

Petersham, a pleasant post town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, formerly called by the Indians *Nichenwang*; 28 miles N W of Worcester, and 66 W of Boston. Swift River, a branch of Chickapee River, passes through this town. The soil is rich, and here are large and excellent orchards. Inhabitants 1794.

Petit Anse, a village on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S of Cape Francois.

Petit Coat, a post 8 or 9 miles up the Missouri, where is a small garrison, and a circumjacent militia of about 80.

Petitcodiak, a river which falls into an arm of the Bay of Fundy, called Chegnecto Channel. The Indians have a communication from the head of it with St. John's River, by a portage across to the head of Kennebecus.

Petit-Goufre, or the *Little Whirlpool*, in Mississippi

Mississippi River, is 31 miles from Fort Rosalie, and 4 miles from Bayouk Pierre, or Stony River.

Petit-Guaves, or *Goave*, a jurisdiction, town, and bay, on the N coast of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and near the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The jurisdiction contains five parishes, and is the unhealthiest place in the colony, the inhabitants being constantly subject to fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and are remarkable for the culture of coffee. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 27,090 lb. white sugar—655,187 lb. brown sugar—307,865 lb. coffee—50,053 lb. cotton, and 210 lb. indigo. The value of duties on exportation of the above, was 4,127 dollars 97 cents. The town lies on the E side of the bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues westward of Grand Guave, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Port-au-Prince. N lat. 18 27, W long. from Paris 75 14. Some writers call the great bay, which is commonly called the Bay, Bight, or Bite of Leogane, by the name of Petit Guaves.

Petit Port, on the W side of Newfoundland Island towards the S end, is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N of Cape Ray, and one S of Anguille Cape. N lat. 47 52 30, W long. 59 15.

Petit Port, on the coast of Peru, otherwise called *Portete*, or *Little Port*, lies a short way N of the equator, and about 5 leagues S E within the bay from Cape Francis to Cape Passado on the S by W. There is anchorage in 5 fathoms, and plenty of fresh water near the head land, which is high. It is necessary to found, on account of the sand-banks, called the *Porteles*.

Petit Terre Island, near Descada, West-Indies. N lat. 16 14, W long. 61 11.

Petite Riviere, a small town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, close to the Spanish division line $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N by N W of Varettes, and separated from it by the river Artibonite; ten leagues E by N of St. Marc, and as far N W of Mirebalais. N lat. 19 8.

Petit Trou, is on the N side of the S peninsula of St. Domingo, on the point of land which forms the E side of the entrance into the Bay of Baradares; $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W of Anse a Veau, and 19 E of Jeremie.

Petit Trou, a small cove on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, S by W

of the mouth of Neybe River, and about 5 leagues N E of Beate Island. Small barks come to this place from St. Domingo city, to fetch the meat, lard, and fowls derived from the chase.

Pettquotting, a river of the State of Ohio, which empties into Lake Erie, from the S, near Huron River.

Peytonsburg, the chief town of Halifax co. Virginia, having a court house and 5 or 6 other houses, three of which are ordinaries or taverns. Here is a post office.

Phelps, a township in Ontario co. New York, N of Geneva, on Canandarqua Creek. It has 1,097 inhabitants. The village of Lyons is in this township, which see.

Philadelphia, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, 15 miles E of Orwell, having 123 inhabitants.

Philadelphia, a populous and highly cultivated co. of Pennsylvania, bounded W by Delaware co. N W by Montgomery; N E by Poquasin Creek, which separates it from Buck's co. and S and S E by the river Delaware, which divides it from the State of New Jersey. It contains about 89,600 acres, and is divided into 18 townships, and contains 81,009 inhabitants. On the banks of Schuylkill, in this co. is an excellent quarry of marble, from which the stone-cutters of Philadelphia are supplied.

Philadelphia, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is situated in the county to which it gives name, on the western bank of the river Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It lies in lat. 39 56 54 N, and long. 75 8 45 W from London; distant about 110 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, by the course of the bay and river, and about 55 or 60 in a S E direction. A 74 gun ship can come up to this city; sloops go 35 miles farther to Trenton; and boats that carry 8 or 9 tons can go 100 miles farther up the Delaware. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary and founder of the province, in the year 1683, and settled by a colony from England, which arrived in that and the preceding years, and was increased by a constant and regular influx of foreigners, to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and within the life time of the first person born within it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6,000 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The ground plot of the city is an oblong square, about one mile N and S and two E and W, lying in the

the narrowest part of the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles in a right line above their confluence. In the beginning of this settlement, it was expected that the fronts on both rivers would be first improved for the convenience of trade and navigation, and that the buildings would extend gradually in the rear of each, until they would meet and form one town, extending from E to W. But it was soon found that the Delaware front was alone sufficient for quays and landing places. The buildings now occupy a space not exceeding 3 miles in length from N to S, and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The city is intersected by a great number of streets, crossing each other at right angles. Of these there were originally 9, which extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill; these were crossed by 23, running N and S. The E and W streets, except High street, are named after the trees first found by the colony on their arrival in the country, viz. Vine, Sassafras, Mulberry, Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; which last is the southern boundary of the city. The streets running N and S receive their names from their numerical order, beginning at Delaware River; Front is *First*, then *Second*, and so on to *Thirteenth* street, whence the numerical order ceases from Delaware front, and begins at Schuylkill in the same order, as *First*, *Second*, &c. to *Eighth* street, between which and *Thirteenth* street, is *Broad* street, so named from its being the widest in the city. The number of squares in the original plan was 184; but as several of the squares have lately been intersected by new streets, their number now amounts to 304; and several of these are again intersected by lanes and alleys. *Broad* street is 113 feet wide; *High* street 100; *Mulberry*, 60; and the other streets in the original plan 50 feet wide. Most of the city is well paved with neat foot paths of brick, furnished with common sewers and gutters; so that the streets are, in general, kept very clean and neat. Besides the streets already mentioned, there are several others not laid down in the original plan, as *Water*, *Dock*, *Cherry*, *Penin*, *Prune*, &c. *Water* street is only 30 feet wide, and extends from the Northern Liberties across the *Dock*, to *Pine* street, parallel to the course of the Delaware, and between it and *Front* street. The space occupied

by it was intended, in the original plan, to serve only as a cart way to accommodate the wharves and stores, so that the river should be open to the view from *Front* street. It is now built with lofty houses (except a very few vacancies here and there) throughout the whole front, and commodious wharves are extended into the river, at which the largest ships that use the port can lie in safety, to receive and discharge their cargoes; and are defended from the ice, in winter, by the piers, made of logs, extending into the river, sunk with stone, and filled with earth, so as to be equally firm with the main land. *Dock* street was formerly a swamp, with a small stream running through the middle of it. It is from 90 to 100 feet wide, and winds northward in a serpentine track, through several streets. It is planted on each side with a row of Lombardy poplars, and promises to be one of the pleasantest streets in the city. No less than 662 lamps of two branches each, disposed at convenient distances, in all parts of the city, are lighted every night, and are estimated to consume annually, nearly 9,000 gallons of oil. The houses in the city and suburbs, are generally of brick, three stories high, in a plain neat style, without much display of ornament. The general height of the ground on which the city stands, is nearly 40 feet above the Delaware; but some of the streets are considerably lower, particularly *Water* street; several stores in which, have sometimes received much damage when the river happened to be raised by a high flood, and a strong S E wind. Here are 27 places for public worship, viz. 5 for Friends or Quakers, 6 for the Presbyterians and Seceders, 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodists, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Swedish Lutherans, which is the oldest church in the city, 1 for the Moravians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Africans, and a Jewish synagogue. The first Presbyterian church is finished with a degree of elegance that would do honour to any city in Europe. The roof is supported in front by 6 pillars, finished in the Corinthian order; but as it stands in an obscure place, on the S side of *Market* street, it is seen to disadvantage. The German Lutheran church, which was built not many years since, was unfortunately burnt in the winter of 1795. The new building is 108 feet by 48; and is one of the handsomest churches in the U.

States. Mr. D. Taneberger, a member of the Society of the United Brethren, at Letitz, a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, completed and erected a large organ for this church, but it received much injury when the roof and inside of the building were consumed, before the pipes could be disengaged. Christ Church stands on the W side of Second street, between High and Mulberry streets. It is an old Gothic structure, and is ornamented with a handsome steeple, and furnished with a chime of bells. The Episcopal churches are furnished each with an organ, as are the German, and two of the Roman Catholic churches. The African church is a large, neat building. It is supplied with a negro clergyman, who has been lately ordained by the bishop. They are of the Episcopalian order. The other public buildings are a Presbyterian church in Arch street, at the corner of Mulberry and Third street, a State house and offices, 2 city court houses, a county court house, an university, the philosophical society's hall, a public library, an hospital, dispensary, an almshouse, a gaol, 3 incorporated banks, 2 dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, 3 brick market houses, and one which is to be erected in Front street, in the Northern Liberties, a fish market, a house of correction, and a powder magazine which contains often upwards of 50,000 quarter casks of gunpowder. Two steam engine houses have lately been erected for supplying the city with wholesome water from the Schuylkill. One of these is a handsome marble building, the base of which is square, and the superstructure circular. It stands in the centre of High and Broad streets, exactly upon the point of intersection, and is surrounded by a large circular inclosure, which is platted with trees. This building commands a view of High street in its whole extent from river to river, and is itself a handsome object, as seen from various parts of the city. The state house stands on the S side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and was erected about the year 1753; and, considering the infancy of the colony, the architecture is much admired. The state house garden occupies a whole square; it is a small neat place, ornamented with several rows of trees and gravel walks, and inclosed by a high brick wall on three sides, and the state house, &c. on the other. Pottersfield, formerly a public burying

ground, is now converted into a public walk, and planted with rows of Lombardy poplars on each side. When the trees are grown, and the ground levelled, it will be one of the most pleasant promenades in the vicinity. In the N E corner of the yard, adjoining the left wing of the state house, is the town hall or new court house; S of which is the philosophical hall. Mr. Peal keeps his museum, by special permission of the legislature, in the body of the state house. It is the largest collection of natural curiosities that is to be found in America. In it are 400 species of birds, some living animals, &c. Opposite the philosophical hall is the Philadelphia library; these add much to the beauty and grandeur of the square. The Philadelphia library originated with Dr. Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742, since which time the collection of books has been greatly augmented. At present, it contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, besides a museum and a valuable philosophical apparatus. It is open every day in the week, except Sunday; and any person who has an inclination or taste for reading, may here indulge or improve either to great advantage. The library is furnished with tables and seats; and a stranger, without any introduction, may call for any book he wants, and sit down and peruse it as long as he pleases. Those who prefer their chambers to read in, may receive books out of the library, by leaving a deposit, as security for the return of them, and paying a moderate sum for the use of them. The proprietors amount to several hundreds, and each subscriber pays ten shillings annually, for defraying expenses and making new additions. To the library is annexed a rare and valuable collection of books, the bequest of James Logan, Esq. to the public. The building belonging to the Library Company is remarkably elegant, and has a fine appearance. In front of the building, in a niche over the door, is a handsome statue of Dr. Franklin, the donation of William Bingham, Esq. to the company. It is of white marble, was executed in Italy, and is said to have cost £500. The public gaol stands in the next square, S of the state house yard. It is a hollow square, 100 feet in front, built of stone, three stories high. All the apartments are arched with stone, as a precaution against fire; and it is the largest, strongest, and neatest building of the kind in the United States. To the gaol

is annexed a work house, with yards to keep the sexes apart, and criminals from the debtors. There are also apartments lately added for the solitary confinement of criminals. The whole is securely inclosed by stone walls. The market house in High street, is perhaps exceeded by none in the world, in the abundance, neatness and variety of provisions, which are exposed for sale every Wednesday and Saturday. Butchers' meat and vegetables may be had any other day, except Sunday. It extends from Front to Fourth street, and is supported by 300 pillars. On the W side of Second street, a little above Walnut street is, the new bank of Pennsylvania, lately erected under the superintendence of Mr. Latrobe. It is a large and remarkably neat and elegant marble edifice of the Ionick order, built after the model of the ancient temple of Minerva in Greece. The eastern and western fronts are adorned with two lofty colonnades of solid marble. The new theatre in Chestnut street, near the state house, is large and convenient. It was finished in 1793. Further W, is a spacious building, intended for the accommodation of the President of the U. States, but since the removal of the seat of government, it has been purchased by the University of Pennsylvania. This seminary was formed by the union of two literary institutions, which had previously existed a considerable time in Philadelphia, one designated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable schools of Philadelphia. They now constitute a respectable seminary, incorporated in 1791. The philosophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately increased to the value of several hundred pounds. The funds of the university produce annually a revenue of about £2,365. The aggregate number of students, in the several schools, is, on an average, about 500. And the number usually admitted to degrees in each year, about 25. The Friends' academy and Young Ladies' academy are also respectable and useful establishments. The chief literary and humane societies are the American philosophical society; the college of physicians; the society for promoting political inquiries; the Pennsylvania hospital; the Philadelphia dispensary; the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery; the society for alleviating the miseries of prisons; the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and use-

ful arts; the Philadelphia society for the information and assistance of immigrants, and two other societies of the same kind; one for the relief of German, and another for the relief of Irish immigrants; and an humane, an agricultural, marine, and various charitable societies. Here is a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and 8 subordinate lodges. Few cities in the world, of the same population and riches as Philadelphia, are better provided with useful institutions, both public and private. There are also a sufficient number of academies for the instruction of both sexes. Almost every religious society has one or more schools under its immediate direction, where children belonging to the society are taught to read and write, and are furnished with books and stationary articles. In the city and suburbs are 10 ropewalks which manufacture about 800 tons of hemp annually—13 breweries, which are said to consume 50,000 bushels of barley yearly—6 sugar houses—7 hair powder manufactories in and about town—2 rum distilleries, and 1 rectifying distillery—3 card manufactories. The other manufactories are, 15 for earthen ware—6 for chocolate—4 for mustard—3 for cut nails, and one for patent nails—1 for steel—1 for aqua fortis—one for sal ammoniac and glauber salts—1 for oil colours—11 for brushes—2 for buttons—one for Morocco leather, and one for parchment; besides gun makers, copper smiths, hatters, tin plate workers, coach makers, cabinet makers, and a variety of others. The public mint, at which the national money is coined, is in this city. The great number of paper mills in the State enable the printers to carry on their business more extensively than is done in any other place in America. There are 31 printing offices in this city; 5 of which publish each a daily gazette; 2 others publish gazettes twice a week; one of these is in the French language; besides 4 weekly papers, one of which is in the German language. The other offices are employed in printing books, pamphlets, &c. The catalogue of books for sale in this city, contains upwards of 300 sets of Philadelphia editions, besides a greater variety of maps and charts than is to be found any where else in America. The pleasure carriages within the city and liberties, according to enumeration, are as follow, viz. two wheeled carriages, 553, light waggons, 80, coaches, 137, phaetons, 22, chariots, 35, and coach-

ees, 33; the whole amounting to 307 four-wheeled carriages. The roads are good, and becoming better; stage coaches perform the journey from this city to Lancaster in 11 hours, on the new turnpike road: the distance is 58 miles. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 30 common council men; according to its present charter, granted in the year 1789. The mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, and 16 common council men make a quorum to transact business; they have full power to constitute and ordain laws and ordinances for the governing of the city: the mayor, recorder, and aldermen are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer. They hold a court four times a year, to take cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the city; two aldermen, appointed by the mayor and recorder, hold a court on the forenoon of Monday and Thursday of every week, to judge of all matters which are cognizable before a justice of the peace. The trade of Pennsylvania is principally carried on from this city, and there are few commercial ports in the world, where ships from Philadelphia may not be found in some season of the year. The number of vessels which entered this port in 1786, was 910; in '87, 870; in '88, 851; in '93, 1,414, of which 477 were ships; in '95, 1,620, viz. ships, 158; barks and snows, 26; brigs, 450; schooners, 506; sloops, 480. Clearances, 1,789. It is not mentioned how many of these were coasting vessels. The number of vessels built in 1795, was 31, of which 23 were ships and brigs. In the year '92, Philadelphia shipped 420,000 barrels of flour and middlings; in 1794, 300,751. The value of the exports from the State in the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 3,436,092 dolls. 58 cents; '92, 3,820,662 dolls.; '93, 6,958,836 D.; '94, 6,643,092 D.; '95, 11,518,260 D. The sickness in the autumn of 1793, and the embargo in the spring following, interrupted the commerce of Philadelphia for nearly five months. The existing war has occasioned some extraordinary articles in the exportation of late; coffee, &c. have been carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to Hamburg, as neutral ports. The environs of the city are very pleasant, and finely cultivated. In the northward are Kensington, near the suburbs on Delaware, noted for ship building; Germantown, a populous, neat village with 2 German churches; and Frankfort, another

er pretty village, both within 7 miles, besides many country seats. In the south is Darby, a small, pleasant borough, above 7 miles distant; and on Schuylkill, 4 miles from the city, the botanical garden of Messrs. Bartrams. In the W, on the same river, 18 acres of ground have been lately destined for a public botanical garden. According to a list published of the births and deaths in the several religious societies of Philadelphia, it appears that from August 1, 1792, to August 1, 1793, the births amounted to 2,511, and the deaths to 1,497. In the year 1793, Philadelphia was visited with a severe scourge, the yellow fever, which raged with uncommon violence for above 3 months, and in that short space swept off nearly 5,000 inhabitants. The humane efforts of a committee of health, appointed by the citizens, were highly instrumental in diminishing the calamity. A few weeks after this disorder ceased to rage, the trade of the city was restored in a manner incredible to any but eye witnesses. It is an honourable proof of the humane attention paid to the prisoners in this city, that of 4,060 debtors, and 4,000 criminals, who were confined in Philadelphia gaol between the 28th of Sept. 1780, and the 5th of Sept. 1790, only twelve died a natural death. In 1794, there were 9,000 houses in this city, and 400 which were building. The number of inhabitants within the city in 1800, was 41,220. The suburbs and county contained 39,789. Of all these only 85 were in slavery. Philadelphia is 728 miles S W of Passamaquoddy, the easternmost part of the sea coast of the United States; 347 S W of Boston; 222 S W of Hartford; 95 S W of New York; 102 N E of Baltimore; 144 N E of Washington, and 925 N E by N of Savannah in Georgia. See *Pennsylvania*, for an account of several other particulars relating to this city.

Philip, a large island in Lake Superior, in the United States, the same as *Philipeaux*; which see.

Philip's, *St.* a parish of Charleston district, South Carolina.

Philip, *St.* a fort which commands the entrance of Maranhao harbour, on the coast of Brazil.

Philip, *St.* a point within the harbour of Port Royal, South Carolina.

Philippaean, *Isle*, in the S W of Lake Superior, U. Canada, lies to the southward of Isle Royal, and between it and Kiaoan Point, on the S shore.

Philippaean,

Philippeau, a bay on the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Straits of Belisle, and partly formed by islands which project S on its E part, and extend towards the W. The E part of the bay lies in lat. 51 20 N, and long. 55 40 W.

Philippina, a small town of the province of Guatemala, in New Spain, on a bay of the North Pacific Ocean. N lat. 12 50, W long. 91 30.

Philipsburg, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex co. on the E bank of the Delaware, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania. It is 41 miles N W of Trenton.

Philipsburg, or *Philipsstown*, a township in Dutchess co. N. York, on the E side of Hudson River, 19 miles above New York, near the S end of Tappan Bay. It contains 2,754 inhabitants. In this township is a silver mine, which yields virgin silver.

Philips' Academy. See *Andover* and *Exeter*.

Philopolis, a settlement in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, 12 or 14 miles W of Mount Ararat, and at the head of the western branch of Tunkhaneck Creek, about 45 miles S E of Athens, or Tioga Point. N lat. 41 40, W long. 75 33.

Piankatunk, a small river of Virginia, which empties E into Chesapeake Bay, opposite Gwin's Island. It is navigable 8 miles for small craft.

Piankashawus, or *Pyankefbar*, *Vermillions* and *Mascoutins*, are tribes of Indians in the Indiana Territory, who reside on the Wabash and its branches, and Illinois Rivers. These with the *Kickapoos*, *Musquitons* and *Ojotatons*, could together furnish about 1000 warriors, 30 years ago.

Piarc, on the coast of S. America, lies 13 or 14 leagues from Payta, in lat. 7 N, and is the first town of any note. A river which washes it, falls into the bay of Chiropier; but as it abounds with shoals, it is little frequented.

Pic, *River du*, empties into Lake Superior, in lat. 48 36 N, and long. 89 41 W. The Grand Portage is in lat. 48 41 W.

Pic de l'Etoile, le, or *Pic de l'Alverdi*, as it is named in Bougainville's map, a small high island, shaped like a sugar-loaf, lying a little to the northward, and in sight of Aurora Island; discovered by the forenamed navigator in May, 1763.

Pica, a harbour on the coast of Peru, where there is high and steep land; 12 leagues N of Lora River, and 5 S of Tarapica, or as it is called by British seamen, *Carapoucha*.

Picara, a large province of S. America,

in New-Granada; bounded on the E by the Andes.

Picarwee, Indian towns in the Indiana Territory, on Great Miami River, 75 miles from its mouth, where it is only 30 yards broad, although navigable for loaded batteaux 50 miles higher.

Pickenfville, in Pendleton co. S. Carolina. Here is a post office 591 miles from Washington.

Pickering, a county of the Mississippi territory, containing 2940 inhabitants, of whom 738 are slaves.

Pickering Township, in the E riding of the co. of York, U. Canada, is between Whitby and Scarborough, and fronts Lake Ontario. The river Nen runs into Lake Ontario through this township. Here is an excellent salmon and sturgeon fishery, at a river called Duffin's Creek, which is generally open, and large enough to receive boats at most seasons of the year.

Smyth.

Pickersgill's Cove, is within Christmas Sound, on the S coast of Terra del Fuego, at the S extremity of S. America.

Pickersgill's Island, is off Cape Disappointment, in S. Georgia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. S lat. 54 42, W long. 36 58.

Pickersville, the chief town of Washington district, in S. Carolina. It contains a court house, gaol, 8 or 10 houses, and a distillery. It is 771 miles from Philadelphia.

Picolata, a fort on the river St. John, in E. Florida, 27 miles from St. Augustine, and 3 from Poopoa Fort.

Picolet Point, on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, forms the W boundary of the bay which sets up to Cape Francois. In time of war, ships have often been taken under the cannon of Picolet.

Picosa, or *Pisana*, mountains on the coast of Peru, which serve to direct mariners. They are high hills within land, extending about 7 leagues, between Colanche River, and Salango Island; and lie S of the equator.

Pic, *Riviere au*, in U. Canada, empties into Lake Superior, on the N side, W of Beaver Creek. On this river dwell many Indians, called by other nations, "The Men of the Land."

Piflou, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement, in the N E part of Nova-Scotia, and on the S side of the Straits of Northumberland, at the S extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The island lies in the narrowest part of the strait, a little

way NW of the mouth of the river of its name; 8 miles S of Bear Cove in the island of St. John's, and 38 E of the mouth of Bay Verte. The bay or harbour of this name seems to be of considerable extent. East River, which falls into Picton harbour, supplies the country with coals, from the mines on its banks; the streams of less note which empty into the bay, are St. Mary's, Antigonish, Liverpool, Turket, Musquidiboit, and Sissibou Rivers. The settlement of Picton is fertile, populous, and increasing in importance. A good road is cut, cleared, and bridged to Halifax, 68 miles distant S by W. This settlement is now called *Tinnmouth*; which see.

Pierce's Island. The main channel of Piscataqua River, in N. Hampshire, lies between Pierce's and Seavey's island; on each of which batteries of cannon were planted, and entrenchments formed in 1775. The stream here is very contracted; the tide rapid; the water deep, and the shore bold and rocky on each side: so that in the severest winters the river is never frozen.

Pierre, an island in Illinois River, about 47 miles above the Piorias wintering-ground. A *flèche*, or arrow-stone is obtained by the Indians from a high hill on the W side of the river, near the above island; with this stone the natives make their gun-flints, and point their arrows. Above this island are rich and fertile meadows, on the E side of the river, and continue several miles.

Piermont, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut River, 6 miles S of Haverhill, and 5 N of Orford. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 670 inhabitants.

Pierouagamis, an Indian nation who inhabit the N W banks of Lake St. John, in L. Canada.

Pierre, St. a small desert island near the coast of Newfoundland, which is only fit for curing and drying fish. N lat. 46 27, W long. 55 57. It was ceded to the French by the peace of 1763.

Pierre, St. the first town built in the island of Martinico, on a round bay on the W coast of the island, 5 leagues S of Fort Royal. It is a port of entry, the residence of merchants, and the centre of business. It has been 4 times burnt, yet it contains at present about 2,000 houses. The anchorage ground is along the sea-side on the strand, but is very unhealthy. Another port of the town is separated

from it by a river, and the houses are built on a low hill, which is called the fort, from a small fortress which defends the road, which is commodious for loading and unloading ships, and is likewise easy of access; but in the rainy season the shipping take shelter at Fort Royal, the capital of the island.

Pierre, St. a river in Louisiana which empties into the Mississippi, from the W, about 10 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. It passes through a most delightful country, abounding with many of the necessaries of life, which grow spontaneously. Wild rice is found here in great abundance, trees bending under loads of fruit, such as plums, grapes, and apples. The meadows are covered with hops, and many other vegetables; while the ground is stored with useful roots, as angelica, spikenard, and ground-nuts as large as hens' eggs. On its E side, about 20 miles from its mouth, is a coal-mine.—N. B. For other places named *PIERRE*, see *Peter*.

Pigeon, the name of two S W branches of French Broad River, in Tennessee. The mouth of Little Pigeon is about 25 miles from the confluence of French Broad with Holston River, and about 3 below the mouth of Nolachucky. Big Pigeon falls into the French Broad 9 miles above Little Pigeon River. They both rise in the Great Iron Mountains.

Pigeon, a hill on Cape Ann, Massachusetts. See *Agamenticus*.

Pigeon, a small island, whose strong fortifications command and secure safe and good anchorage in Port Royal Bay, in the island of Martinico.

Pikeland, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania. It has 926 inhabitants.

Pilayo, a jurisdiction of La Plata, S. America. See *Paspaya*, its most common name.

Pildras, St. on the E shore of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the Gulf of Mexico. N lat. 21 4, W long. 90 35.

Pilgerrub, or *Pilgrim's Rest*, was a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on the site of a forsaken town of the Ottawa; on the bank of a river, 20 miles N W of Cayahoga, in the State of Ohio, near Lake Erie, and 140 miles N W of Pittsburg.

Pilgrim's Island, on the S eastern shore of St. Lawrence River, and below the Island de Coudres.

Pillar, Cape, at the W end of the Straits of Magellan, 6 leagues N of Cape Desca-da. S lat. 52 45, W long. 76 40.

Pilot Mountain, or Ararat. See *Surry County, N. Carolina.*

Piloto, or Salinas del Piloto, upright craggy rocks on the W coast of Mexico, S E of Cape Corientes, where there is good anchorage, and shelter from N W and W and S W winds. There are salt-pits near this place.

Pilot-Town, in Sussex co. Delaware, lies near the mouth of Cool Spring Creek, which falls into Delaware Bay, near Lewistown, and 6 miles N W of Cape Henlopen.

Piment, Port ā, a village on the S W coast of the S peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N W of Les Coteaux, between which are two coves affording anchorage; that nearest Coteaux, is called Anse a Damassin. Port Piment is nearly eight leagues E by S of Tiburon.

Pinas Island, on the coast of the Gulf of Honduras, is situated off *Trivigillo Bay.*

Pinas Point, the eastern point of Panama Bay. N lat. 6 15, W long. 80 30. The port of this name is on the same S W coast of the Isthmus of Darien, near the point; 12 leagues N by W of Port Quemada, and 7 from Cape Garachina. The coast, all the way southward, to Cape Corientes, abounds with pine trees; hence the name.

Pinchina, one of the Cordilleras in S. America. M. Baugier found the cold of this mountain, immediately under the equator, to extend from 7 to 9 degrees under the freezing point every morning before sun-rise.

Pinckney, an island on the coast of S. Carolina.

Pinckney, formerly a district of the upper country of S. Carolina, now divided into the districts of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburgh; which see; and for the number of inhabitants see S. Carolina.

Pinckneyville, a post town of S. Carolina, and capital of Union district, on the S W side of Broad River, at the mouth of Pacolet. It contains a handsome court house, a gaol, and a few compact houses. It is 75 miles N W of Columbia, 56 from Lincolntown, in N. Carolina, and 716 from Philadelphia.

Pine, Cape, on the S coast of the Island of Newfoundland, is about eight leagues W of Cape Race. N lat. 46 42, W long. 53 20.

Pine Creek, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, a water of the W branch of Susquehannah River. Its mouth is about 12 miles westward of Lycoming Creek, and

40 N W of the town of Northumberland.

Pines, a small island on the N coast of Terra Firma, S. America, about 41 leagues E of Porto Bello, and forms a good harbour, with two other small islands, and the main land. N lat. 9 12, W long. 80 15. The *River of Pines* is 5 miles from the above named harbour, and 27 easterly of Allabroli's River. Its mouth has 6 feet water, but within there is 3 fathoms a considerable way up.

Pines, Pinex, or Pinas, a small uninhabited island, separated from the S W part of the island of Cuba, by a deep strait. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, and affords good pasturage. It is 6 leagues from the main, but the channel is impassable, by reason of shoals and rocks. N lat. 21 30, W long. 83 25.

Pinnamaquom, a small stream in Washington co. Maine. This stream gives its name to a new settlement.

Pintard's Sound, on the N W coast of N. America, sets up in an eastern direction, having in it many small islands. Its mouth extends from Cape Scott, on the southern side, in lat. 50 56, and long. 128 57 W to Point Disappointment, in lat. 52 5, and long. 128 50 W. It communicates with the Straits de Fuca; and thus the lands on both sides of Nootka Sound, from Cape Scott to Berkley's Sound, (opposite Cape Flattery, on the eastern side of the Straits de Fuca) are called by Capt. Ingraham, Quadras Isles.

Pinteblico River, a large branch of the Chata Uche, the upper part of Appalachicola River.

Pierias Fort and Village, Old, in the N. W. Territory, on the western shore of Illinois River, and at the southern end of Illinois Lake; 210 miles from Mississippi River, and 30 below the Craws Meadows River. The summit on which the stockaded fort stood, commands a fine prospect of the country to the eastward, and up the lake, to the point where the river comes in at the N end; to the westward are large meadows. In the lake (which is only a dilatation of the river, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth) is great plenty of fish, and in particular, sturgeon and picannau. The country westward is low and very level, and full of swamps, some a mile wide, bordered with fine meadows, and in some places the high land comes to the river in points, or narrow necks. Here is abundance of cherry, plum, and other fruit trees. The Indians at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, ceded to the

the United States a tract of 12 miles square at this fort. N lat. 40 53, W long. 91 12 30.

Piorias Wintering Ground, a tract of land in the Indiana Territory, on the S E side of Illinois River, about 40 miles above, and N E of the Great Cave, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and 27 below the Island of St. Pierre. About a quarter of a mile from the river, on the eastern side of it, is a meadow of many miles long, and 5 or 6 broad. In this meadow are many small lakes, communicating with each other, and by which there are passages for small boats or canoes; and one leads to the Illinois River.

Piorias, an Indian nation of the Indiana Territory, who, with the Mitchigamias, could furnish 300 warriors, 30 years ago. They inhabit near the settlements in the Illinois country. A tribe of this name inhabit a village on the Mississippi, a mile above Fort Chartres. It could furnish, about the same period, 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias. They are idle and debauched.

Pirangu, a river of Brazil. S. America, S S E of Rio Grande and Point Negro.

Pisca, a handsome town in the audience of Lima in Peru, with a good harbour and spacious road. The country round it is fertile, and it sends to the neighbouring settlements quantities of fruit and wine. It formerly stood a quarter of a league farther to the S, but being destroyed by an earthquake, in 1682, it was removed to its present situation, about half a mile from the sea. It is 140 miles S of Lima. S lat. 14, W long. 73 35.

Piscadores, or *Fishers*, two great rocks on the coast of Peru, in lat. 16 48 S, near the broken gap between Attico and Ocona.

Piscadores, rocks above the town of Callao, in Peru, 5 leagues N N W of Callao Port. They are 6 in number; the largest is west of the port of Ancon de Rhodas, and 3 leagues S E of Chaucal Port.

Piscataqua. See *Pascataqua*.

Piscataqua Head. See *Tork County*, Maine.

Piscataqua, the ancient name of lands in Maine, supposed to comprehend the lands in Kittery and Berwick.

Piscataway, a township of N. Jersey, in Middlesex co. on Rariton River, 6 miles from its mouth. It had, in 1790, 2,261 inhabitants. It is 3½ miles N E of New Brunswick, and 14 S W of Elizabeth-Town.

Piscataway, a small post town of Prince

George's co. Maryland, on the creek of its name which runs W into Patowmac River, opposite Mount Vernon in Virginia, and 14 miles S of Washington. The town is 16 miles S W of Upper Marlborough, 16 N of Port Tobacco, and 67 S W by S of Baltimore.

Pisco, a noted harbour on the coast of Peru, in the province of Los Reyes, six leagues from the port of Chinca; Lorin Chinca lying half way between them. The road is safe and capacious enough to hold the navy of Spain. The town is inhabited by about 300 families, most of them mestizoes, mulattoes, and negroes; the whites being much the smallest number. It has 3 churches, and a chapel for Indians; lies about half a mile from the sea, and 123 miles S of Lima. The ruins of the ancient town of Pisco, are still visible, extending from the sea shore to the New town. It was destroyed by an earthquake and inundation, on Oct 19th, 1680. The sea, at that time, retired half a league, and returned with such fury, that it overflowed almost as much land beyond its bounds. S lat. 13 36, W long. 76 15.

Pisc-Pot, a bay on the S shore of the Straits of Magellan, in the Long Reach, 8 leagues W by N of Cape Notch. S lat. 53 14, W long. 75 12.

Pisfolet, a large bay at the N point of Newfoundland, setting up from the Straits of Bellefleur. Its western side is formed by Cape Norman, and its eastern point by Burnt Cape; 3 leagues apart.

Pitcairn's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 6 or 7 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It has neither river nor harbour; but has some mountains which may be seen 15 leagues off to the S E. All the S side is lined with rocks. S lat. 25 2, W long. 133 21. The variation of the needle off this island, in 1767, was 2 46 E.

Piton Point, Great, the S W point of the island of St. Lucia, in the W. Indies, and the most westerly point of the island. It is on a peninsula, the northern part of which is called Point Chimatchin.

Pitt, a county in Newbern district, N. Carolina, bounded N E by Beaufort, and S W by Glasgow. It contains 8,910 inhabitants, including 2,792 slaves. Chief town, Greenville.

Pitt, Fort, formerly *Fort du Quesne*. See *Pittsburg*.

Pittsburgh, or *Pittsburg*, the capital of Chatham co. N. Carolina, is situated on a rising ground, and contains a court house, gaol, and about 40 or 50 houses. The country

country in its environs is rich and well cultivated; and is much resorted to from the maritime parts of the State in the sickly months. The Hickory Mountain is not far distant, and the air and water here are as pure as any in the world. It is 26 miles S W of Hillsborough, 36 W of Raleigh, and 54 N W of Fayetteville.

Pittsburg, a post town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Alleghany co. situated on a beautiful plain running to a point. The Alleghany, which is a beautiful clear stream, on the N, and the Monongahela, which is a muddy stream, on the S, uniting below where Fort du Quesne stood, form the majestic Ohio; which is there a quarter of a mile wide; 1,188 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, and 500 above Limestone, in Kentucky. This town was laid out on Penn's plan, in the year 1765, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, about 200 yards from Fort du Quesne, which was taken from the French, by the British, in 1760, and who changed its name to Fort Pitt, in honour of the late Earl of Chatham. It contains between 200 and 300 houses, a gaol, court-house, Presbyterian church, a church for German Lutherans, an academy, 2 breweries, and a distillery. It has been lately fortified, and a party of troops stationed in it. The hills on the Monongahela side are very high, extend down the Ohio, and abound with coals. Before the revolution, one of these coal hills, it is said, took fire and continued burning 8 years; when it was effectually extinguished by part of the hill giving way and filling up the crater. On the back side of the town, from Grant's Hill, (so called from his army's being here cut to pieces by the Indians) there is a beautiful prospect of the two rivers, wasting along their separate streams till they meet and join at the point of the town. On every side, hills covered with trees, appear to add simplicity and beauty to the scene. At the distance of 100 miles up the Alleghany is a small creek, which, in some places, boils or bubbles forth, like the waters of Hell Gate, in N. York State, from which proceeds an oily substance, deemed by the people of this country, singularly beneficial, and an infallible cure for weakness in the stomach, for rheumatic pains, for sore breasts in women, bruises, &c. The oil is gathered by the country people and Indians, who boil it, and bring it to Pittsburg for sale; and

there is scarcely a single inhabitant who does not possess a bottle of it, and is able to recount its many virtues, and its many cures. The navigation of the Ohio, in a dry season, is rather troublesome from Pittsburg to the *Mingo Town*, about 75 miles; but from thence to the Mississippi there is always water enough for barges carrying from 100 to 200 tons burden, such as are used on the river Thames, between London and Oxford, viz. from 100 to 120 feet keel, 16 to 18 in breadth, four feet in depth, and when loaded, drawing about 3 feet water. During the season of the floods in the spring, vessels of 100 or 200 tons burden may go from Pittsburg to the sea with safety, in 16 or 17 days, although the distance is upwards of 2,000 miles. It is 178 miles W by N of Carlisle; 303 in the same direction from Philadelphia. N lat. 40 31 44, W long. 80 8.

Pittsburg Township, in Frontiack co. U. Canada, adjoins to Kingston, hence westward it opens into Lake Ontario.

Pittsfield, a pleasant post town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 6 miles N of Lenox, 38 W of Northampton, 140 W of Boston, and 40 N E of Albany. This township, and those N and S of it, on the banks of Housatonic River, are in a rich vale, from 1 to 7 miles wide. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 2,261 inhabitants. The place of worship is a very handsome edifice, with a bell and cupola, from which there is a charming prospect.

Pittsfield, a township of Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1782, and contains 987 inhabitants. It was taken from Chichester, on Suncook River, N E of Concord.

Pittsfield, the northeasternmost township of Rutland co. Vermont, containing 164 inhabitants. It has Chittenden S W, and Philadelphia N W.

Pittsfield, a town in Otsego co. N. York, 12 miles W S W of Cooperstown.

Pittsford, a township of Rutland co. Vermont, having 1,413 inhabitants.

Pitt's Island, on the N W coast of N. America, lies near the main land, about half way from Dixon's Entrance to Prince William's Sound, and between Cross Sound and Port Banks.

Pittquoting, an Indian settlement in the State of Ohio, at the mouth of Huron River, which empties into Lake Erie.

Pittsgrave, in Salem co. New Jersey. Here

Here is a post office, 171 miles from Washington.

Pittston, a post town, Kennebeck co. Maine, on Kennebeck River, 5 miles below Hallowell Hook, 22 N by W of Wiscasset, 70 N by E of Portland, 187 N by E of Boston, and 547 from Philadelphia. It contains 1,408 inhabitants. The western part called *Cobesey* or *Cobessee*, has an Episcopal church, with an annual income of 28 guineas, given by Dr. Gardiner for the support of an episcopal minister. The W part of this town is called *Gardiner*, incorporated in 1803.

Pittstown, a post town of Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, on the W head waters of Raritan River, 10 miles E by N of Alexandria on Delaware River, 32 N of Trenton, and 58 N N E of Philadelphia.

Pittstown, a township of Rensselaer co. N. York, bounded S by Rensselaerwyck and Stephentown, and N by Schactcoke and Cambridge. It contains 3,483 inhabitants.

Pittstown, a post town in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.

Pittsylvania, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge, and the tide waters; bounded S by N. Carolina, and N by Campbell co. It contains 12,697 inhabitants. At the court house is a post office, 300 miles from Washington.

Piura, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name in Péru, and was the first Spanish settlement in that country; founded in 1531, by Don Francisco Pizarro, who also built the first church in it. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants. The houses are generally of one story, built of unburnt bricks, or of a kind of cane, called quincas. The climate is hot and dry. S lat. 5 11, W long. 80 5.

Placentia Bay, on the S coast of Newfoundland, opens between Chapeau-Rouge Point W, and Cape St. Mary's on the E 15½ leagues apart; lying between lat. 46 53 30, and 47 54 N, and between long. 54 1, and 55 21 30 W. It is very spacious, has several islands towards its head, and forms a good harbour for ships; and is frequented by such vessels as are bound either into the gulf or river of St. Lawrence. The port town which gives name to the bay is on the eastern shore; 67 leagues to the E of the island of Cape Breton; 40 miles W by S of St. John's, and in lat. 47 15 N, and long. 55 13 W. The harbour is so very capacious, that 150 sail of ships may lie in security, and can fish as quietly as in any river. The

entrance into it is by a narrow channel; which will admit but one ship at a time. Sixty sail of ships can conveniently dry their fish on the Great Strand, which lies between 2 steep hills, and is about 3 miles long. One of the hills is separated from the strand, by a small brook which runs out of the channel, and forms a sort of lake, called the Little Bay, in which are caught great quantities of salmon. The inhabitants dry their fish on what is called the Little Strand. The French had formerly a fort called St. Louis, situated on a ridge of dangerous rocks, which contracts the entrance into the harbour. This ridge must be left on the starboard, going in.

Plain du Nord, a town on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, at the S E corner of Bay de l'Acul, and on the road from Cape Francois to Port de Paix, five leagues W by S of the Cape, and 13 S E by E of Port de Paix.

Plainfield, formerly *St. Andrews*, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, 100 miles N E from Bennington. It contains 256 inhabitants.

Plainfield, a township of Hampshire co. Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 797 inhabitants, 122 miles W of Boston.

Plainfield, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, has 1,157 inhabitants.

Plainfield, a township in the N W corner of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut River, which separates it from Hartland in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,435 inhabitants.

Plainfield, a post town in the S E part of Windham co. Connecticut, on the east side of Quinabaug River, which divides it from Brooklyn and Canterbury. It is in general a rich soil, under good cultivation, well watered by the Quinabaug, and Moosup Rivers, and many brooks and rivulets. It has 2 congregational meeting-houses, an academy, with three handsome buildings appropriated to its use. The town was settled in 1689, principally by people from Chelmsford in Massachusetts. It is 14 miles N E from Norwich, 30 W from Providence, 40 E from Hartford, 14 E from Windham, 414 N E from Washington, and contains 1,629 inhabitants. The marks of an Indian burying place are visible a few rods N E from the present burying ground.

Plaisance, a town on the middle of the neck of the N peninsula of St. Domingo;

12 leagues S W of Cape Francois, and 7 N of Les Gonaves.

Plaintain Garden River, at the E end of the island of Jamaica, and N by W of Point Morant. There is a kind of bay at its mouth; and on it, within land, is the town of Bath.

Plaflow, or *Plaiflow*, a township in the S E part of Rockingham co. New Hampshire, separated from Haverhill in Massachusetts, (of which it was formerly a part) by the southern State line. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 459 inhabitants; 12 or 14 miles S W of Exeter.

Plate Cays or *Keys*, a large sandbank from 10 to 14 leagues N of the N coast of the island of St. Domingo. It is nearly 10 leagues in length, at W by N, and from 2 to 6 miles in breadth. The E end is nearly due N of Old Cape Francois.

Plata, an island on the coast of Quito, in Peru, 4 or 5 leagues W N W from Cape St. Lorenzo, and in lat. 1° 10' S. It is 4 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and affords little else than grass and small trees. The anchoring places are on the east side near the middle of the island.

Plata, River de la, is one of the largest rivers on this globe, and falls into the S. Atlantic Ocean between Capes St. Anthony southward, and St. Mary on the northward, which are about 150 miles apart. It acquires this name after the junction of the Parana and Paraguay, and separates Brazil from the Desert Coast. Its navigation, although very extensive, is rather dangerous, on account of the number of sandy islands and rocks in its channel, which are perhaps difficult to avoid, by reason of the currents and different sets of the tide, which they produce. For these and other reasons, ships seldom enter this river, unless urged by necessity; especially as there are many bays, harbours, and ports on the coast where vessels can find good and safe anchorage. The water is sweet, clears the lungs, and is said to be a specific against rheums and defluxions; but is of a petrifying quality. See *Paraguay*, for a more particular account. Cape St. Anthony is in lat. 36° 32' S, and long. 56° 34' W.

Plata, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the province of Charcas, built in 1539. It stands on a small plain, environed by eminences, which defend it from all winds. The air in summer is very mild; nor is there any considerable difference throughout the year, except in the winter

months, viz. May, June, and July, when tempests of thunder and lightning and rain are frequent; but all the other parts of the year the air is serene. The houses have delightful gardens planted with European fruit trees, but water is very scarce in the city. It has a large and elegant cathedral, adorned with paintings and gildings, a church for Indians, an hospital, and 2 nunneries; and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. Here are also an university and 2 colleges, in which lectures on all the sciences are read. In its vicinity are mines of silver in the mountain of Porco; which have been neglected since those of Potosi were discovered. It is seated on the river of Chimdo, 500 miles S E of Cusco. S lat. 19° 16', W long. 63° 40'. The jurisdiction of this name is 200 leagues in length, and 100 in breadth, extending on each side of the famous river La Plata. In winter the nights are cold, but the days moderately warm. The frost is neither violent nor lasting, and the snows are very inconsiderable.

Plate, Monte de, a mountainous settlement near the centre of the island of St. Domingo, towards its eastern extremity, 15 leagues N of the mouth of Macoris River, and 16 to the N E of the city of St. Domingo. It was formerly a flourishing place, and called a city; but the whole parish does not now contain above 600 souls. Two leagues N E of it is the wretched settlement of Boya, to which the cacique Henri retired, with the small remnant of Indians, when the cruelties of the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles V. had driven him to a revolt. There does not now exist one pure descendant of their race.

Plate, Point, the N point of the entrance into Port Dauphin, on the E coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Plate, Port de, on the N coast of St. Domingo, is overlooked by a white mountain, and lies 22 leagues W of Old Cape Francois. It has 3 fathoms water at its entrance, but diminishes within; and is but an indifferent harbour. The bottom is in some parts sharp rocks, capable of cutting the cables. A vessel must, on entering, keep very close to the point of the breaker, near the eastern fort; when, she anchors in the middle of the port. The canton of Port de Plate abounds in mines of gold, silver and copper. There are also mines of plaster. It is unhealthy, from the custom which the inhabitants have

of drinking the water of a ravin. It has a handsome church and about 2,500 inhabitants.

Plate, Forme, La, a town on the S side of the N peninsula of St. Domingo, 13 leagues S E by S of the Mole. N lat. 19 36, W long. from Paris, 75 40.

Platte, or Shallow River, a western branch of the Missouri, remarkable for its quicksands and bad navigation. On this river, near its confluence with the Missouri, dwells the nation of the *Ojibwas*, commonly called *Otos*, consisting of about 200 warriors, among whom are 25 or 30 of the Missouries, who took refuge among them about the year 1778. *Jefferson*.

Platte, La, a small river of Vermont which falls into Lake Champlain at Shelburne.

Platform, a bay on the N coast of the island of Jamaica.

Plattsburgh, a post town in Clinton co. New York, on the W margin of L. Champlain, about 300 miles N of N. York city, and nearly that distance S of Quebec. From the S part of the town the mountains trend away wide from the lake, and leave a charming tract of excellent land, of a rich loam, well watered, and about an equal proportion suitable for meadow and for tillage. The land rises in a gentle ascent for several miles from the lake, of which every farm will have a delightful view. Here are a house for public worship, a court house and gaol. The court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace sit here twice a year; they have artisans of almost every kind among them, and furnish among themselves all the materials for building, glass excepted. Polite circles may here be found, and the genteel traveller may be entertained with the luxuries of a sea-port, a tune on the harpsichord, and a philosophical conversation. It contains 1,400 inhabitants.

Play Green, or Puskacogan, in U. Canada, lies near the N shore of Winnipeg Lake, in lat. 53 53, and long. 97 54.

Pleasant Point, a N E head land in Merry Meeting Bay, Lincoln co. Maine.

Pleasant Point, a fertile and pleasantly situated point of land, on the western bank of the Passamaquoddy River, about 35 miles from the mouth of the river, and 4 above Moose Island. On this point reside the remains of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, consisting of about 400 in number, and thought to be on the decline. They have a Roman Catholic Priest, who administers the ordinances, and lately a

respectable meeting house, with a bell, has been erected, at the expense of the State. They are entirely unacquainted with the arts of agriculture, their employment in the summer being that of fishing, and shooting porpoises, whose oil they extract, and sell to the Americans for the use of lamps, and in winter that of hunting. They have some ideas of moral obligation, though not remarkable for their honesty or fidelity, and appear to be inclined rather to adopt the vicious than the virtuous examples of their civilized neighbours. The women are graceful and delicate in their manners, and modest in their dress. The men are sullen and unfocible. During the revolutionary war, their friendship was cultivated by the U. States, to which they rendered a considerable service, by preventing the depredations of the enemy upon our frontiers.

Pleasant Point, the eastern boundary of the mouth of Hawk's, or Sandwich River, in the harbour of Chebucto.

Pleasant River, a small village where is a post office on the sea coast of Washington co. Maine, and at the head of Narragagus Bay; 16 miles N E of Goldsborough, and 32 W by S of Machias.

Plein River, the northern head water of Illinois River. It interlocks with Chicago River, a water of Lake Michigan. Forty miles from its source is the place called Hid Island; 26 miles farther it passes through Dupage Lake; and 5 miles below the lake, it joins Theakiki River, which comes from the eastward. Thence the united stream assumes the name of Illinois. The land between these branches is rich, and intermixed with swamps and ponds.

Pluckemin, a town of some trade, in Somerset co. New Jersey, 28 miles N of Princeton, and about 18 S W of Brunswick. It derived its singular name from an old Irishman, noted for his address in taking in people.

Plue, or Rainy Lake, lies W by N of L. Superior, and E by S of the Lake of the Woods, in Upper Canada. The Narrows are in N lat. - - - 49 3 2
Fort Lac la Plue - - - 48 35 49
Island Portage - - - 50 7 31
At the Barrier - - - 50 7 51
Long. 95 8 30 W.

Plum Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, is about 9 miles long, and half a mile broad, extending from the entrance of Ipswich River S, nearly a N course to the mouth of Merrimack River, and is separated

separated from the main land by a narrow sound, called Plum Island River, which is fordable in several places at low water. It consists for the most part of sand blown into ludicrous heaps, and crowned with bushes bearing the beach plum. These heaps of sand are 10, 15 and 25 feet high. On examining the ground it appears that formerly the surface was very level, but a few feet above the tide, covered with a shallow, black soil, over a bed of sand. As winds or any other cause broke the soil, the sand beneath began to be blown, and lodge in the bunches of plum bushes. These struggling for life, grew and rose higher and higher; and the sand constantly accumulating, produced the present appearances. In many places the black soil is now visible at the base of the pile, whence the roots of the bushes at the top proceed. There is a valuable property of salt marsh, and at the S end of the island, are 2 or 3 good farms. On the N end stand the light houses, and the remains of a wooden fort, built during the war, for the defence of the harbour. On the sea shore of this island, and on Salisbury beach, the Merimack Humane Society have erected several small houses, furnished with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of mariners who may be shipwrecked on this coast. The N end lies in lat. 43 4 N, and long. 70 47 W. See *Newbury Port*.

Plumb Island, on the N E coast of Long Island, in the State of N. York, is annexed to Southold in Suffolk co. It contains about 800 acres, and supports 7 families. It is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, butter, cheese, and wool. It is three fourths of a mile from the eastern point of Southold. This island, with the sandy point of Gardner's Island, form the entrance of Gardner's Bay.

Plumb Point, Great, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, forms the S E limit of the peninsula of Port Royal, which shelters the harbour of Kingston. *Little Plumb Point* lies westward of the former, towards the town of Port Royal, on the S side of the peninsula.

Plumstead, a post town of Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Delaware River, 36 miles N of Philadelphia, and 13 S by W of Alexandria, in New Jersey.

Plymouth, a maritime county in the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts, having Massachusetts Bay to the N E, Bristol co. S W, Barnstable co. S E, and Norfolk co. N W. It contains 30,073 in-

habitants, and is subdivided into 15 townships, of which Plymouth is the chief. Within the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, there were, in 1796, in operation, 14 blast and 6 air furnaces, 20 forges, 7 sitting and rolling mills, besides a number of trip-hammer shops, and an almost incredible number of nail-shops, and others for common smithery. These furnaces, supplied from the neighbouring mines, produce annually from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of iron ware. The forges, on an average, manufacture more than 1,000 tons annually, and the sitting and rolling mills at least 1,500 tons. The various manufactures of these mills have given rise to many other branches in iron and steel, viz. cut and hammered nails, spades and shovels, card teeth, saws, scythes, metal buttons, cannon balls, bells, fire arms, &c. In these counties are also manufactured hand-bellows, combs, sheet-iron for the tin manufacture, wire, linseed oil, snuff, stone and earthen ware. The iron-works, called the Federal Furnace, are 7 miles from Plymouth harbour.

Plymouth, the capital of the above county, is 42 miles S from Boston; a post town and port of entry: bounded northerly by Kingston, and a line extending across the harbour to the *Gurnet*; westerly by *Carver*; southerly by *Wareham* and *Sandwich*, and easterly by the sea. The township is extensive, containing more than 80 square miles. It is about 16 miles in length, and more than 5 in breadth. The number of inhabitants, by the census of 1791, was 2,995. The *Town*, or principal settlement, which contains more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, is on the north-easterly part of the township, near a stream called the *Town Brook*, which flows from a large pond, bearing the name of *Billington Sea*. One main street crosses the stream, and is intersected by three cross streets, extending to the shore: another street runs westerly on the north side of the brook. The town is compactly built, and contains about 200 dwelling-houses, (the greater part of which are on the north side of the *Town Brook*) a handsome meeting house, court house, and gaol. There are two precincts; one includes the town, and the district of *Hobbs' Hole*, and *Eel River*; the other is at *Monument Point*, a village lying about 7 miles S from the town, beyond the high lands of *Monument*. The soil near the coast is generally good; the residue of the township is barren, and notwithstanding the antiquity

antiquity of the settlement, is yet a forest. The wood is principally pine, though there are many tracts covered with oak. The harbour is capacious, but shallow, and is formed by a long and narrow neck of land, called *Saltbouse Beach*, extending southerly from *Marshfield*, and terminating at the *Gurnet Head*, and by a smaller beach within, running in an opposite direction, and connected with the main land near *Eel River*, about 3 miles from the town. There is a light house on the *Gurnet*, and on *Saltbouse Beach* is placed one of the huts erected and maintained by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, for the reception and relief of shipwrecked mariners. There is a breach in the inner beach, which exposes the shipping, even at the wharves, during an easterly storm.

The principal business of the town is the *cod fishery*, in which are employed 2,000 tons of shipping, and about 300 men annually. There are a few coasting vessels belonging to the place, and 2 brigs; and 10 or 12 schooners, employed in foreign trade. Many of the fishing vessels make voyages to the southern States, in the winter season. The exports, which, at the commencement of the present federal government, were very inconsiderable, not exceeding 8,000 or 9,000 dollars annually, are now respectable. In 1795, they exceeded 70,000 dollars, and in 1796, they amounted to near 130,000 dollars. Formerly the produce of the fishery was sold at Boston, or Salem; it is now almost wholly exported from the town, and considerable quantities of fish have been lately purchased at Boston, and exported from Plymouth. The proceeds of the foreign voyages are generally conveyed to Boston for a market.

The losses and sufferings of the inhabitants of Plymouth, during the war for independence, were extreme. Their vessels were almost all captured or lost. The men who used to be employed in them, were dispersed in the sea and land service, in which many of them lost their lives; a great number of widows and orphans were left destitute; business languished; houses, stores, and wharves went to decay, and a general appearance of poverty and depression prevailed. A few years of peace and good government have reversed this melancholy state of things. A young, industrious, and enterprising race of seamen has succeeded to those who are gone; business has revived; the

navigation and commerce of the place are more respectable than at any former period; the houses are in good repair, many new ones are erected, and a spirit of enterprize and improvement is apparent. An academy is contemplated: a valuable sitting mill, and other works, are erected on the *Town Brook*. A stage, which goes twice a week to Boston, is well supported; and an aqueduct for bringing fresh water to the houses of the inhabitants is more than half completed. The township abounds with ponds and streams. More than 100 ponds appear on the map lately taken by a committee of the town, and transmitted to the Secretary's office. *Billington Sea* is about 2 miles from the town, and covers near 300 acres. From the stream flowing from this pond, the aqueduct will be supplied. *South Pond* is much larger. Further S is *Half Way Pond* and *Long Pond*. Near *Sandwich line* is the *Great Herring Pond*. To *Billington Sea*, *Halfway Pond*, and the *Great Herring Pond*, alewives resort in their season in great abundance. The *Great Herring Pond* has been contemplated as a reservoir for the projected canal across the isthmus between *Buzzard* and *Barnstable Bays*. Many of the ponds abound with white and red perch, pike, and other fresh water fish; and in the numerous brooks which run into the sea in different parts of the township, are found excellent trout. These ponds and streams are often the scenes of amusement for parties of both sexes, in the summer season.

At the village of *Monument Ponds* and *Eel River*, and in some other parts of the township, many of the inhabitants are farmers. In the *Town*, the gardens are numerous and well cultivated, and when aided by the aqueduct, will be productive equal to the wants of the inhabitants.

The situation of the town is pleasant and healthful. The easterly winds of the Spring, however, are distressing to persons of tender habits, and are uncomfortable even to the robust. The market is not regularly supplied. Fuel, fish, poultry, and wild fowl are plentiful and cheaper, perhaps, than in any other sea-port of the size. The people are sober, friendly, and industrious. It is the first settlement in New-England, and is peopled, principally, by the descendants of the ancient stock. But few foreigners are among them. The rock on which their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774,
from

from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The sentimental traveller will not fail to view it; and if he is passing to Cape Cod, he will pause a moment at *Clampudding Pond*, about 7 miles from the town, where the people in ancient days, when travelling from the Cape to attend the courts of Plymouth, used to sit and regale themselves with the clams and pudding which they brought with them. A few miles further south, on the same road, are the *sacrifice rocks*, which are covered with the dry limbs of trees and pine knots, heaped upon them by the Indians as they pass by, in observance of an ancient usage, the origin of which is uncertain.

The cheapness of living, the plenty of fuel, and the convenient mill-seats which are to be found in Plymouth, will probably render it, at some future period, a considerable manufacturing town. Domestic manufactures are now very general there. Fishery and foreign commerce at present engage almost all the active capital of the town; but the contingencies to which they are exposed may lead to some other sources of employment and profit.

In the three last quarters of 1796, the exports were as follows:

Second quarter,	56,243 dolls.
Third ditto,	36,634
Fourth ditto,	36,006

In the first quarter of the present year, (1797) they amounted only to 11,466 dollars. This diminution has been produced by the apprehensions excited by the depredations of the French on the commerce of the United States.

Plymouth, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, containing 1791 inhabitants.

Plymouth, a post, and half shire town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, at the mouth of Baker's River, on its S side, where it falls into the river Pemigewasset; 45 miles N of Concord, 71 N W of Portsmouth, and 445 N E of Philadelphia. The township was incorporated in 1763, and contains 743 inhabitants.

Plymouth, a town of N. York, in Onondago co. lately laid out and named by E. Watson, Esq. a native of Plymouth, New England. The town lies about 12 miles S E of Geneva, on a beautiful declivity on the E side of Seneca Lake, and commands a charming and extensive view of the whole lake. The town plat is in the township of Romulus, on the spot formerly called *Apple Town*, and was the

head quarters of the Seneca Indians, who were conquered and dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, in his western expedition in 1779. The situation is healthful and pleasant, well watered by copious living springs; upwards of 20 houses were built here in 1796. The new State road intersects this town; and here is a ferry across the lake to another thriving town on the opposite side.

Plymouth Company's Patent, &c. In 1640, *Antipas Botes & Co.* purchased of the colony of New-Plymouth, and of the Indians, for £400 sterling, paid in 1661, a tract of land, in the district of Maine, extending, on the sea-coast, 15 miles on each side the mouth of Kennebec River, and up said river, the same width, to a place called *Wesserunfett*, situated on the E side of the river, where it bends westward towards Norridgwalk. A great part of this valuable tract has been sold and settled. The Plymouth Company, which still exists, have yet in possession considerable portions of the original purchase.

Plymouth, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Montgomery. The former has 746, the latter 572 inhabitants.

Plymouth, a small post town of N. Carolina, on the S side of Roanoke River, about 5 miles above Albemarle Sound. It is 23 miles S W by S of Edenton, and 463 from Philadelphia.

Plymouth, a settlement on the S peninsula of St. Domingo, and in the dependence of Jeremie.

Plymouth-Town, in the island of Tobago, in the W. Indies. N lat. 10 10, W long. 60 32.

Plymouth, formerly Saltash, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, 12 miles W of Windsor, containing 106 inhabitants.

Plympton, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 45 miles S E of Boston. It contains 881 inhabitants.

Pocahontas, a town in Chesterfield co. Virginia, within the jurisdiction of Petersburg in Dinwiddie co. It probably derives its name from the famous princess Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan.

Pockrekefsko, a river of New-Britain, N. America.

Pocomoke, an eastern water of Chesapeake Bay, navigable a few miles.

Pocotaligo, a village of S. Carolina, 15 miles from Combahee Ferry, and 67 from Charleston.

Poge, Cape, the N E point of Chabaquiddick

quiddick Island, near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. From Holmes's Hole to this cape the course is S E by E, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant. In the channel between them there are 11 and 12 fathoms water. N lat. 41 25, W long. from Greenwich 70 22.

Point, a township of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania. It has 875 inhabitants.

Point Alderton, the S W point of Boston harbour. N lat. 42 20, W long. 70 54.

Point-au-Fer, a place near the head or northern part of Lake Champlain, within the limits of the United States. It was delivered up by the British in 1796.

Point le Pra, the eastern limit of Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of New-Brunswick.

Pointe des Peiges, a cape on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues W of the mouth of Pedernales River.

Point Judith, in the township of South-Kingstown, is the S extremity of the western shore of Narraganset Bay in Rhode-Island. It is 9 miles S S W of Newport. N lat. 41 24, W long. 71 28.

Point Petre, in the island of Guadaloupe, has strong fortifications, and lies about 20 miles from Fort Louis.

Point Pleasant, an indifferent village on the E bank of the Ohio, just above the mouth of the Great Kanhawa. Near this place was fought the memorable battle between a detachment of Virginia militia, under Col. Lewis, and the Shawanee and Delaware Indians. After a long and dubious conflict, the Virginians remained masters of the field. *Ellicott*.

Point St. George, a point of land extending into the ocean on the western coast of America, in lat. 41 46 N, long. 130 3 W. This point forms a bay on each side, and terminates in a sandy beach. Several sunken rocks and numerous breakers extend to the southward of the point; to the westward are four rock islands, called Dragon Rocks, which completely guard the bay on the N side of the point from the S and S W winds. The country back is mountainous and barren.

Vancouver.

Pojautecul, called by the Spaniards Volcan de Orizaba, a celebrated mountain in Mexico, or New-Spain, which began to send forth smoke in 1545, and continued to do so for 20 years; but for two centuries past, there has not been observed the smallest sign of burning. The mountain, which is of a conical figure, is the highest land in Mexico, and is de-

cried by seamen who are steering that way, at the distance of 50 leagues; and is higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. Its top is always covered with snow, and its border adorned with large cedars, pine, and other trees of valuable wood, which make the prospect of it every way beautiful. It is 90 miles E of the city of Mexico.

Pokonca, a mountain in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, 22 miles N W of Easton.

Poland, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, 30 miles N of Portland. It has 2,125 inhabitants. The Little Amariskoggin River runs through this town, and divides it in nearly equal halves. A chain of ponds called the "Range Ponds," in this town, flow into the Little Amariskoggin, about 5 miles from its confluence with the Great Amariskoggin. The northern part of this town is now *Minot*.

Polliples Island, a small rocky island, about 80 or 100 rods in circumference, at the northern entrance of the High Lands in Hudson River; remarkable only as the place where sailors require a treat of persons who have never before passed the river.

Pomacacha, a village in the jurisdiction of the town of Guafuntos, in the province of Quito, famous for the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, or ancient emperors of Peru.

Pomfret, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, containing 1,106 inhabitants. It is 11 miles W of the ferry on Connecticut River, in the town of Hartford, and 64 N E of Bennington.

Pomfret, a post town of Connecticut, in Windham co. It is 40 miles E by N of Hartford, 66 S W of Boston, and 264 N E of Philadelphia; and contains a Congregational church. It is an excellent township; the houses are handsome, and the farms well cultivated. It was first settled in 1686 by emigrants from Roxbury. It was part of the *Mashamoquet* purchase, and in 1713 it was erected into a township. Quinabang River separates it from Killingly on the east. Inhabitants 1,802.

Pompton, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, lies on Ringwood, a branch of Passaic River, about 23 miles N W of N. York city.

Pompey, a post town in Onondago co. N. York, incorporated in 1794. It has 2,352 inhabitants.

Pompon. See *Edisto River*, S. Carolina.

Pontchartrain, a lake of W. Florida, on the

the eastern division of Louisiana, a beautiful sheet of water, which communicates E with the Gulf of Mexico, and W with Mississippi River, through Lake Maurepas and Iberville River. It is about 40 miles long, and 24 broad. It is surrounded with marshes, and the landing in many places is attended with difficulty, on account of mud. Towards the E end, the beach is composed of large bodies of cockle shells, from which lime is made sufficient to supply New-Orleans and the adjacent country. The water of the lake is from 12 to 18 feet deep. The following creeks fall into it on the N side, viz. Tangipahoe, and Le Comble, 4 feet deep; Chefuncta, 7; and Bonfouca, 6; and from the island of Orleans, Tigahoe, at the mouth of which was a small post. The Bayouk of St. John also communicates on the same side. The French inhabitants, who formerly resided on the N side of this lake, chiefly employed themselves in making pitch, tar, and turpentine, and raising stock, for which the country is very favourable. See *Maurepas*.

Hutchins & Ellicott.

Pontchartrain, an island in Lake Superior, S by W of Maurepas Island, and N W of Hocquart Island.

Ponte di Dio. See *Atoyague*.

Ponteque, or *Pontique*, a point on the W coast of Mexico, 10 leagues N by E of Cape Corientes; between which is the bay de Valderas. W of it are two small islands of its name, a league from the main. There are also rocks, called the Rocks of Ponteque, 20 leagues S W of the port of Matanchel.

Poor Valley, a very long and narrow valley between Stanley Valley and Clinch Mountains.

Pooshau Lake, in Hancock co. Maine, 9 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, and contains 4 or 5 islands; the largest of which has 90 acres. By an outlet of about 3 miles long, it empties into Pooshau River, which runs about 15 miles through 3 of the newly surveyed townships, and falls into Penobscot on the W side, opposite Marsh's Island.

Poosfomsuck, a river of Vermont, which runs a southerly course, and falls into Connecticut River in the township of Barnet, near the Lower bar of the 15 mile falls. It is 100 yards wide, and noted for the quantity and quality of salmon it produces. On this river, which is settled 20 miles up, are some of the best townships in the State.

Popa Madre, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 50 miles E of Carthagena. N lat. 10 13, W long. 74 32.

Popayan, a province of S. America, in New-Granada, about 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth. The country is unhealthy, but vast quantities of gold are found in it. It is still mostly in possession of the native Americans.

Popayan, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, inhabited chiefly by creoles. It is 220 miles N E of Quito, and contains 20,000 souls.

Poplar Spring, in the N W part of Ann Arundel co. Maryland, near a brook, 3 miles S of the W branch of Patapsco River, on the high road from Baltimore to Frederickstown, about 27 miles W of Baltimore, and 41 N W of Annapolis.

Poplin, a township of N. Hampshire, in Rockingham co. 12 miles W of Exeter. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 408 inhabitants.

Porcie Gboudie, a low flat point between the gut of Chepagan and the village of Caraget, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay. It is about 4 leagues distant from the gut, in a S W direction. The island of Caraget, at the same distance from the gut, lies in a W direction from the main. The village is about 3 leagues in extent; its plantations, &c. has a church, and a number of inhabitants, all Roman Catholics. The oyster and cod fisheries are carried on here.

Porcos, or *Island of Hogs*, lies E of St. Sebastian's Island, on the coast of Brazil, and 20 miles E of the Bay of Saints.

Porcos, *Morro de*, or *Hog's Strand*, on the W coast of N. Mexico, is N of Point Figuerra, the S W point of the peninsula which forms the Bay of Panama. From thence ships usually take their departure, to go S for the coast of Peru.

Porco, a jurisdiction of S. America, in the province of Charcos, beginning at the W end of the town of Potoli, about 25 leagues from the city of La Plata, and extending about 20 leagues.

Porco, a town in the above jurisdiction, W of the mines of Potoli. S. lat. 19 40, W long. 64 50.

Porcupine Cape. See *Blowmedown*.

Porpoise Cape, on the coast of York co. Maine, is 7 leagues N by E of Cape Neddock, and 5 S W of Wood Island. It is known by the highlands of Kennebunk, which lie to the N W of it. A vessel that draws 10 feet water will be aground at low water in the harbour here. It is so narrow,

narrow, that a vessel cannot turn round; is within 100 yards of the sea, and secure from all winds, whether you have anchor or not.

Portage, le Grand, on Lake Superior, in U. Canada, leads from the N E of that lake to a chain of smaller lakes, on the communication to the northwestern trading ports.

Portage, Point, on the E coast of New-Brunswick, and in the S W part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the N limit of Miramichi Bay, as Point Ecoumenac does the S.

Port Amherst, a bay on the S E coast of Nova-Scotia, S W of Port Roseway, and 17 miles N E of Cape Sable.

Port Angel, a harbour on the W coast of Mexico, about half way between St. Pedro and Compostella. It is a broad and open bay, having good anchorage, but bad landing. N lat. 13 32, W long. 97 4.

Port Antonio, in the N E part of the island of Jamaica, lies W by N of the N E point; having Fort George and Navy Island on the W, and Wood's Island E. It is capable of holding a large fleet; and if it were fortified and accommodated for refitting ships of war, would be of great importance, as it is only 36 leagues W of Cape Tiburon in St. Domingo, and opens directly into the Windward Passage. The town of Titchfield lies on this bay.

Port Maria, in the N E part of the island of Jamaica, is S E from Gallina Point.

Porta Port, on the N W side of the island of Newfoundland; the S entrance into which is 10 or 12 leagues from Cape St. George.

Port au Prince, a jurisdiction and seaport, at the head of the Great Bay or Bight of Leogane, in the W part of St. Domingo. The town, which is seated on the head of the bay, is the seat of the French government in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Though singularly favoured with the E winds, it was long the tomb of the unhappy Europeans, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining good water. By the exertions of M. de Marbois, who resided here about 5 years, in constructing fountains, public basins, and airy prisons, the place has become far more healthy and desirable. The jurisdiction contains 6 parishes, and its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 2,497,321 lbs. white sugar; 44,716,226 lbs. brown

sugar; 17,829,424 lbs. coffee; 1,878,999 lbs. cotton; 137,951 lbs. indigo; other articles, as hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 8,248½ livres. The total value of duties on the above articles on exportation was 189,945 dolls. 46 cents. This fine town was nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, in Nov. and Dec. 1791. It is only fit for a shipping place for the produce of the adjacent country, and for that of the rich plains of the Cul de Sae to the northward. The island of Gonave to the westward would enable a Squadron to block up the port. The line of communication between Port au Prince and the town of St. Domingo, is by the ponds, and through the towns of Neybe, Azua, Bani, &c.; the distance from Port au Prince to St. Domingo city being 69 leagues E by S. To shorten this way a little, and particularly to render it less disagreeable, one may cross the Brackish Pond in a canoe. Port au Prince is 7 leagues E by N of the town of Leogane, and about 50 S by E as the road runs, from Port de Paix. N lat. 18 34, W long. from Paris 74 45.

Port Banks, on the N W coast of N. America, lies S E of Pitt's Island, and N W of Point Bukarelli.

Port Cabanas, on the N side of the island of Cuba, lies E by N of Bahia Hondu, and W of Port Mariel.

Port Dauphin, a bay on the E coast of Cape Breton, about 18 leagues S by W of Cape Raye in Newfoundland.

Port de Francois, a harbour on the N W coast of N. America, lat. 58 37 N, long. 139 50 W. In the vicinity are several tribes of savages. Their women spin and weave the hair of animals into decent cloth; hats and baskets of reeds are formed with skill. The men forge iron, fashion copper, and make tolerable engravings of men and animals in wood and stone. They inlay boxes with mother of pearl. A dagger, a wooden lance, sharpened and hardened in the fire, or pointed with iron; a bow and arrows tipped with copper, are their usual weapons. Their canoes are 30 feet long, 4 broad, 6 deep, covered with seal-skins. They are excessively prone to gaming; it gives them a sad, melancholy appearance. Their music is melodious, but plaintive. Vegetation here is rapid, and several kinds of useful vegetables and berries grow spontaneously. Pines are 18 feet round, and 140 feet high. Trout, salmon, and shell-fish are abundant in their streams and bays.

bays. They file down their teeth level with their gums. They burn their dead, excepting the head, which is wrapped in skins, placed in a kind of box, and suspended on poles. Their morals are sufficiently abominable to endear them to modern infidels. They are most filthy and disgusting, never washing the vessel, which answers for kettle, dish and plate. They show no sympathy for others in distress. They will rob their best friends. They seem to worship the sun. Their women offering themselves to sailors, prefer the open shore to the concealment of the forest. So degraded is fallen man where he is not again exalted by the gospel; so brutal where he is not instructed by the prophet of Bethlehem. *Vancouver.*

Port de Paix, a jurisdiction and seaport on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the western end, and opposite the island of Tortue, 4 leagues distant. The jurisdiction contains 7 parishes; the exports from which, from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 331,900 lbs. white sugar; 515,500 lbs. brown sugar; 1,957,618 lbs. coffee; 35,154 lbs. cotton; 29,181 lbs. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 9,407 dollars 60 cents. It is 30 leagues N of St. Mark, 17 E by N of the Mole, and 19½ westward of Cape Francois. N lat. 19 54, W long. from Paris 75 12.

Port de la Chaudiere, on the S coast of St. Domingo, lies at the eastern entrance of the Bay of Ocoa, which is 18 leagues W by S of the city of St. Domingo. This port is large, open, and deep enough to admit vessels of any burden.

Port Desire, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, S. America, where vessels sometimes touch in their passage to the S. Sea. It is about 150 miles N E of Port St. Julian. S lat. 47 6, W long. 64 24.

Port du Prince, a town on the northern coast of the island of Cuba, having a good harbour. The town stands in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed numerous herds of cattle.

Port Egmont, on the N coast of one of the Falkland Isles, and towards the W end of that coast. It is one of the most extensive and commodious harbours in the world; so that it has been asserted that the whole navy of Great-Britain might ride securely in it. Commodore Byron discovered this excellent harbour in 1775, on being sent to take possession of the islands for the British government.

Port Elizabeth, Cumberland co. N. Jer-

sey. Here is a post office 206 miles from Washington.

Porter, a lake of Nova-Scotia, which empties itself into the ocean, 5 leagues eastward of Halifax. It is 15 miles in length, and half a mile in width, with islands in it.

Porterfield, a small settlement in York co. Maine. It has 272 inhabitants.

Portero, a river of Peru, which empties into the sea at the city of Baldivia.

Port Julian, or *Port St. Julian*, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, in S. America, 150 miles S by W of Port Desire. It has a free and open entrance, and salt is found near it. The continent is not above 100 leagues broad here. Besides salt ponds, here are plenty of wild cattle, horses, Peruvian sheep, and wild dogs; but the water is bad. S lat. 49 10, W long. 68 44.

Portland, a post town and port of entry, in Cumberland co. Maine. It is the largest town in Maine, and is situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. It is 50 miles S by W of Wiscasset, and 123 from Boston. In July, 1786, this part of the town, being the most populous and mercantile, and situated on the harbour, together with the islands which belong to Falmouth, was incorporated by the name of Portland. It has a most excellent, safe, and capacious harbour, which is seldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is easy of access. The inhabitants carry on a considerable foreign trade, build ships, and are largely concerned in the fishery. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Here are two banks, by the names of Portland and Maine Banks. It is contemplated to complete a road, already in forwardness, from Danville, in Vermont, through Bath, in N. Hampshire, and under the northerly side of Moosehillock Mountain, and thence to this town. The distance from Bath is about 100 miles. This road will in time, probably, turn the trade of all this northern country to Portland. Although three-fourths of it was laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775, it has since been entirely rebuilt, and contains 3,704 inhabitants. Among its public buildings are 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians, and a handsome court house. A light house was erected in 1790, on a point of land called Port-

land

land Head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is a stone edifice, 72 feet high, exclusive of the lantern, and stands in lat. 43 39* N, and long. 69 52 W. The following directions are to be observed in coming into the harbour. Bring the light to bear N N W, then run for it, allowing a small distance on the larboard hand; and when abreast of the same, then run N by W. This course will give good anchorage from half a mile to a mile and a half. No variation of the compass is allowed. The works erected in 1795, for the defence of Portland, consist of a fort, a citadel, a battery for 10 pieces of cannon, an artillery-store, a guard-house, an air furnace for heating shot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.

Portland Head, in Casco Bay, Maine, the promontory on which the light house above described stands. From the light house to Alden's Ledge, is 4 leagues S S E. High water in Portland harbour, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock. See *Portland*.

Portland Point, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, and the most southerly land in it, lies in lat. 17 48 N, and long. 77 42 W.

Portlock's Harbour, on the N W coast of N. America, has a narrow entrance. The middle of the entrance lies in lat. 57 43 30, and long. 136 42 30 W.

Port Marquis, a harbour on the coast of Mexico, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 3 miles E of Acapulco, where ships from Peru frequently land their contraband goods. N lat. 17 27, W long. 102 26.

Porto Bello, a seaport town of S. America, having a good harbour on the northern side of the Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma Proper, nearly opposite to Panama on the southern side of the isthmus. It is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain which surrounds the whole harbour. It abounds with reptiles in the rainy season, and at all times is very unhealthy; and is chiefly inhabited by people of colour, and negroes. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who demolished the fortifications. N lat. 9 34 35, W long. 81 52. As this town may probably soon become a bone of contention, and perhaps change its masters, the following account of it, which not long since appeared in a London paper, may be acceptable. "This

town, so thinly inhabited by reason of its noxious air, the scarcity of provisions, and the barrenness of its soil, becomes, at the time of the galleons, one of the most populous places in all S. America. Its situation on the isthmus betwixt the S and N sea, the goodness of its harbour, and its small distance from Panama, have given it the preference for the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru, at its fair.

On advice being received at Carthage-na, that the Peru fleet has unloaded at Panama, the galleons make the best of their way to Porto Bello, in order to avoid the distempers which have their source from idleness. The concourse of people, on this occasion, is so great as to raise the rent of lodging to an excessive degree; a middling chamber, with a closet, lets, during the fair, for a thousand crowns, and some large houses for four, five, or six thousand.

The ships are no sooner moored in the harbour, than the first work is, to erect, in the square, a tent, made of the ship's sails, for receiving its cargo; at which the proprietors of the goods are present, in order to find the bales, by the marks which distinguish them. These bales are drawn on sledges, to their respective places, by the crew of every ship, and the money given them is proportionably divided. Whilst the seamen and European traders are thus employed, the land is covered with droves of mules from Panama, each drove consisting of above an hundred, loaded with chests of gold and silver, on account of the merchants of Peru. Some unload them at the exchange, others in the middle of the square; yet, amidst the hurry and confusion of such crowds, no theft, loss or disturbance, is ever known. He who has seen this place during the *tiempo muerto*, or dead time, solitary, poor, and a perpetual silence reigning every where, the harbour quite empty, and every place wearing a melancholy aspect, must be filled with astonishment at the sudden change, to see the bustling multitudes, every house crowded, the square and streets encumbered with bales and chests of gold and silver of all kinds: the harbour full of ships and vessels, some bringing, by the way of Rio de Chape, the goods of Peru, as cacao, quinquina, or Jesuits' bark, Vienna wool, and bezoar stones; others coming from Carthage-na, loaded with provisions; and thus a spot, at all other times detested for its

its deleterious qualities, becomes the staple of the riches of the old and new world, and the scene of one of the most considerable branches of commerce on the whole earth.

The ships being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the president of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpose the deputies of the several parties repair on board the commodore of the galleons, where, in presence of the commodore, and the president of Panama (the former, as patron of the Europeans, and the latter, of the Peruvians) the prices of the several kinds of merchandize are settled; and all preliminaries being adjusted in three or four meetings, the contracts are signed and made public, that every one may conform himself to them in the sale of his effects. Thus all fraud is precluded. The purchases and sales, as likewise the exchanges of money, are transacted by brokers, both from Spain and Peru. After this, every one begins to dispose of his goods; the Spanish brokers embarking their chests of money, and those of Peru sending away the goods they have purchased, in vessels called *chatas* and *bongos*, up the river Chagre. And thus the fair of Porto Bello ends.

Formerly this fair was limited to no particular time; but as a long stay, in such a sickly place, extremely affected the health of the traders, his Catholic majesty transmitted an order, that the fair should not last above forty days, reckoning from that in which the ships came to an anchor in the harbour; and that, if in this space of time the merchants could not agree in their rates, those of Spain should be allowed to carry their goods up the country to Peru; and accordingly the commodore of the galleons has orders to reembark them, and return to Carthagena; otherwise, by virtue of a compact between the merchants of both kingdoms, and ratified by the king, no Spanish trader is to send his goods, on his own account, beyond Porto Bello: and, on the contrary, those of Peru cannot send remittances to Spain, for purchasing goods there.

Whilst the English were permitted to send an annual ship, called *navio de permiso*, she used to bring to the fair a large cargo on her own account, never failing first to touch at Jamaica, so that her loading alone was more than half of all those

brought by the galleons; for, besides that her burthen so far exceeded 500 Spanish tons, that it was even more than 900, she had no provisions, water, or other things, which fill a great part of the hold; she indeed took them in at Jamaica, from whence she was attended by five or six smaller vessels, loaded with goods, which, when arrived near Porto Bello, were put on board her, and the provisions removed into the tenders; by which artifice the single ship was made to carry more than five or six of the largest galleons. This nation having a free trade, and selling cheaper than the Spaniards, that indulgence was of infinite detriment to the commerce of Spain.

In the dead time, all the trade stirring here consists in provisions from Carthagena; and cacao and quinquina, down the river Chagre: the former is carried in small vessels to Vera Cruz, and the quinquina either deposited in ware houses, or put on board ships, which, with permission, come from Spain to Nacaraqua, and Honduras; these ships also take in cacao. Some small vessels likewise come from the islands of Cuba, La Trinidad and St. Domingo, with cacao and rum.

Fresh water pours down in streams from the mountains, some running without the town, and others crossing it. These waters are very light and digestive, and in those who are best used to them, good to create an appetite; qualities, which in other countries would be very valuable; but are here pernicious. This country seems so cursed by nature, that what is in itself good becomes here destructive. For doubtless, this water is too fine and active for the stomachs of the inhabitants; and thus produces dysenteries, the last stage of all other distempers, and which the patient very seldom survives. These rivulets, in their descent from the mountains, form little reservoirs or ponds, whose coolness is increased by the shade of the trees, and in these all the inhabitants of the town bathe themselves constantly every day at 11 in the morning; and the Europeans fail not to follow an example so pleasant and conducive to health.

As these forests almost border on the houses of the town, the tigers often make incursions into the streets during the night, carrying off fowls, dogs, and other domestic creatures; and sometimes even boys have fallen a prey to them; and, it

is certain, that ravenous beasts which provide themselves with food in this manner, are afterwards known to despise what the forest affords; and, that after tasting human flesh, they slight that of beasts. Besides the snares usually laid for them, the Negroes and Mulattoes, who fell wood in the forests of the mountains, are very dexterous in encountering the tiger; and some, even on account of the slender reward, seek them in their retreats. The arms in this combat, seemingly so dangerous, are only a lance, of 2 or 3 yards in length, made of very strong wood, with the point of the same hardened in the fire, and a kind of scimeter, about 3 quarters of a yard in length. Thus armed, they stay till the creature makes an assault on the left arm, which holds the lance, and is wrapped up in a short cloke of baize. Sometimes the tiger, aware of the danger, seems to decline the combat; but his antagonist provokes him with a slight touch of the lance, in order, while he is defending himself, to strike a sure blow; for as soon as the creature feels the lance, he grasps it with one of his paws and with the other strikes at the arm which holds it. Then it is that the person nimbly aims a blow with his scimeter, which he kept concealed with the other hand, and hamstringing the creature, which immediately draws back enraged, but returns to the charge; when receiving another such stroke, he is totally deprived of his most dangerous weapons, and rendered incapable of moving. After which the person kills him at his leisure, and stripping off the skin, cutting off the head, and the fore and hind feet, returns to the town, displaying these as the trophies of his victory."

Porto Cabello, a maritime town of the Caraccas, in Terra Firma, South America, 6 leagues from Leon; chiefly inhabited by fishermen, sailors, and factors.

Porto Cavallo, a sea port town in Terra Firma, on the coast of the Caraccas. The British lost many men here, in an unsuccessful attack by sea and land, in 1743. N lat. 10 20, W long. 64 30.

Porto del Principe, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 300 miles S E of the Havannah, and 186 N W of Baracoa. It was formerly a large and rich town, but being taken by Capt. Morgan, with his buccaneers, after a stout resistance, it never recovered itself. Near it are several springs of bitumen.

Porto Rico, one of the Antille Islands,

in the W. Indies, belonging to the Spaniards, about 100 miles long, and 40 broad, and contains about 3,200 square miles. It is 20 leagues E S E of the island of St. Domingo. The lands are beautifully diversified with woods, vallies, and plains, and are very fruitful, yielding the same produce as the other islands. The island is well watered by springs and rivers, but is unhealthy in the rainy seasons. Gold, which first induced the Spaniards to settle here, is no longer found in any considerable quantity. In 1778, this island contained 80,660 inhabitants, of whom only 6,530 were slaves. There were then reckoned upon the island, 77,384 head of horned cattle; 23,195 horses; 1,515 mules; 49,058 head of small cattle; 5,861 plantations, yielding 2,737 quintals of sugar; 1,163 quintals of cotton; 19,556 quintals of rice; 15,216 quintals of maize; 7,458 quintals of tobacco, and 9,860 quintals of molasses.

Porto Rico, or *St. Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital town of the island of its name, stands on a small island, on the N side of the island of Porto Rico, to which it is joined by a causeway, extending across the harbour, which is very spacious, and where the largest vessels may lie in the utmost security. It is large and well built, and is the see of a bishop; and the forts and batteries are so well situated and strong, as to render it almost inaccessible to an enemy. It was, however, taken by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by the earl of Cumberland. It is better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French, with the king of Spain's subjects. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city; but could not retain it. N lat. 18 20, W long. 65 35.

Porto Santo, an island on the coast of Peru, a league W N W of the port and city of Santo or Santa, nearly opposite the port of Ferol, a league distant N, and 9 N W of Guanape Island.

Porto Santo, a port situated in the mouth of the river of its name, on the coast of Peru, N N E of Point Ferol, and 6 leagues S E of Cape de Chao or Chau, and in lat. 8 47 S.

Port Paix. See *Port au Paix*.

Porto Seguro, a captainship on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, bounded E by the government of Rio dos Hilios; N by the South Atlantic Ocean; S by Spiritu Santo, and W by the country of the Tupick

pick Indians. The country is very fertile.

Porto Seguro, the capital of the above captainship, is on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river on the sea coast, and inhabited by Portuguese. S lat. 17, W long. 38 50.

Port Penn, a town of Newcastle co. Delaware, on the W. shore of Delaware River, and separated from Reedy Island on the E by a narrow channel. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, and lies 50 miles below Philadelphia. See *Penn* and *Reedy Island*.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, is separated from the main land on the W by Broad River. It is 11 miles long, and about 1 broad, and on it stands the pleasant town of Beaufort. It has an excellent harbour, sufficient to contain the largest fleet in the world. It is six leagues N E $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Tybee light house, at the mouth of Savannah River. N lat. 32 12, W long. 80 54. At *Port Royal Entrance* it is high water at full and change a quarter past 8 o'clock.

Port Royal, in Nova Scotia. See *Annapolis Royal*.

Port Royal, a post town of Virginia, on the S bank of Rappahannock River, in Caroline co. It is laid out on a regular plan, and contains about 200 houses which make a handsome appearance, being built of brick. Here are 3 churches, viz. for Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists. It is 22 miles S E of Fredericksburg, and 230 S W of Philadelphia. N lat. 38 13, W long. 77 34.

Port Royal, on the S side of the island of Jamaica, formerly called *Puerta de Cagunya*, once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the W. Indies, is now reduced by repeated calamities to three streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It contains, however, the royal navy yard, for heaving down, and refitting the king's ships, the naval hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and vie in strength, it is said, with any fortresses in the British dominions. The excellence of the harbour, and its situation, were so alluring, that it was not until the town had been three times entirely destroyed, (first by a terrible earthquake, the 9th of June, 1692; then by a great fire, 10 years after, and lastly, by a hurricane in 1782, the most terrible on record) that the inhabitants could be prevailed upon to relinquish this ill-fated spot. After this last calamity, they re-

solved to remove to the opposite side of the Bay, where they built *Kingston*, now the capital of the island. In the harbour of Port Royal, vessels of 700 tons can lie close along shore. N lat. 18, W long. 76 45.

Port Royal, a town and harbour in the island of Martinico, West Indies; which, with St. Peter's, are the chief places of the island. N lat. 14 36, W long. 61 9.

Port Royal, in the island of Otaheite.

Port Royal, an island and harbour in the S W part of the Gulf of Mexico, at the bottom of the bay of Campeachy. The harbour is 18 leagues S W by S Champetan; and the island, 3 miles long and 1 broad, lies W of the harbour.

Port St. John, a small town in the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain, at the mouth of a river on the North Pacific Ocean. The harbour is safe and capacious, and is the seaport of the city of Leon, 30 miles to the S E. N lat. 12 10, W long. 87 38.

Portsmouth, the metropolis of N. Hampshire, and the largest town in the State, and its only sea-port, is situated about 2 miles from the sea, on the S side of Piscataqua River. It is the half-shire town of Rockingham co. and its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. It is defended against storms by the adjacent land, in such a manner, as that ships may securely ride there in any season of the year; nor is it ever frozen, by reason of the strength of the current, and narrowness of the channel. Besides, the harbour is so well fortified by nature, that very little art will be necessary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the sea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A light house, with a single light, stands on Newcastle Island, at the entrance of the harbour, in lat. 43 5 N, and long. 70 41 W. Ships of war have been built here; among others, the *America*, of 74 guns, launched November, 1782, and presented to the king of France, by the Congress of the United States. Portsmouth contains 5,339 inhabitants, three Congregational churches, 1 Episcopal church, 1 for Universalists, a State-house, 4 school-houses, a work-house, and 2 banks. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 153,865 dollars. A settlement was begun here in 1623, by Captain Mason and other merchants, among whom Sir F. Gorges had a share.

a share. They designed to carry on the fishery, to make salt, trade with the natives, and prepare and collect lumber. As agriculture was only a secondary object, the settlement failed. The town was incorporated in 1633. It is 10 miles S W of York, 22 N of Newbury-Port, and 65 N N E of Boston.

Portsmouth, a township of good land on the N end of Rhode-Island, Newport co. containing 1684 inhabitants, on the road from Newport to Bristol.

Portsmouth, a small sea-port town of N. Carolina, in Carteret co. on the N end of Core Bank, near Ocrecock Inlet. Its chief inhabitants are fishermen and pilots.

Portsmouth, a post town, pleasant, flourishing, and regularly built, in Norfolk co. Virginia, on the W side of Elizabeth River, opposite to and a mile distant from Norfolk; both which constitute but one port of entry. It contained, in 1790, about 300 houses, and 1702 inhabitants, including 616 slaves. It is 111 miles E by S of Petersburg, and 233 from Washington. See *Norfolk*.

Portsmouth, a town on the N W side of the island of Dominica, in the W. Indies, on Prince Rupert's Bay, between the salt-works and the coast.

Port Tobacco, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Charles co. situated a little above the confluence of two small streams which form the creek of its name, which empties through the N bank of the Patowmac, at Thomas's Point, about four miles below the town. It contains about 80 houses, and a large Episcopal church, not in good repair, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 52 miles S W of Annapolis, 83 S S W of Baltimore, and 34 from Washington.

Portugal Point. See *Tortue*.

Portuguese America, or *Brazil*, lies between the equator and the 35th degree of S lat. and between 35 and 60 W long. On the coast are three small islands, where ships touch for provisions on their voyage to the S. Seas, viz. *Fernando*, *St. Barbara*, and *St. Catherine's*. See *Brazil*. Since the discovery of the mines of Brazil, that is, within the last 70 or 80 years, Portugal has drawn from Brazil 2,400 millions of livres, or 100 millions of pounds sterling. Besides these large sums of money, she receives from Brazil large quantities of cocoa, sugar, rice, train-oil, whale-bone, coffee, and medicinal drugs.

Potopouge, Middlesex co. Connecticut. Here is a post office 368 miles from Washington.

Potatoes, a bay on the S coast of the island of St. Christopher's, W. Indies.

Potosi, a town in Peru, in the archbishopric of Plata and province of Los Charcos, 75 miles S E of the city of La Plata. The famous mountain of this name is known all over the commercial world, for the immense quantities of silver it has produced. The mines in its vicinity are now much exhausted, although still very rich; and the town, which once contained 90,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians, (of which the latter composed about four-fifths) does not now contain above 25,000, according to Robertson, but Holms estimates them at 100,000. The principal mines are in the northern part of the mountain, and their direction is from N to S. The most intelligent people of Peru have observed that this is the general direction of the richest mines. The fields round Potosi are cold, barren, and bear little else than oats, which seldom ripen, but are cut up and given for forage in the blade; and provisions are brought here from the neighbouring provinces. Lat. 21 S, long. 77 W.

Potters, a township of Centre co. Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna River, has 1170 inhabitants.

Potterstown, in Huntington co. N. Jersey, is about 5 miles E of Lebanon, and about 22 N W of New-Brunswick.

Pottsgrove, a post town of Pennsylvania, on the N bank of Schuylkill River, 17 miles S E of Reading, and 37 N W of Philadelphia.

Poughkeepsie, a post town and capital of Dutchess co. N. York, delightfully situated a mile from the E bank of Hudson's River, and contains a number of neat dwellings, a court house, a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and an academy. Here is also a printing office. It is about 28 miles N W of Danbury, in Connecticut, 84 N of New York city, and 81 S of Albany. The township is bounded S by Wappinger's Kill, or Creek, and W by Hudson River. It contains 3,246 inhabitants.

Poultney, a small river of Vermont, which falls into East Bay. In 1783, the river burst through its bank, near the place where it receives Castleton River, and formed a new channel, leaving its former bed dry.

Poultney,

Poultney, a considerable and flourishing post town in Rutland co. Vermont, bounded W by Hampton in N. York, which adjoins Skeensborough on the W. It contains 1,694 inhabitants.

Poumaron, or *Pumaron*, a river on the coast of Surinam, whose E point is Cape Nassau, or Cape Drooge.

Poundridge, a township in West Chester co. N. York, bounded S by the State of Connecticut, E and N by Salem, and W by Bedford. It contains 1,265 inhabitants.

Powell's Creek, in Tennessee, rises in Powell's Mountain, runs S W, and enters Clinch River, through its N bank; 38 miles N E of Knoxville. It is said to be navigable in boats 100 miles.

Powell's Valley, lies between Powell and Cumberland Mountains, and is between 80 and 90 miles in length, and from 10 to 18 wide. It is almost equally divided between Virginia and Tennessee. It is not one uniform level; but includes some knobs and ridges. It is however a pleasant part of the country. The soil is generally strong and easy to cultivate. Some parts of it are of the first quality. The water is good and plenty, and the air salubrious. Grass, grain, corn, flax, hemp, fruit-trees, &c. do well in it; and the Tennessee part produces cotton. It affords many elegant prospects, admits of beautiful roads, is furnished with good quarries of stone, as well as good timber for building; and possesses a very advantageous outlet for boats, by means of Powell's River, which also is well stocked with fish. About the middle of the valley is a natural bridge over a small creek formed by 3 regular arches, 50 feet long, 40 high, and 20 wide. In that part of this valley which is in Tennessee, Anderson co. is a post office 550 miles from Washington.

Powhatan, the ancient name of James River, in Virginia.

Powhatan, a county of Virginia, bounded N by James River, which separates it from Goochland, and S by Amelia co. It has its name in honour of the famous Indian king, the father of Pocahontas. It contains 2,738 free inhabitants, and 5031 slaves. The court house in the above county, where is a post office, is 17 miles from Cartersville, and 310 from Philadelphia.

Pownal, a flourishing township in the S W corner of Vermont, Bennington co. S of the town of Bennington. It contains 1,692 inhabitants. Mount Belcher, a portion of which is within the town of Pow-

nal, stands partly in 3 of the States, viz. N. York, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Mount Anthony, also, one of the most remarkable mountains in Vermont, lies between this and Bennington. Hoosack River winds beautifully through the S part of this town.

Pownalborough, Lincoln co. Maine, on the E side of Kennebeck River, now Wiscasset; which see.

Powwow, a small river of Essex co. Massachusetts, which rises in Kingston in N. Hampshire. In its course it passes over several falls, on which are mills of various kinds, and empties into Merrimack River, 7 miles from the sea, between the towns of Salisbury and Amesbury, connected by a convenient bridge, with a draw, across the river. It is navigable a mile from its mouth, and many vessels are built on its banks.

Poyais, a town of N. America, on the W side of Black River, in the province of Honduras, about 110 miles W N W of Secklong, and 55 S of Cape Cameron, which forms the N point of the entrance of the river in the Sea of Honduras.

Prairie de Rocher, La, or *The Rock Meadows*, a settlement in the Indiana Territory, on the E side of the Mississippi, on a stream which empties into the Mississippi, 12 miles to the S. It is 15 miles N W of Kaskaskias village, and 5 N E by E of Fort Chartres. About 30 years ago it contained 100 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes.

Prairie, La, a populous little village, with narrow dirty streets, on the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, 18 miles N of St. John, and 9 S W of Montreal.

Praslin, Port, is on the N side of the lands of the Arfacides, in S lat. 7 25, E long. from Paris 155 32; discovered and entered by M. de Surville. Oct. 12, 1769. The islands which form this port are covered with trees, and at high water are partly overflowed. The artful natives entrapped some of Surville's men in an ambuscade, in consequence of which 30 or 40 of the savages were killed. The inhabitants of these islands are in general of the negro kind, with black woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips.

Presque Isle Major, of the St. Lawrence, U. Canada, is in front of the township of Matilda, above Point Iroquois.

Presque Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, is in Edwardsburgh, nearly opposite to Hospital Island, and above Pointe au Gallope.

Presque

Presque Isle, a small peninsula, on the S E shore of Lake Erie, S of Long Point, on the opposite side of the lake; 15 miles from Fort Beaufort, and 60 N by W of Venango, on Alleghany River. The garrison is upon a very commanding spot, just opposite the entrance of the bay. The town commences 30 yards W of the old British fort, leaving a vacancy of 600 yards for a military parade and public walk. The town, which is now building, will extend nearly 3 miles along the lake, and 1 mile back. It has the best harbour on the S side of the lake, and bids fair to be a place of importance. It lies in lat. about 42 10 N. Here is a post office 386 miles from Washington.

Preson, a village on the bank of the Ohio, in Kentucky, just below the Salt Works.

Preson's Salines. See *Campbell's*.

Preson, a town in N. London co. Connecticut, 6 or 8 miles E of Norwich, from which it is divided by Shetucket River. The township was incorporated in 1687, and contains 3,440 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. Here are two Congregational Churches, and a society of Separatists.

Presumcut. See *Pesumcut* and *Casco Bay*.

Prince Anne, a maritime co. of Virginia. It is bounded W by Norfolk co. S by N. Carolina, N by the Chesapeake Bay. It is 30 miles long, 29 broad, containing 5,385 white, and 3,574 black inhabitants.

Princess Ann, a post town of Maryland, on the E shore of Chesapeake Bay, in Somerset co. on the E side of Monokin River, 89 miles S E of Baltimore, and 178 S by W of Philadelphia. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

Prince Edward, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide-waters. It contains 5,041 free inhabitants, and 5,921 slaves. Hampden Sydney College is in this county. The building is 3 stories high, and large enough to accommodate 60 students. The court house, at which is a post office, is 28 miles from Cumberland court house, 50 from Lynchburg, and 358 from Philadelphia. The principal rivers are Buffalo, Briery, and Bush. The soil in the middle and on the N side, bordering on the Appamattox, is of a good quality; the W and S part is less fertile. In this county are 3 Episcopal, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Baptist, and 1 Methodist church.

Prince Edward County is bounded S by

Lake Ontario, W by the carrying place, on the Isthmus of the Presque Isle de Quinté, N by the Bay of Quinté, and E. from Point Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, including the late townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh. It comprehends all the islands in Lake Ontario, and the Bay of Quinté near to it. *Smyth*.

Prince Edward's Isles. See *Washington's Isles*.

Prince Frederick, a parish in Georgetown district, S. Carolina.

Prince Frederick, the chief town of Calvert co. Maryland; 3 miles southerly of Huntingtown, and 6 N E of Benedict.

Prince George, a parish of Georgetown district, S. Carolina.

Prince George, a county of Virginia, bounded N by James River, which washes it about 35 miles. The medium breadth is 16 miles. It contains 3,045 free inhabitants, and 4,380 slaves. There are 5 Episcopal churches in the county, one meeting for Friends, and several Methodist meetings. The Baptists have occasional meetings, and to this sect the negroes seem particularly attached. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with wheat, corn, flax, cotton, and tobacco. Cotton here is an annual plant; and in summer, most of the inhabitants appear in outer garments of their own manufacture. The timber consists of oaks of various kinds, and of a good quality, sufficient to build a formidable navy, and within a convenient distance of navigation. It has all the different species known in the eastern States, and others which do not grow there. Here is also abundance of wild grapes, flowering shrubs, sarsaparilla, snake-root, and ginseng. Apples are inferior in spirit and taste to those in the eastern States; but peaches have a flavour unknown there. The almond and fig grow here in the open air. Immense quantities of pork and bacon are cured here, and form the principal food of the inhabitants. Veal is excellent; mutton indifferent; poultry of every kind in perfection and in abundance. The winters are short and generally pleasant; and the country cannot be considered unhealthy.

Prince George, a county of Maryland, on the W shore of Chesapeake Bay, between Patowmack and Patuxet Rivers, and is watered by numerous creeks which empty into those rivers. The eastern corner of the territory of Columbia, borders upon the W part of this county. It contains

contains 21,185 inhabitants, of whom 12,191 are slaves.

Prince of Wales, Cape, is remarkable for being the most westerly point of the continent of N. America, and the eastern limit of Behring's Straits, between Asia and America; the two continents being here only about 39 miles apart. The mid channel has 28 fathoms water. N lat. 65 46, W long. 168 15.

Prince of Wales, Fort, in New North Wales, N. America, a factory belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Company, on Churchill River. The mean heat here

Least heat —45

Greatest heat 85

It lies in lat. 58 47 30 N, and long. 94 7 30 W.

Prince of Wales Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 20 leagues long, and W 10 S, distant 48 leagues from Otaheite, or King George's Island. S lat. 15, and W long. 151 53 at the W end. The variation of the needle in 1766, was 5 30 E.

Prince Rupert's Bay, on the N W coast of the island of Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands, where there is excellent shelter from the winds. It is deep, capacious and sandy, and is the principal bay in the island. It is of great advantage in time of a war with France, as a fleet may here intercept all the W. India trade. On this bay is situated the new town of Portsmouth, N of which is a cape called Prince Rupert's Head.

Prince's Bay, on the S side of Staten Island, N. York.

Princeton, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 15 miles N by W of Worcester, and 52 W by N of Boston. The township contains 19,000 acres of elevated, hilly, but strong and rich land, adapted to grass and grain. Excellent beef, butter and cheese, are its principal productions. The mansion-house and farm of his Honor the late Lieut. Governor Gill, one of the most elegant situations, and finest farms in the Commonwealth, is in this town, and adds much to its ornament and wealth. A handsome Congregational church, on a high hill, commands a most extensive and rich prospect of the surrounding country. Wachusett Mountain, the most noted in the State, is in the N part of the township. Here, as in many other towns, is a valuable social library. Princeton was incorporated in 1759, and contains 1021 inhabitants.

Princeton, a post town of N. Jersey, sit-

uated partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset counties. Nassau Hall College, an institution which has produced a great number of eminent scholars, is very pleasantly situated in the compact part of this town. Here are about 80 dwelling-houses, and a brick Presbyterian church. The college edifice is a handsome stone building, of 180 feet by 54, four stories high, and stands on an elevated and healthful spot, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. The establishment, in 1796, consisted of a president, who is also professor of moral philosophy, theology, natural and revealed; history, and eloquence; a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy; a professor of chemistry, which subject is treated in reference to agriculture and manufactures, as well as medicine: besides these, two tutors have the instruction of the two lowest classes. The choice of the classical books, and the arrangement of the several branches of education, of the lectures, and of other literary exercises, are such, as to give the students the best opportunity for improvement, in the whole Encyclopedia of science. The number of students is from 70 to 90, besides the grammar school. The annual income of the college at present, by the fees of the students, and otherwise, is about £1000 currency a year. It has, besides, funds in possession, through the extraordinary liberality of Mr. James Leslie, of N. York, and Mrs. Esther Richards, of Rahway, to the amount of 10,000 dolls. for the education of poor and pious youth for the ministry of the gospel; and the reversion of an estate in Philadelphia for the same purpose, of between £200 and £300 per annum, a legacy of the late Mr. Hugh Hodge, a man of eminent piety, which is to come to the college at the death of a very worthy and aged widow. The college library was almost wholly destroyed during the late war; and again, in the spring of 1802, when the college was burnt by design or accident. But by the liberal donations of gentlemen in the cities and principal towns in the United States, the college has been rebuilt, and a new library collected. Before the war, this college was furnished with a philosophical apparatus, worth £500, which (except the elegant orrery constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse) was almost entirely destroyed by the British army in the late war. Princeton is 14 miles N E of Trenton,

ton, 18 S W of Brunswick, 53 S W of N. York, and 42 N E of Philadelphia. N lat. 40 22 12, W long. 74 34 45.

Princeton, a small post town of N. Carolina, 3 miles from Murfreesborough, and 35 from Halifax.

Prince William, a county of Virginia, bounded W by Farquier, and E by Patomac River, which divides it from Maryland. It contains 7,317 free inhabitants, and 5,416 slaves.

Prince William a parish in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.

Prince William's Sound, on the N W coast of N. America, lies E of the mouth of Cook's River. At its mouth are three islands, Montague, Rose, and Kay. It was judged by Captain Cook to occupy a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude, exclusively of its arms and branches, which were not explored.

Pro. See *Point le Pro.*

Prospect, a post town of Maine, late part of Frankfort, is opposite Bucktown, on Penobscot River, 16 miles below Orrington, and 736 from Washington.

Prospect Harbour, on the S coast of Nova-Scotia, has Cape Sambro and Island eastward, and is 2 leagues N E of St. Margaret's Bay.

Prospect Hill, Fairfax co. Virginia. Here is a post office 14 miles from Washington.

Providence, a river which falls into Narraganset Bay on the W side of Rhode-Island. It rises by several branches, part of which come from Massachusetts. It is navigable as far as Providence for ships of 900 tons, 30 miles from the sea. It affords fine fish, oysters and lobsters.

Providence, a county of Rhode-Island State, bounded by Massachusetts N and E, by Connecticut W, and Kent co. S. It contains 9 townships, and 25,854 inhabitants. Scituate is famous for its excellent cannon foundry.

Providence, the chief town of the above co. situated 30 miles N by W from Newport, and 35 from the sea; at the head of navigation of Narraganset Bay, on both sides of Providence River, the two parts of the town being connected by a bridge 160 feet long and 22 wide. It is the oldest town in the State, having been settled by Roger Williams and his company in 1636; and lies in lat 41 49 N, and long. 71 23 W, 44 miles S by W of Boston, and 291 N E of Philadelphia. Ships of almost any size, sail up and down the channel, which is marked out by stakes, erected at points of shoals and beds lying in the

river, so that a stranger may come up to the town without a pilot. A ship of 950 tons, for the East India trade, was built in this town, and fitted for sea. In 1764, there were belonging to the county of Providence 54 sail of vessels, containing 4,320 tons. In 1790, there were 129 vessels, containing 11,942 tons. This town suffered much by the Indian war of 1675, when a number of its inhabitants removed to Rhode Island for shelter. In the late war, the case was reversed; many of the inhabitants of that island removed to Providence. The public buildings are an elegant meeting house for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, and a large bell cast at the Hope Furnace in Scituate; a meeting house for Friends or Quakers; three for Congregationalists, one of which, lately erected, is the most elegant, perhaps, in the United States; an Episcopal church; a handsome court house, 70 feet by 40, in which is deposited a library for the use of the inhabitants of the town and country; a workhouse, a market house, 80 feet long and 40 wide, and a brick school-house, in which four schools are kept. Rhode Island college is established at Providencé. The elegant building erected for its accommodation, is situated on a hill to the E of the town; and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, by commanding an extensive, variegated prospect, it furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide, with a projection of 20 feet each side. It has 48 rooms for students, and 8 larger ones for public uses. The roof is slated. It is a flourishing seminary, and contains upwards of 60 students. It has a library containing between 2 and 3000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. The houses in this town are generally built of wood, though there are some brick buildings which are large and elegant. At a convenient distance from the town, an hospital for the small-pox and other diseases has been erected. There are two spermaceti works, a number of distilleries, sugar houses, and other manufactories. Several forts were erected in and near the town during the war, which, however, are not kept in repair. It has an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont; with the W. Indies, with Europe, and lately with the E. Indies and China. Several banks have been established here, and a cotton

ton manufactory, which employs 100 hands; with which is connected a mill for spinning cotton, on the model of Sir R. Arkwright's mill. It is erected at Pawtucket Falls, in North Providence, and is the first of the kind built in America. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 643,373 dollars. It contains 7,614 inhabitants, all free.

Providence, North, a township of Rhode Island, in Providence co. N of the town of Providence, and separated from the State of Massachusetts on the E by Pawtucket River. It contains 1,067 inhabitants. Pawtucket Falls, in this town, are 4 miles N of Providence. This town was formerly a part of Providence.

Providence, a township of N. York, in Saratoga co. taken from Galway, and incorporated in 1796. It has 1,888 inhabitants.

Providence, Upper and Lower, townships in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

Providence, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania. It has 1,546 inhabitants.

Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and the second in size of those so called; being about 36 miles in length and 16 in breadth. N lat. 24 58, W long. at its E part, 77 21. It was formerly called *Abaco*, and is frequently named *New Providence*. Chief town, Nassau.

Providence, an uninhabited island on the coast of Honduras, 11 miles long and 4 broad. It has a fertile soil, wholesome air, and plenty of water, and might be easily fortified. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Here are neither serpents nor venomous reptiles. N lat. 13 26, W long. 80 45.

Province, an island in Delaware River, 6 miles below Philadelphia. It is joined to the main land by a dam.

Province Town, is situated on the hook of Cape Cod, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, 3 miles N W of Race Point. Its harbour, which is one of the best in the State, opens to the southward, and has depth of water for any ships. This was the first port entered by the English when they came to settle in N. England, in 1620. It has been in a thriving and decaying state many times. It is now rising, and contains 812 inhabitants, whose sole dependence is upon the cod fishery, in which they employ more than 30 sail, great and small. Ten of their vessels, in 1790, took 11,000 quintals of

cod-fish. The fishing vessels go to Newfoundland, the coast of Labrador, and Chaleur Bay, and bring home annually about 33,000 quintals of fish, estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per quintal. Three hundred men and boys are employed in this business. They are so expert and successful, that they had not lost a vessel or a man in the business, from the close of the war till 1790. Here are 90 stores for fish, 5 for smoking herring; also 136 dwelling houses, and 2 windmills, one of which goes with sliers inside, and appears like a lofty tower. Here is a free mason's hall, in the lower story of which are two school rooms. The houses are one story high, and set up on piles, that the driving sands may pass under them; otherwise they would be buried in sand. They raise nothing from their lands, but are wholly dependent on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. There are but two horses and two yokes of oxen kept in the town. They have about 50 cows, which feed in the spring upon beach grass, which grows at intervals upon the shore; and in summer they feed in the sunken ponds and marshy places that are found between the sand-hills. Here the cows are seen wading, and even swimming, plunging their heads into the water up to their horns, picking a scanty subsistence from the roots and herbs, produced in the water. They are fed in the winter on sedge, cut from the flats. Here is a post office. Lat. 42 3 N, long. 70 9 W, 120 miles from Boston by land.

Pruceos, a cape on the coast of New Spain, in the South Sea.

Prudence, a small island, nearly as large as Canonicut, and lies N of it, in Narraganset Bay. It belongs to the town of Portsmouth, in Newport co. Rhode Island. The N end is nearly opposite to Bristol on the E side of the bay.

Puan, or *Green Bay*, has communication eastward with *Lake Michigan*; which see, also *Green Bay*.

Puebla de los Angeles, the present capital of the province of Tlascala, or Los Angeles. See *Angeles*.

Pueblo Nuevo, or *Newtown*, at the bottom of the gulf of Dolce, on the W coast of Mexico. It is 7 leagues N by W of Baia Honda, or Deep Bay. The island of this name is opposite the town and mouth of the river of its name, in the bottom of Fresh Water Bay, in lat. about 8 50 N, and long. 83 28 W.

Pueria,

Puerto, the Italian name for port. Names of this description, adopted by the Spaniards will be found under *Port* or *Porto*.

Pulaski, a county of Kentucky, containing 3,361 inhabitants, of whom 232 are slaves. At the court house is a post office, 663 miles from Washington.

Puna, an island near the bay of Guayaquil, on the coast of Peru, about 12 or 14 leagues long, from E to W, and 4 or 5 broad. There is an Indian town of the same name, on its S side, having about 20 houses, and a small church. The houses all stand on posts 10 or 12 feet high, with ladders on the outside to go up to them. From the island Santa Clara in the bay of Guayaquil to the westernmost point of the island, called Punta Arena, is 7 leagues E N E. S lat. 3 17, W long 81 6.

Punjo Bay, in East Florida. See *Chatham Bay*.

Punta Fort, one of the large batteries or castles, and the second in order, at the mouth of the harbour of the Havannah, in the island of Cuba. It is also called Mesa de Maria, or the Virgin Mary's Table.

Punta, and *Punta Brava*, towns of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Punta de Pedras, a cape on the N W extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan, in New Spain.

Punta Espada, the S E point of St. Domingo; 65 leagues, following the turnings of the coast, E of Nifao, and 16 leagues from Cape Raphael. The S E part of the island consists chiefly of extensive, rich plains.

Punta Gorda, a peninsula on the S side of the island of Cuba, S E of Isle de Pinos, 90 W of the gulf of Xagua, and 70 E of Bohia de Corles.

Punta Negrillo, the western point of the island of Jamaica.

Purification, a town of New Mexico, 14 leagues from the W coast, and maintains a fishery near the low lands of Chametla.

Purysburg, a handsome town of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district, on the E side of Savannah River, 37 miles from the ocean, and 20 from Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwelling houses, and an Episcopal church. It took its name from John Peter Pury, a Swiss, who settled a colony of his countrymen here about the year 1735, with a view to the culture of silk. The mulberry-trees are yet standing, and some attention is still paid to the making of silk.

Putawatames, or *Poutotamies*, Indians who inhabit between St. Joseph's and Detroit, and can furnish about 500 warriors. There are two tribes of this name, the one of the river St. Joseph, and the other of Huron. They were lately hostile; but at the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, they ceded lands to the United States; who in return paid them a sum in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year forever.

Putney, a thriving post town in Windham co. Vermont, on the W side of Connecticut River, S of Westminster. Inhabitants 1,574.

Pylsaart, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 22 22 S. Its greatest breadth is a quarter of a league. It is steep; on its E side are trees.

Q

QUADRAS Isles, on the N W coast of N. America, lie between Pintard's Sound and the Straits de Fuca. Nootka Sound lies among these islands. In 1792, two Spanish schooners, and his Britannic majesty's ship Discovery, and brigantine Chatham, passed through this channel; but the former first; hence Capt. Ingraham called the isles by the name of the Spanish commander.

Quakertown, a post town in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 184 miles from Washington.

Quampeagan Falls, at the head of the tide on Newichwanock River, which joins Piscataqua River, 10 miles from the sea. The natives give the Falls this name, because fish were there taken with nets. At these falls are a set of saw and other mills; and a landing place, where great quantities of lumber is rafted on scows. Here the river has the English name of Salmon Falls River, from the plenty of salmon there caught. In the memory of people who lived 50 years ago, these fish were so plenty as to be struck with spears on the rocks; but none now alive remember to have seen any there. The saw mills where the dam crosses the stream are the sure destruction of that species of fish. Tomcod, or frost-fish, smelts and alewives abound here. The place called Salmon Falls is covered with useful mills. Above these we meet with the Great Falls, where saw-mills are continued to great advantage. On many places from Quampeagan to the pond, from whence it issues, are mills for boards and corn.

Quarequa,

Quarequa, a place situated in the Gulf of Darien. Here Vafques Nunez met with a colony of negroes; but how they had arrived in that region, or how long they had resided in it, are not recorded by the Spanish historians.

Quarlesville, a post town in Brunswick co. Virginia, 204 miles from Washington.

Quebec, the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all British America, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little River, about 320 miles from the sea. It is built on a rock, which is partly of marble and partly of slate. The town is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. Near it is a fine lead mine. This city contained, in the year 1784, 6,472 inhabitants, but now has more than 10,000, two thirds of whom are French. A large garrison is supported here, and this, with the governor's presence, the courts, &c. render the town a gay and lively place. At the time when the city was founded, in 1608, the tide, it is said, reached the foot of the rock; but since that time the river has sunk so far, that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on this a large suburb is built, which is styled the *Lower Town*, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet high. The houses in the lower town, (as also those in the *Upper*) are of stone, strong, and well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, being conveniently near their business. The fortifications are extensive but irregular. The natural situation of the town renders its defence easy. If attacked by ships from the river, their guns cannot injure the works of the upper town, though the ships themselves would be liable to great injury from the cannon and bombs from these elevated ramparts. The lower town is defended by a platform flanked with two bastions, which at high water and spring tides are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery; and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these works are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the upper from the lower town, extends, with a bold and steep front, a considerable distance westward, along the river St. Lawrence. The lower town is well supplied with water, which is sometimes scarce in the upper

town. This city was besieged by the British in 1711, without success; but was taken by them, in Sept. 1754, when the brave Gen. Wolf, who commanded the army of besiegers, lost his life. In Dec. 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under the command of the brave Gen. Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. N lat. 46 48 39, W long. 75 12 6.

Queechy, a river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut River at Hartland.

Queen Anne, a post town of Prince George co. Maryland, situated on the W side of Patuxent River, across which is a wooden bridge. The town is small, but is laid out on a regular plan, at the foot of a hill. Here are a few stores and two ware-houses for the inspection of tobacco. It is 25 miles E N E of Washington, 13 S W of Annapolis, and 39 S by W of Baltimore.

Queen Anne's, a county of Maryland, bounded W by Chesapeake Bay, and N by Kent co. It contains 14,857 inhabitants, including 6,517 slaves. Chief town, Centerville. Kent Island belongs to this county; 14 miles in length, from N to S, and 6½ in breadth, from E to W. It is low, but fertile land, and its eastern side is bordered with salt marsh.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, on the N W coast of North America, extend from lat. 51 42 to 54 18 N, and from long. 129 54 to 133 18 W from Greenwich. They are named *Washington Isles* by American navigators.

Queen's, the middle county of Long Isl. N. York. Lloyd's Neck, or *Queen's Village*, and the islands called the *Two Brothers* and *Hallet's Islands*, are included in this county. It is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 6 townships, and 16,893 inhabitants, including 1,528 slaves. Jamaica, Newtown, Hempstead, in which is a handsome court house, and Oyster Bay, are the principal towns in this county. The county court house is 8 miles from Jamaica, 10 from Jericho, and 20 from New York.

Queen's, a county of Nova Scotia, comprehending a part of the lands on the cape, on the S side of the Bay of Fundy. The settlements are as follows: Argyle, on the S side of the Bay of Fundy, where a few Scotch and Acadians reside; next to this is Yarmouth, settled chiefly by emigrants from New England; Barrington, within the island, called Cape Sable, settled

settled originally by Quakers from Nantucket. Besides these are Port Raifoir, so called by the French, and originally settled by the North Irish; Liverpool and Port Roseway, settled and inhabited by emigrants from New England.

Queensbury, a township in Washington co. N. York, bounded easterly by Westfield and Kingsbury. It contains 1,435 inhabitants. Glen's Falls are in this town.

Queenstown, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, a post town on the E side of Chester River, 6 miles S W of Centerville, nearly 20 E of Annapolis, and 65 from Washington.

Queenstown, in U. Canada, lies on the W side of the Straits of Niagara, near Fort Niagara, and 7 miles below the falls. It is at the head of navigation, for ships; and the portage occasioned by the falls of Niagara commences here. There are huts enough here to receive a regiment.

Quesne, Fort du. See *Pittsburgh*.

Quibbletown, a village in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, 6 miles N of New Brunswick.

Quibo, an island in the mouth of the bay of Panama. It is uninhabited; but affords wood and water to shipping.

Quilca, a rich valley in Peru, on which stands the ancient city of Arequipa. The port of Quilca is in about lat. 17° 8' S, 10 leagues N W of the small river of Xuly, and 6 from the volcano of Arequipa.

Quillota, a small jurisdiction of Chili, in South America.

Quinabaug, a river formerly called *Mohegan*, which rises in Brimfield, Massachusetts, and is joined at Oxford by French River, which has its source in Sutton, Worcester co. It runs a southerly course, and empties into Shetucket, about 3 miles above Norwich Landing, in Connecticut. In the first part of its course it furnishes many good mill seats; as it advances, the intervals in many places are wide, and of a most excellent soil.

Quincy, a post town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk co. taken from Braintree, 10 miles southerly of Boston. It has 1,081 inhabitants. The principal part of the inhabitants are farmers; but large quantities of shoes and boots are manufactured for exportation. In the town is an Episcopal and Congregational church. Here resides in ease and dignity the venerable christian patriot *John Adams*, late President of the U. States. See *Braintree*.

Quinepauge, or *East River*, in Connecticut, runs a southerly course, and empties

into the N E corner of New Haven harbour.

Quinsigamond, Worcester, or Long Pond, is a beautiful piece of water in the form of a crescent, about 5 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 rods broad. It is situated on the line between the towns of Worcester and Shrewsbury, but the greater part of it is in the latter. It is interspersed with a number of islands, one of which is upwards of 200 acres in extent.

Quinti, Bay of. This bay, which may be considered throughout as a harbour, is formed by a large peninsula, consisting of the townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh, extending easterly from an isthmus, where there is a portage at the head, or W end of the bay, to Point Pleasant, the easternmost extremity of the peninsula, opposite to Amherst Island. The river Trent empties into the head of the bay, westward of the portage, and supplies it with the waters of the Rice Lake. Westward of the portage, in Lake Ontario, is the harbour of Presque Isle de Quinté, now called New Castle. This peninsula of the three townships, called the county of Prince Edward, extending from the main land like an arm, hides from the Lake Ontario, the townships of Sidney, Thurlow, Adolphustown, and Frederickburgh, which front the N side of the bay. The river Trent discharging itself between the townships of Murray and Sidney, finds its passage between the county of Prince Edward, and the townships on the N side of the bay; its stream is increased by the Appanee River, running in from Camden, and dividing Richmond from Frederickburgh, joins the waters of the bay near John's Island, a small isle opposite to a settlement of Mohawks, so called after Capt. John, a Mohawk chief, who resided there, and who with some others of that nation, had a tract of land given them by the king of Great Britain, of about 9 miles in front on the bay, and about 12 miles deep: preferring this situation, they separated from the rest of their nation, who were settled on the Grand River, or Ouse. The fertility of the soil about the bay of Quinté is generally allowed. The land is rich, easily wrought, and produces several crops without manure; 25 bushels of wheat are often produced from an acre. The timber is much like that of the other parts of the province, oak, elm, hickory, maple, &c. The bay is narrow throughout, and about

50 miles long, all which distance it is navigable for those small vessels which are used on the lakes. An apparent tide is frequently noticed in the bay of Quinti, not dissimilar to those observed in some of the upper lakes. The bay abounds with wild fowl, and fish of various kinds. The river Trent affords a salmon fishery. In passing from the head of the bay of Quinti into Lake Ontario, you cross a very short portage, in front of the township of Murray, being the isthmus between it and the peninsula of Prince Edward. At the end of the portage, and before you enter Lake Ontario, is a small lake, exceedingly beautiful, and the land on its banks extremely good: to the northward of this portage it is proposed to make a canal to connect the waters of the bay with those of the lake. A little to the westward of the portage and proposed canal, is the harbour of Newcastle, a situation well suited for commerce and protection, and sheltered from all winds. A knoll on the peninsula affords a healthy site for the town.

Smyth.

Quinté, Isle de, in Lake Ontario, U. Canada, lies close off the shore of Ameliasburgh, and opposite the W point that makes Sandy Bay.

Quispichanbi, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco in Peru, beginning at the S gates of Quito, and stretching from E to W about 20 leagues. The lands of this jurisdiction belong, in general, to the gentry of Cusco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize and fruits. Here are also manufactures of baize and coarse woollen stuffs. Part of the jurisdiction borders on the forests inhabited by wild Indians, and produces great quantities of coca, an herb greatly used by the Indians working in the mines.

Quitapabilla, a branch of the Swetara, which falls into the Susquehanna at Middleton.

Quito, a province of Peru, in S. America, having a temperate air, occasioned by its elevated situation. The plain of Quito may be considered as the base of the Andes, and is higher above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe. It is pretty well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous; the northern parts abound with gold. The province is about 400 miles long and 200 broad. Its chief towns are Quito and Payta.

Quito, chief town in the above province, is next to Lima in population, if not superior to it. Some say it contains

Vol. I.

N N N

35,000, others 50,000 inhabitants. It is an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which supply the kingdom of Peru. S lat. 0 13, W long. 77 50. It was swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755, and has been rebuilt.

Quiva, a province of California, thinly inhabited, and but little known.

Quixos, a district of Peru, S. America.

Quoddyhead. See *Eastport*.

Quontebahook Pond, the head of Ganges River. See *Hope* or *Barretstown*.

R.

RABLES, *Isle aux,* several small islands at the entrance of Lake Superior, Upper Canada, and at the E end of it, E of White Fish Island, and pretty close to the main land.

Rables, Pointe aux, in Lake Superior, opposite Isle aux Rables, the first point to the northward, after you enter the lake from the falls of St. Mary.

Raby, a small township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough co. about 65 miles W by S of Portsmouth, and 47 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1760, and contained, in 1790, 338 inhabitants. The name has been since changed.

Race, Cape, the S E point of Newfoundland Island, in the North Atlantic Ocean, 4 leagues S of Cape Ballard. N lat. 46 43, W long. 52 49. The Virgin Rocks, much dreaded by mariners, are about 20 leagues to the S E of Cape Race.

Race Point, the N W extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, a league N W of Provincetown. When within a mile of this point, with a fair wind and tide of flood, your course to Boston is N W by W, distance 15 leagues. A number of huts are erected here on the loose sands by those who come from Provincetown to fish in boats.

Racket River has its source near that of the Hudson. Hence its course is N E through three considerable lakes about 40 miles, thence its course is N N W through meadows which have no timber, thence its navigation is good for 30 miles, after which, in 50 miles, it has more than 20 rapids and falls, some 20, some 40, and one 150 feet. The river here is generally 100 yards broad, but in one place it is only five feet. About 30 miles before it enters the St. Lawrence, it is a gentle stream.

Raymond.

Radnor,

Radner, a small, pleasant town of Delaware co. Pennsylvania. This place was originally called *Amstel*, by the Dutch, who began to build here.

Radner, a town of S. Carolina, 10 miles S W of Edmondsbury, and 32 N E of Purysburg.

Ragged Harbour, on the E coast of Newfoundland, is a part of Catalina Bay. Many craggy rocks lie about the entrance of it, both within and without; so that it is very dangerous to enter. It is two leagues northward of Catalina harbour. There is good water at the head of the harbour.

Rabway. See *Rarway*.

Raimond, a cape on the S side of the S peninsula of St. Domingo; 2 leagues W of Point Baynet and 11 W of Cape Marechaux. It has the cove Petite Anse on the east, and that of Bresiliere on the west.

Rain Lake lies to the westward of the chain of long lakes in the vicinity of the Grand Portage of Lake Superior, Upper Canada. The waters of this lake are supplied from sources near to the westernmost part of Lake Superior; but are carried by a circuitous route into Hadson Bay.

Smyth.

Rainham Township, in Norfolk co. U. Canada, is the first township fronting on Lake Erie, W of the Grand River Lands.

Raisin Isles, in Lake St. Francis, Upper Canada.

Raisins, Riviere aux, U. Canada, runs through the townships of Osnabruck and Cornwall, the Indian land opposite to St. Regis and the township of Charlottetburgh, emptying itself into Lake St. Francis, near the S W angle of the latter township.

Raleigh Township, in Essex co. U. Canada, lies W of Harwich; the Thames bounding it N, and Lake Erie S.

Rainy Island River, a small river of the Indiana Territory; having a northwest course, and empties into Illinois River, about half way between the Little Rocks and Illinois Lake, and 255 miles from the Mississippi. It is 15 yards wide, and is navigable 9 miles to the rocks.

Rainy, or Long Lake, lies E of the Lake of the Wood-, and W of Lake Superior. It is said to be nearly 100 miles long, and in no part above 20 miles wide. See *Rain Lake*.

Raleigh, the present seat of government of N. Carolina, situated in Wake county, about 10 miles from Wake court house.

In Dec. 1791, the General Assembly of the State appropriated £10,000 toward erecting public buildings, and named it after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in N. America was made at Roanoke Island, in Albemarle Sound. The state house, a large handsome building, has been lately finished, and cost £6,000. Several other buildings have been erected, and a number of dwelling houses. The plan is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Its remoteness from navigation is a great disadvantage. It is 61 miles N by E of Fayetteville, 147 from Petersburg in Virginia, and 448 S W of Philadelphia.

Ramada, a maritime town of Granada, in S. America. Near it is a copper mine. N lat. 11 10, W long. 72 20.

Ramsay's Mills, in N. Carolina, are situated at the confluence of Deep with the N W branch of Cape Fear River; about 35 miles S W of Hillsborough, and 55 S E of Guildford court house.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, N of Tahoorowa, and N W of Mowee and Owhyhee. It has about 24,000 inhabitants. It abounds with yams, sweet potatoes, and taro, but has few plaintains or bread-fruit trees.

Ranebeira, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of New Granada. N lat. 11 34, W long. 72.

Rancheno, a small island on the coast of New Mexico, in lat. 7 14 N. It is near the island of Quibo, and affords timber fit for masts.

Randolph, a post town of Massachusetts, formed of the S precinct of Braintree, in Norfolk co. in the year 1793. It is 15 miles S by E of Boston. The inhabitants are 1,021 mostly farmers, but manufacture large quantities of shoes for market.

Randolph, a county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, bounded N E by Orange, and N W by Guilford. It contains 9,234 inhabitants, including 607 slaves. Its court house is 585 miles from Philadelphia. The greatest part of the people are Quakers; the other denominations are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists. Their good land produces 40 or 50 bushels of Indian corn, or 20 of wheat per acre. Chief town, *Ashborough*.

Randolph, a county of Virginia, bounded N by Monongalia, and S by Pendleton. It has 1,741 inhabitants. Cheat River, the eastern branch of Monongahela River,

rises

files here, on the N^W side of the Allegany mountains.

Randolph, a post town in Orange co. Vermont, the 4th town W of Thetford on Connecticut River. It has 1,841 inhabitants. The E and W side of the town is watered by 2 branches of White River. It has a large bed of iron ore, 2 forges and a slitting mill. The congregational meeting house is large and has a steeple. It is 45 miles from Rutland.

Randolph, a county of the Indiana Territory, containing 1,103 inhabitants, including 107 slaves.

Random, a township in Essex co. Vermont, W of Brunswick.

Raphael, a fertile and healthy canton, or district, the westernmost in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo. Its boundary to the N is formed in part of the French parish Gonaives. The air round St. Raphael is very cool and salubrious, but the town, which is in a hollow, is very hot. It has a little garrison, which served as a check on the smuggling trade with the French. Atalaye, (that is, the sentinel or discovery) the westernmost town of all the Spanish colony, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S W of the town of St. Raphael, both which parishes are annexed to Hinche. The town of St. Raphael is 10 leagues southerly of Cape Francois, and 72 N W of St. Domingo city, as the road runs.

Raphael, Cape St. at the E end of St. Domingo, is the S E limit of Samana Bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant in that direction from Cape Samana or Cape Rezon, which last is situated in lat. 19 15 40 N, and long. 71 33 30 W from Paris. From Cape Raphael, or Cape of the Round Mountain, to Punta Espada, the S E point of the island, the country is level 16 leagues, by a breadth nearly equal.

Raphee, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

Rapid Ann, a small river of Virginia, which joins the Rappahannock, about 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

Rapid Plat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, in front of the township of Matilda, contains about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the township of Williamsburgh.

Rapid River, a water of Hudson Bay.

Rappahannock, a large navigable river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Ridge, and runs about 130 miles from N W to S E, and enters into Chesapeake Bay between Windmill and Stingray points. It waters the towns of Falmouth, Fredericks-

burg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbanna. It affords 4 fathoms water to Hobbs's Hole, and 2 from thence to Fredericksburg, 110 miles from its mouth. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Gwin's Islands, and 6 northward of New Point Comfort. A single lump of gold ore has been found near the falls of this river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been discovered in its neighbourhood.

Rappo Rappo, a bay in the island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands.

Rariton River, in New Jersey, is formed by two considerable streams called the N and S branches; the source of the one is in Morris co. that of the other in Hunterdon co. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. At Rariton Hills, through which this river passes, is a small cascade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between 2 rocks. Opposite to Brunswick, the river is so shallow, that it is fordable at low water for horses and carriages; but a little below it deepens so fast, that a 20 gun ship may ride securely at any time of tide. The tide rises so high, that large shallops used to pass a mile above the fort; so that it was no uncommon thing to see vessels of considerable burthen riding at anchor, and a number of large river craft lying above, some dry, and others on their beam-ends for want of water, within gun shot of each other. Copper ore has been found on the upper part of this river; and in the year 1754, the ore of this mine sold for £62 sterling per ton, being of inferior quality to that on Passaic River.

Rariton, a town situated between the mouth of the N branch of the above river, and Boundbrook, 5 miles W N W of Boundbrook, and 12 N W of Brunswick.

Rattle-Snake Islands lie at the western end of Lake Erie.

Rarapitchbrook, a small westerly branch of Machias River, on which are several mills, near which are the meeting house and the county court house, in the town of Machias.

Rarodon, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles from Halifax, containing about 50 or 60 houses.

Rarodon Township, in the county of Hastings, U. Canada, lies in the rear, and N of Sidney.

Raway, or *Bridgetown*, a lively commercial village of Middlesex co. N. Jersey, on Raway River, 4 or 5 miles S W of Elizabeth Town, and 75 from Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, and about 50 or 60 houses. Here is a post office.

Raymond, a township in Rockingham co. New Hampshire, 12 or 14 miles westerly of Exeter, and 32 from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 808 inhabitants.

Raymond, or *Raymondtown*, a post town in Cumberland co. Maine, 142 miles N N E of Boston, and contains 345 inhabitants. A stream from Songo Pond, after passing through part of Greenland, Waterford and Otisfield, falls into the N E part of Sebago Lake in this settlement. The land is generally level, except one large hill, named Rattlesnake Hill, from its abounding with those reptiles. Here are some swells of good land, but the greater part of the growth is pine and white oak, and the land is hard to subdue.

Raynham, a township of Massachusetts, Bristol co. taken from Taunton, and incorporated in 1731. It contains 1,181 inhabitants. A considerable part of the town lies upon a circular bend of Taunton River, which is between 7 and 8 rods wide, and affords great plenty of herrings and other fish, but so unfavourable is it, in this place, to seining or fishing, that the exclusive privilege of fishing is annually sold for less than 12 shillings; whilst the same privilege, in Bridgewater and Middleborough, (towns which bound this, the former on the E, the latter on the N) is annually sold for £250. Besides the great river, there are several useful streams, upon which are 6 saw mills, 3 grist mills, a furnace, a forge, and fulling mill. There are numerous ponds in this township, of which Nippaniquit or Nippahonset is 2 miles long, and 1 in breadth. Here alewives, in millions, annually resort and leave their spawns. An excellent kind of iron ore, and various kinds of fish, are found here. Besides the usual business of husbandry and mechanics, numbers are here employed in the manufactories of bar-iron, hollow ware, nails, iron for vessels, iron shovels, pot ash, shingles, &c. The first forge set up in America was introduced into this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652. This forge was situated on the great road, and is still in employ by the family of Leonards of

the 6th generation; a family remarkable for longevity, promotion to public office, and a kind of hereditary attachment to the iron manufacture. King Philip's hunting-house stood on the northern side of *Fowling Pond*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the forge. In the winter season, the Indian monarch resided at Mount Hope, probably for the benefit of fish. Philip and the Leonards lived on such good terms, and such was Philip's friendship and generosity, that as soon as the war broke out in 1675, which ended in the death of the king and the ruin of his tribe, he gave out strict orders to all his Indians, never to hurt the Leonards. Before Philip's war, Fowling Pond was 2 miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile wide. Now, the water is almost gone, and the large tract it once covered is grown up to a thick set swamp of cedar and pine. The soil of this pond has also a prolific virtue in generating ore. Copious beds of ore, in this part of the country, are usually found in the neighbourhood of pine swamps, or near to soils natural to the growth of pine or cedar. In this place there has been almost an inexhaustible fund of excellent ore, from which the forge has been supplied and kept going for more than 80 years, besides great quantities carried to other works; and yet here is ore still. Though, like other things in a state of youth, it is weak and incapable of being wrought into iron of the best quality.

Razoir, Port. at the S W extremity of the coast of Nova Scotia, and N E of Cape Negro.

Razer Island is 4 leagues S of the mouth of Rio Janeiro Bay, or Santa Cruz Point, on the coast of Brazil.

Readfield, a post town in Kennebeck co. Maine, 8 miles W of Hallowell, which bounds it on the E, and the eastern branch of Androscoggin River separates it from Sterling on the W. It is N of Winthrop, and 190 miles N E of Boston.

Reading, a township of Connecticut, Fairfield co. S of Danbury, adjoining. It has 1,492 inhabitants.

Reading, a large township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 12 miles N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1644, and contains 2,025 inhabitants. Between 2 and 300,000 pair of shoes are annually manufactured in this town for exportation.

Reading, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. W of Windsor, adjoining. It contains 1,120 inhabitants.

Reading,

Reading, a beautiful post town, and the capital of Berk's co. Pennsylvania, situated on the N E side of Schuylkill River, 40 miles S W of Bethlehem, 28 E of Lebanon, (where the canal commences which joins the waters of the Swetara Creek with those of Schuylkill River) 54 N W of Philadelphia, and 148 from Washington. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and inhabited chiefly by Germans. It contains about 600 houses. The public buildings are a stone gaol, a court house, an elegant church for German Lutherans, erected in 1793, a church for Calvinists, one for Roman Catholics, a meeting house for Friends, and a large edifice for the public offices. About 10 miles from this town, on the road to Harrisburgh, is a spring about 15 feet deep, and 30 feet across, from which issues a copious stream, containing some fine trout. An exaggerated account of this spring has been given by some travellers. In the neighbourhood are 10 fulling mills and several iron works. In the whole county of Berk's are 5 furnaces, and as many forges. In Nov. 1795, £12,000 was voted by the county for building a stone arched bridge over the Schuylkill at this town, on the high road to Harrisburgh, 53 miles distant W by S.

Readingtown, or *Riddertown*, in Hunterdon co. New Jersey, 17 miles N W by W of New Brunswick, and about 11 E of Lebanon.

Read's Bay, a road for ships in the island of Barbadoes, about half way between Hole Town and Speight's Town. It is about half a mile over, but more in depth. Ships may anchor here in safety, in from 6 to 12 fathoms water, the ground soft ooze, and defended from all winds, except the W, which blows right into the bay. N lat. 13 7, W long. 59 47.

Readsboro, a post town in Bennington co. Vermont, 435 miles from Washington.

Realego, a town in the province of Nicaragua, New Spain; situated on a plain, on the eastern bank of a river of its name, near its mouth, 30 miles N W of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. It has 3 churches, and an hospital, surrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is sickly, by reason of neighbouring swamps. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. N lat. 12 17, W long. 87 36.

Recif, a harbour on the coast of Brazil, and is the strongest place on all that coast. S lat. 8 10, W long. 35 35.

Recovery, Fort, in the Indiana Territory,

is situated on a branch of the Wabash River, about 23 miles from Greenville, and 98 N by W of Cincinnati. It consists of two block-houses and barracks with curtains, sufficient for 60 men.

Red, a river in Tennessee, a water of Cumberland River, with which it mingles at the N bend, about 2 miles N W of Clarksville. It is boatable a considerable distance.

Red, a principal branch of Kentucky River, which heads and interlocks with a main branch of Licking River, and runs a S W course, into Kentucky River, about 9 miles above Boonsborough. It is 60 yards wide at the mouth.

Red, a western branch of Mississippi River, in lat. 31 N. Here, it is said, Ferdinand de Soto ended his discoveries and died, at a place called Guacoyi, May 21, 1542. See *Rouge River*, and *Louisiana*.

Red Bank, on the S E side of Delaware River, in the town of Woodbury, in Gloucester co. N Jersey. The situation is elevated, and the fort built here during the war, stood 1,900 yards from Fort Island, and about 7 miles S of Philadelphia. It cost the British 400 men, killed and wounded, before they could reduce the garrison in 1777.

Red Hook, in Dutchess co. New York, in the township of Rhynbeck, where is a post office, on the E bank of Hudson River, 21 miles S of Hudson, and 116 N of New York.

Redondo, a rock between Montserrat and Nevis, Carribbee Islands. It is about a league in circuit, of a round form where is neither culture nor inhabitants. N lat. 17 6, W long. 61 35.

Reedsborough, or *Readsborough*, the S E township of Bennington co. Vermont. It contains 234 inhabitants.

Reedsforn, now *Strong*, late Plantation No. 3, W side of Kennebeck River.

Reedy Island, in Delaware River, 50 miles below Philadelphia. It is 20 miles from Bombay Hook, and is the rendezvous of outward bound ships in autumn and spring, waiting for a favourable wind. The course from this to the sea is S S E, so that a N W wind, which is the prevailing wind in these seasons, is fair for vessels to put out to sea. There is a secure harbour here, at Port Penn, where piers have been erected by the State of Pennsylvania. The island is about 3 miles long, and not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. It was formerly banked in, but is now under cultivation, and is over-
flowed

flowed in high tides. There is a channel on each side of the island; but vessels, especially large ones, choose to keep the eastern side.

Reedy River Shoal, a post town in Greenfield co. S. Carolina, 557 miles from Washington.

Reelfoot, a small navigable river of Tennessee, which empties into the river Mississippi, about 35 miles S of the Ohio. It is 30 yards wide 7 miles from its mouth. One of its branches rises on the borders of Kentucky.

Reemstown, or *Reamstown*, a small post town of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, on a stream which empties into Calico Creek, a water of Conestoga, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 40 houses, and is 16 miles NE of Lancaster, and 62 N W by N of Philadelphia.

Regis, St. a village of U. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, half a mile N from the N line of the United States. It stands on a beautiful, elevated plain in the angle between the mouth of St. Regis River and the St. Lawrence. It consists of about 80 houses of hewn logs, inhabited by about 100 Indian families. They are of the Caghnowaya tribe, and have lived here about 50 years. They are peaceable, honest, and industrious. Foot races, playing at ball, and dancing, are their diversions. They are Roman Catholics, have a handsome stone church, with a spire, and generally a minister. These Indians have 30,000 acres of land reserved to them south of the village. They keep a great number of horses and cattle. They raise plenty of corn on the fertile islands in St. Lawrence. From St. Regis there is a good road to Plattsburg on Champlain. The distance is 72 miles.

Regis, St. a river of Canada, which rises from lakes near Racket River, and enters the St. Lawrence at the village of the same name.

Regolets, the name of the passage from the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico into Lake Pontchartrain, which has communication, through Maurepas Lake and the Gut of Iberville, with Mississippi River; or the general name of the isles in the inner part of the channel into that lake. The distance from Lake Pontchartrain through the Regolets is 10 miles, and between 3 and 400 yards broad, and lined with marshes on each side. On the S side of the Regolets, and near to the entrance from the gulf, there is a large passage into the Lake Borgne, or Blind

Lake; and by some creeks that fall into it, small craft may go as far as the plantations on the Mississippi, and there is a passage between the Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain; but either by this, or that of the Regolets, 6 and sometimes 7 feet is the deepest water through. Near the entrance at the east end of the Regolets, and on the north side, are the principal mouths of Pearl River. From the Regolets to the Bay of St. Louis is 18 miles.

Hutchins.

Rehoboth, a post town of Massachusetts, in Bristol co. on a branch of Providence River, a few miles from Providence, in Rhode-Island, 40 miles southerly from Boston. It was called *Secomet* by the Indians; was incorporated in 1645, and contains 4,743 inhabitants.

Reisterstown, a post town in Baltimore co. Maryland, 10 miles S E of Westminster, nearly 16 N W of Baltimore, and 63 from Washington.

Remou, Grand, third township, on the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, lies between the Ile de Trois, Chenaux écartés and the main land, about 44 50 N lat.

Renow's Harbour, on the E coast of Newfoundland Island, is about 21 miles from Cape Race. Its entrance is rather dangerous, but it is a good harbour to fish in; and is much frequented by boats and shallops, in the fishing season. Half a league from the S point is a high rock, called Renow's Point, which may be seen, in a clear day, 3 leagues off.

Rensselaer, a county of the State of N. York, bounded N by Washington co. S by Columbia, E by part of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont, and W by Hudson River. It contains 8 townships, viz. Troy, Greenbush, Schodack, Stephentown, Petersburg, Hofick, Pittstown, and Schactecoke. There are 30,442 inhabitants.

Rensselaerville, or *Rensselaerwick*, a township of Albany co. New York, bounded S by Columbia county, and W by Hudson River. In 1790, it contained 2,771 inhabitants; in 1796, it had 548 inhabitants who were electors. In this town, nearly opposite to the city of Albany, is a medicinal spring, which combines most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

Resolution Bay, or *Madre de Dios*, is under the highest land on the W side of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas Islands. S lat. 9 52, W long. 139 9.

Resolution, Caps, near the eastern entrance

ance of Hudson's Straits. N lat. 61 29, W long. 65 16.

Resolution Island, at the E end of Hudson's Straits. N lat. 62, W long. 65.

Resolution Island, a small island, one of the Society Isles; so called from the ship *Resolution*. S lat. 17 24, W long. 141 15.

Revel's, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, close to the E coast of Northampton co. Virginia.

Rey, Cape, or Point, on the N coast of S. America, is 40 leagues W by N of Cape Three Points, and is N by E of Bocca del Drago.

Reyes, Angra dos, on the S E coast of Brazil, in S. America, lies westward of Rio Janeiro, and 53 leagues W of Cape Frio. It affords good anchorage.

Rbinebeck. See *Rbynbeck*.

Rhode-Island is one of the smallest of the United States; its greatest length being 47 miles, and its greatest breadth 37; or about 1,300 square miles. It is bounded N and E by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; S by the Atlantic Ocean, and W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what is called *Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations*; divided into five counties, viz. Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent, which are subdivided into 30 townships, containing 69,122 inhabitants, of whom 380 are slaves. Narraganset Bay makes up from S to N between the main land on the E and W, and embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode-Island, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. Block-Island is the southernmost land belonging to the State. The harbours are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Bristol. Rhode-Island, from which the State takes half its name, lies between lat. 41 28, and 41 42 N, and between long. 71 17, and 71 27 W from Greenwich; being about 15 miles long from N E to S W, and about 3½ broad, on an average. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. Perhaps no island in the world exceeds this in point of soil, climate, and situation. In its most flourishing state it was called, by travellers, the Eden of America. But the change, which the ravages of war, and a decrease of business have effected, is great. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed on this island, besides neat cattle and horses. The State is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of which

which are Providence and Taunton Rivers, which fall into Narraganset Bay; the former on the west, the latter on the east side of Rhode-Island. Rhode-Island is as healthy a country as any in America. The winters, in the maritime parts of the State, are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode-Island, where the extreme heats which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea. The rivers and bays swarm with fish, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds; the markets are alive with them. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish abound in Narraganset Bay. Travellers are generally agreed, that Newport is the best fish-market in the world. This State produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in perfection; cyder is made for exportation. The north-western parts of the State are but thinly inhabited, and are rocky and barren. The tract of land lying between North and South Kingstown on the east, and Connecticut on the west, called *Shannock* country, or *Purchase*, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of wealthy farmers, who raise some of the finest neat cattle in New-England, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Iron ore is found in great plenty in several parts of the State. The iron-works on Patuxet River, 12 miles from Providence, are supplied with ore from a bed 4½ miles distant, which lies in a valley, through which runs a brook. The brook is turned into a new channel, and the ore-pits are cleared of water by a steam engine. At this ore-bed are a variety of ores, curious stones, and ochres. In the township of Cumberland is a copper mine mixed with iron, strongly impregnated with load-stone, of which some large pieces have been found in the neighbourhood. No method has yet been discovered to work it to advantage. Abundance of lime-stone is found in this State, particularly in the county of Providence; of which large quantities of lime are made and exported. This lime-stone is of different colours, and is the true marble

marble of the white, plain, and variegated kind. It takes as fine a polish as any stone in America. There are several mineral springs in this State; to one of which, near Providence, many people resort to bathe, and drink the water. Newport and Providence are the chief towns of this State. The barbarous slave-trade, which was a source of wealth to many of the people in Newport, and other parts of the State, has happily been abolished. But since permission has been again given by law to import slaves from Africa to S. Carolina, it is said this inhuman traffic is reviving again in this State. The town of Bristol carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the West-Indies, and to different parts of the United States. But by far the greatest part of the commerce of Rhode-Island is at present carried on by the inhabitants of the flourishing town of Providence, which had, in 1791, 129 sail of vessels, containing 11,942 tons. The exports from the State are flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports consist of European and W. India goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this State. The amount of exports from this State to foreign countries, for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 470,131 dolls. 9 cents; in 1792, 698,084; in 1793, 616,416; in 1794, 954,573; and in 1801, 2,433,363 dolls. The inhabitants of this State are advancing rapidly in manufactures. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured and sent to the southern States. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this State for exportation. But the most considerable manufactures in this State are those of iron; such as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail-roads, and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots, and other household utensils, the iron work of shipping, anchors, bells, &c. &c. The constitution of this State is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the State consists of two branches; a senate or upper house, composed of ten members besides the governor and deputy governor, called in the charter, *assistants*; and a house of repre-

sentatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October. This State was first settled from Massachusetts. Mr. Roger Williams, a minister, who came over to New England in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and on that account was banished from Massachusetts. Governor Winthrop advised him to pursue his course to Nehiganset, or Narraganset Bay, which he did, and fixed himself at Secunk or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds of Plymouth colony, Gov. Winslow, in a friendly manner, advised him to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and 4 others crossed Seekhonk River, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which, from a sense of God's merciful providence to him, he called *Providence*. Here he was soon after joined by a number of others; and, though they were secured from the Indians by the terror of the English, yet they, for a considerable time, suffered much from fatigue and want. So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contract between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons, that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious institutions, as well as good morals, have been less regarded in this than in any other of the New-England States. At Newport there is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, English grammar, geography, &c. A law has been made establishing town schools through the State, but was found unpopular, and repealed. Within a few years a turnpike road has been made from Providence to Connecticut, a distance of about 26 miles through Johnston, Scituate and Coventry, to meet the turnpike roads from Norwich, Hartford and New-Haven. The road, which was very rocky and difficult to pass with carriages, is now rendered tolerable. For a turnpike however, it has been shamefully neglected by the proprietors.

Rhode-

Rhode Island Light House, was erected in 1749, in Beaver Tail, at the S end of Canonicut Island, for the safety and convenience of vessels sailing into the Narraganset Bay and harbour of Newport. The ground the light house stands upon is about 12 feet above the surface of the sea at high water. From the ground to the top of the cornice is 38 feet, round which is a gallery, and within that stands the lantern, which is about 11 feet high, and 8 feet diameter. High water at full and change, 37 minutes after 7 o'clock. N lat. 41 28, W lon. 71 24.

Rhode River, the westernmost water of the N W branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina.

Rhonde. See *Ronde*.

Rhynbeck, or *Rbinebeck*, a post town of N. York, situated in Dutchess co. on the E side of Hudson's river, opposite to Kingston; 18 miles N of Poughkeepsie; 103 N of N. York, and 198 N by E of Philadelphia. The township contains 4012 inhabitants, of whom 361 are slaves. It is bounded S by Clinton, and N by Beekman. A very curious cavern has been lately discovered at a place in this town, called by the Indians, Sepascot. See *Dutchess County*.

Rialexa, or *Rialeno*, a town of New Spain, situated on a small river in Nicaragua, 5 miles from the sea, where is a good harbour. It is unwholesome by reason of marshes in the vicinity. It is 60 miles W of Leon, and the Lake Nicaragua. N lat. 12 25, W lon. 89 10.

Rice Lake, U. Canada, is in the home district, from which there is a portage of 11 miles to lake Ontario; it discharges itself by the river Trent, into the head of the bay of Quinte. *Smyth*.

Riceborough, a town in Liberty co. Georgia, where the county courts are held.

Rich, Cape, on the W side of the island of Newfoundland, towards the N end, and in the N E part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having the isle of St. John and other small isles to the N. This cape or point used to be omitted in the French maps, seemingly because it was the bounds of their privilege of fishing, which extended from hence northward, and round to Cape Bonavista.

Richardson's Bay, on the S E part of the island of Jamaica. The anchorage within it is between Morant river and Two Mile Wood.

Richfield, a township of N. York, in Otsego co. taken from Otsego township, and

incorporated in 1792. It has 1405 inhabitants.

Richford, the N easternmost township of Franklin co. Vermont; on Missisquoi river. It has 113 inhabitants.

Richland, a district of S. Carolina, bounded S and S W by Congaree and Broad rivers, and E by Wateree river, which divides it from Kershaw and Clermont counties. It contained in 1790, 3,930 inhabitants; of whom 2,479 were white, and 1,437 slaves.

Richland, a township of Pennsylvania, in Buck's county, having 1166 inhabitants.

Richland, a district of S. Carolina, containing 6097 inhabitants, of whom 3033 are slaves.

Richlieu, the French name given formerly to the outlet of Lake Champlain. See *Sorel*.

Richlieu Islands, a cluster of small islands in the river St. Lawrence, about 12 leagues above the town of Trois Rivières, at the boundary of the government of Montreal. There are nearly 100 of them. N lat. 46 22, W lon. 71 7.

Richlieu, the name of an ancient small fortification built by the French, on the N bank of the river Sorel, at its junction with the river St. Lawrence, opposite the islands of Richlieu.

Richman's Island, on the coast of Cumberland co. Maine, N 4 leagues from Wood Island, and a league W of Portland. Few vessels put in here, except coasters. There is a sunken ledge S E half a mile from the N E end of the island, which only shows itself when the wind blows fresh: But you need not go so near the island. Wood Island is in lat. 43 50 N, and lon. 69 37 W.

Richmond, a township on the W line of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 17 miles W by S of Lenox, and 150 W of Boston. Iron ore of the first quality is found here, but as it lies deep it is raised at a great expense. Ore of indifferent quality is found in many places. It abounds with limestone, coarse, white, and clouded marble. It was incorporated in 1775, and contains an iron work, 3 grist mills, a fulling mill, 2 saw mills, and 1044 inhabitants.

Richmond, a township of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire; on the Massachusetts line, about 11 miles E of Connecticut river, and 97 W by S of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1390 inhabitants.

Richmond, a township in Washington co. Rhode Island, separated from Hopkington

Kinton on the Wby Ward's river, a branch of Paucatuck river. It is about 19 miles W of Newport, and contains 1368 inhabitants.

Richmond, a county of N. York, comprehending all Staten Island; which see.

Richmond, a county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, bounded S, by the State of S. Carolina, and N, by Moore co. It contains 5623 inhabitants including 875 slaves. Chieftown, Rockingham. The court house, at which a post office is kept, is 20 miles from Anson court house, 56 from Fayetteville, and 563 from Philadelphia. The S E part of the county is one continued plain, covered in many places with pines; but mostly inhabited by Scotchmen. The upper part of the county has hills and vales. In the middle and E part of the county large tracts of land remain wild. The inhabitants of Richmond co. are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Quakers. Their houses are logs, covered with slabs. In 1797, there was not a finished brick or stone house, and very few framed houses in the county.

Richmond, a county of Virginia, bounded N and N E by Westmoreland, and S and S W by Rappahannock river, which separates it from Essex co. This county and Westmoreland contain 5918 free and 7826 black inhabitants. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 273 miles from Philadelphia.

Richmond, the present seat of government of the State of Virginia, is situated in Henrico co. on the N side of James's river, just at the foot of the falls, and contains between 400 and 500 houses, and 344 free and 2293 black inhabitants. Part of the houses are built on the margin of the river, convenient for business; the rest are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extensive prospect of the river and adjacent country. The new houses are well built. The state house, or capitol, is on the hill. This city likewise boasts of an elegant statue of the illustrious Washington, which was formed at Paris. The lower part of the town is divided by a creek, over which is a convenient bridge. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length, has been thrown across James's river, at the foot of the fall. That part from Manchester to the island is built on 15 boats. From the island to the rocks was formerly a floating bridge of rafts; but the enterprising proprietor has now built it of framed log piers, filled with

stones. From the rocks to the landing at Richmond, the bridge is continued on framed piers filled with stones. This bridge connects the city with Manchester; and as the passengers pay toll, it produces a handsome revenue to Col. Mayo, who is the sole proprietor. The public buildings, beside the state house, are an Episcopal church, a court house, gaol; a theatre, and 3 tobacco ware houses. At the W end of the town are several mills, one of which is not inferior to the U S. Near the mills is a distillery and brewery. The falls above the bridge are 7 miles in length. A noble canal is cut on the N side of the river, which terminates in a basin of about two acres, in the town of Richmond. From this basin to the wharves in the river, will be a land-carriage of about a mile. The opening of this canal promises the addition of much wealth to Richmond. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which the goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 626 miles from Boston, 374 from N. York, 176 from Baltimore, 278 from Philadelphia, 247 from Fayetteville, 497 from Charleston, and 662 from Savannah. N lat. 37 40, W lon. 77 50.

Richmond, a county of the Upper district of Georgia, in which is situated the city of Augusta. It is separated from S. Carolina on the E, by Savannah river, and contains 6 towns, and 5473 inhabitants, of whom 2691 are slaves.

Richmond, a town of the island of St. Vincent's, in the W. Indies. It is seated at the head of a deep bay, on the western side of the island. Chateaubelair river runs on the south side of the town, which gives name to the bay. Another river empties into the bay on the N side of the town.

Richmond, a town in Chittenden co. Vermont, made in 1794, out part of Williston and part of Jericho, it is an excellent tract of land, lying on both sides of Onion River. It contains 718 inhabitants.

Richmond Township, in Lenox co. U. Canada, lies north of Frederickburgh, in the bay of Quinte, and is watered in front by the river Appennie.

Rideau River, in the eastern district, U. Canada, runs somewhat parallel to the river Petit Nation, and empties itself into the Grand, or Ottawa river about 3 miles higher up. The land on each side of this river is very good for settlements. *Smyth*.

Ridgefield, a post town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. 10 miles S W of Danbury, 78 S W

S W of Hartford, 51 N E of Kingsbridge, in the State of N. York. The township of Ridgefield, was called by the Indians *Caudotoroa*, or high land. It well answers the name, for though it is 14 miles from the Sound, it affords a good prospect of it, and of Long Island. Of the latter, 40 miles in length is visible, and vessels may be seen as they pass up the Sound. It was settled in 1709, and has 2025 inhabitants.

Ridley, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

Rigo Island, near the N W part of the island of Porto Rico, in the W. Indies, behind which is the principal harbour of the main island.

Rimar, a river of Peru, which passes through the city of Lima, and falls into the sea 6 miles below that city.

Rindge, or *Ringe*, a town in the county of Cheshire, N. Hampshire. It lies upon the Massachusetts line, about 80 miles westerly of Portsmouth, and 70 north west of Boston. Was incorporated in 1768. In 1775, it contained 542, in 1790, 1143, and in 1800, 1195 inhabitants. In this township are thirteen natural ponds of water of different sizes, in which are pickerel, perch, trout, eels, &c. In this township, northerly, is a mine lately discovered, which contains a kind of ochre of a Spanish brown. One half of the water of this town runs to the Merrimack, the other to Connecticut river.

Ring Island, a small island opposite Newburyport, to the eastward, lying to the left as you go out of the harbour, containing 12 or 15 houses, a grist and saw mill going to decay.

Ring's Town, in Hunterdon co. New Jersey, lies about 15 miles N W of Princeton.

Riobamba, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito, having a capital of its own name. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the rest of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it are full of mines of gold and silver. Riobamba the capital contains 18,000 souls.

Rio Bueno, in the island of Jamaica, lies 14 miles eastward of Martha Brae, where a ship may lie, bringing the point N N W in 8 or 9 fathoms water. The bank is steep. Eastward of this, 4 or 5 miles is Dry Harbour.

Rio Grande, a captainship in the northern division of Brazil, whose chief town is Tignares.

Rio Grande, a large river of Brazil, from

whence the above captainship has its name. The Portuguese say its entrance is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough further in.

Rio Grande, a river of Terra Firma, S. America, which rises near the equator, runs eastward, and falls into the N. Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. Also the name of a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

Rio de la Haeba, a town and province in the N division of Terra Firma.

Rio de Patas, on the coast of Brazil, lies 10 leagues S of St. Catherine.

Rio de la Plata. See *Plata River*.

Rio de la Plata, a province in the S division of Paraguay in S. America. This province is bounded on the N W by Tucuman and Grand Chaco; it extends S to the Straits of Magellan, comprehending a great part of the country E of the Cordilleras; and on the E by the S. Atlantic Ocean. This province formerly belonged to Paraguay, but was divided from it in 1621, and erected into a separate government called Rio de la Plata. This part of the continent was first discovered in 1516 by Juan Diaz de Solis. The climate is temperate, and the earth extremely fertile, producing in abundance wheat, and all other grains, vegetables and fruits, particularly peaches of a very delicious flavour, which grow wild, and the trees of which afford likewise the principal part of the fuel. This country is well watered by different rivers, which all empty themselves into the great river La Plata, one of the four largest rivers in America. The capital of this province is the Trinity of Buenos Ayres, founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza, in the year 1535; it was, soon after its first settling, twice abandoned, being invaded by the Jarres and Charuas Indians; before delivering up the city, the inhabitants were reduced to the extremity of eating human flesh. See *Buenos Ayres*.

Rio de Puercos, a harbour or anchorage ground on the N side of the island of Cuba, S W of Bahia Honda.

Rio Janeiro, a rich and populous city of Brazil, having many elegant churches and handsome buildings, situated within a large and wide bay, in lat. 24 15 S, and lon. 43 30 W. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable trade. The streets are well paved, an aqueduct on the Roman place supplies the city, but the place is unhealthy. It is also called St. Sebastian.

Rio Real, a river of Brazil, running almost parallel with that of St. Francis, dividing the captainship of Serépipe from that of Todos los Santos, and empties into the ocean 41 leagues N of the bay of that name.

Rippaganoe Creek, in the Indiana Territory, is a western branch of Wabash river. The Kickapee Indian town lies near it. Its mouth is 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns.

Ripton, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 22 miles E of Lake Champlain.

Risligouche River, in L. Canada, rises a little eastward of St. John's river, runs S, then E, into the W end of Chaleur Bay by a broad mouth. Between its head and an eastern branch of St. John's river is a short portage. It receives Matapediach river, and a number of smaller streams from the mouth. It is navigable for ships 7 leagues from its mouth, and abounds with salmon and wild fowl. On its N bank, near its mouth, is an Indian village.

Rivanna, a small N W branch of James' river in Virginia, whose head waters unite a few miles N of Charlottesville, and empty into James' river, about 2 miles above Elk Island. It is navigable for canoes and batteaux to its intersection with the S W mountains, which is about 22 miles; and may easily be opened to navigation through those mountains, to its fork above Charlottesville.

Riverhead, a township of N. York, in Suffolk co. Long I. It was taken from the township of Southold, and incorporated in 1792, and has 1501 inhabitants.

River of the West, in the W part of N. America, empties into the ocean in about lat. 43 17 30 N, and lon. 122 30 W. It is little known, except near its mouth.

Riviere, Grande, in L. Canada, empties into the ocean through the northern shore of Chaleur Bay, about 6 leagues W N W of Cape Despair. Here is a considerable cod fishery.

Roanoke Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina, leads into Albemarle Sound. N lat. 35 56, W lon. 76 14.

Roanoke Island, is on the S side of Albemarle Sound. The N point of the island is about 7 miles W of Roanoke Inlet.

Roanoke, a long and rapid river, is formed by 2 principal branches, Staunton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in N. Carolina. The low lands on this river are subject to inundations. It is navigable only for sea vessels nearly

30 miles, for boats of 30 or 40 tons to the falls. Above the falls boats of 5 tons ascend about 200 miles. It empties by several mouths into the S W end of Albemarle Sound. The planters on the banks of this river, are supposed to be the wealthiest in N. Carolina. The lower part of this river was formerly called *Mozattoe*.

Roanoke River, Little, empties into Staunton river from the N. about 15 miles above the junction of Dan and Staunton rivers.

Roaring River, a boatable water of Tennessee State, which runs N W into Cumberland river, 12 miles S W of the mouth of Obas river.

Roerdaau, a small fort which was erected in Bald Eagle, or Sinking Spring Valley, in Pennsylvania, during the late war. It was erected for the protection of those who then worked at the lead mines. But the Indian war raging around them, they were forced to abandon the enterprise. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

Robert Bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland, separated from Spanish Bay by a very narrow neck of land; and about E N E 4 miles about the point from Port Grave.

Robert Bay, a gulf or bay of the island of Martinico in the W. Indies, and one of the finest natural harbours that can be imagined, being able to contain the largest fleet with such convenience, that the ships may ride near enough the shore to reach it with a plank. It is about 2 leagues in depth, and is formed by the Point of the Galleons on the W, and Point Rose on the E.

Robertson's County, in Tennessee, in Mero District, is bounded N by Kentucky. It is watered by Cumberland and Red rivers. It contains 4280 inhabitants, of whom 863 are slaves.

Robeson, a county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, and bounded S W by the state of S. Carolina. It contains 6666 inhabitants, including 960 slaves. Chief town, Lumberton.

Robin Hood's Bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland, is frequented by small vessels, as they can fish here to advantage. It is not far from Trinity Harbour, and near to Fox Islands.

Roca Islands, a cluster of uninhabited islands, off the N coast of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, about 40 leagues N W by W of Tortugas.

Roca Partido, a small island in the N. Pacific

Pacific Ocean, S E from La Mesa, and W from the ile La Nublada; lat. 16 35 N, and lon. 128 W.

Roche, Cape de la, on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, is about 5 leagues W of Old Cape Francois.

Roche, Riviere a la, a river of the N. W. Territory, which runs a S W course, and empties into the Mississippi, 95 miles above the Iowa Rapids.

Roche, la prairie du, or *Rock Meadows*, on Mississippi river, 3 miles below the spot where Fort Chartres stood.

Rockester, a township of Windsor co. Vermont, and contains 524 inhabitants.

Rockester, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. 52 miles southward of Boston. It contains 2546 inhabitants.

Rockester, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on the W side of the N branch of Piscataqua river, 22 miles N W of Portsmouth, and 40 S by E of Middleton. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 2646 inhabitants. One term of the Court of Common Pleas is annually held in this town.

Rockester Township, U. Canada, lies on lake St. Clair, between Tilbury and Maidstone. *Smyth.*

Rockester, a township in Ulster co. N. York, extending W to Delaware river. It is about 12 miles S W of Elopus, and contains 2423 inhabitants.

Rockaway, a small post town in Morris co. N. Jersey, on the S side of the river of its name, 15 miles N by W of Morristown, 21 S E of Newton.

Rockbridge, a mountainous county of Virginia, bounded N by Augusta, and S by James river, which divides it from Botetourt co. It contains 7875 free inhabitants, and 1070 slaves. The famous Natural Bridge is in this county. Here is also a useful academy of from 20 to 40 students, liberally endowed by the late Gen. Washington, and called, after him, *Washington Academy*. Chief town, Lexington.

Rock Fiss, a N W branch of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of which is some indifferent marble, generally variegated with red, blue, and purple. It forms a large precipice, which hangs over a navigable part of the river. None of the marble has ever yet been worked.

Rockford, a post town of N. Carolina, 573 miles from Philadelphia.

Rockhill, a township of Bucks co. Pennsylvania.

Rockingham, one of the 5 counties into

which the state of N. Hampshire is divided. It lies on the S E part of the state; having the Atlantic Ocean on the S E, the county of Hillsborough on the W, Strafford on the N, and the state of Massachusetts on the S. It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It embraces the only seaport and most of the commercial towns in the state. It contains 46 townships, and 45,427 inhabitants. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

Rockingham, the N E township in Windham co. Vermont, is on the W bank of Connecticut river, which separates it from Walpole, in N. Hampshire. It contains 1684 inhabitants.

Rockingham, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina, bounded E by Caswell, and W by Stokes. On the banks of the Dan, which waters this county, are large tracts of fertile low land. A furnace and forge have been erected on Troublesome Creek. Iron ore is found in many parts of the county. It contains 8277 inhabitants, including 1633 slaves.

Rockingham, the chief town of Richmond co. N. Carolina. It is seated on an eminence, about 6 miles E of Great Pedee river, and contains a court house, gaol, and a few dwelling houses. It is 74 miles from Hillsborough, 40 from Bethania, and 536 from Philadelphia.

Rockingham, a mountainous co. of Virginia, bounded N by Shenandoah, and S by Augusta. It contains 9322 free inhabitants, and 1052 slaves.

Rockingham, usually called Rock town. (Harrisonburgh is its legal name,) a post town and the seat of the courts of the above county, is situated on a branch of Shenandoah river, and contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 108 miles E by N of the Sweet Springs, 25 N W by N of Staunton, 52 S W of Strasburgh, in Pennsylvania, and 262 S W of Philadelphia.

Rocklandings, a military post on the Oconee river, Georgia.

Rockland, a county in N. York, on the W side of Hudson river. It was separated from Orange county, and is now the southernmost county in the State, on that side the river, bounded by N. Jersey, S W, Orange county N W, Hudson's river E. It has 6353 inhabitants.

Rocky Meadows, called by the French *La Prairie du Rocher*, in the Indiana Territory, on the E side of the Mississippi, 12 miles N of Kaskaskias, and 3 S of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago, it contained

tained 100 white inhabitants, and 20 negroes.

Rockemecko, Lincoln co. Maine, now Jay.

Rockonkama, a pond of about a mile in circumference, in the centre of Long Island, N. York, between Smithtown and Islip. It is continually ebbing and flowing; rising gradually for several years, until it has arrived to a certain height; and then falling more rapidly to its lowest bed.

Rocky Island, in the river Detroit U. Canada, lies on the E side of Grosse Isle, and close to it; this island is a rock, the stone of which is valuable for building or for lime. The rock is in strata, lying pretty regular. There is no wood on this island. *Smeyth.*

Rocky Point, on the S shore of Lake Erie, lies 80 miles from the bay of Sandusky.

Rocky, a small river of N. Carolina, which empties into Yadkin river.

Rocky mount, or *Franklin Court House*, in Virginia, where is a post office, 25 miles from Martinsburg, 40 from Liberty, and 133 from Philadelphia.

Rocky Mount, on the Catabau river, in the lower part of Chester co. S. Carolina, one of the largest fishing places in the southern States. It is said, that with a hand net, a man sometimes catches 10, or 12,000 shad in a day.

Rocky River, in the Indiana Territory, falls into the E side of Mississippi river, about 70 miles below the mouth of Mine river. A lead mine extends from the mouth of this river on the banks of the Mississippi, more than 100 miles upwards.

Roso Grande, an island on the coast of the Spanish Main, in the W. Indies. N lat. 11 5, W lon. 67 39.

Rodney, Point, on the N W coast of N. America, is the N point of Norton Sound. Sledge Island is S E $\frac{1}{2}$ E of it 4 leagues, between which and the continent is anchorage in 7 fathoms. This point has its name in honor of the celebrated Admiral, Lord Rodney. N lat. 64 30, W lon. 166 3.

Rodrigues Key, on the coast of Florida, a pretty large mangrove island, one of the Tortuga's, lying off Key Largo, and bears from Taverniers' Key N N E $\frac{1}{2}$ E 5 miles. The roots of the trees are always overflowed. N lat. 25, Wlon. 81 17.

Roebuck Island, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario. See *Forest Island*.

Rogers' Road, so called from the person

under whose direction it was made, in 1790. It leads through Clinton co. in N. York state into Canada; and is much used in winter, when passing the lakes is often dangerous, and always uncomfortable.

Rogersville, the chief town of Hawkins co. Tennessee, is handsomely situated in Carter's valley, with a prospect pleasingly variegated by some round hills at a distance. It contains about 20 dwelling houses, some public buildings, stores, &c. It has a number of perennial springs, and one above the level of the streets. The road from Knoxville to Philadelphia, 65 7 miles, passes by Rogersville, Ross's Furnace, Abingdon, English's Ferry, on New River, Big Lick, Peytonsburg, Rockbridge, Lexington, Staunton, N. Market, Winchester, Fredericktown, York, and Lancaster.

Roland's Table, on the main land of the E coast of the district of Gaspee in L. Canada, and the W part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a flat mountain, which shews itself off to seaward; appears above several others, and serves to find out Isle Percee, or Pierced Island, 15 miles from Cape Gaspee. The island of Bonaventura is 3 miles beyond it.

Rolling Fork, a main southern branch of Salt river, in Kentucky. The towns of Lystra and Beallburg stand on this river.

Roman, Cape, on the coast of S. Carolina. From hence to Charleston light house the course is W S W $\frac{1}{4}$ W 21 leagues, N lat. 33 5, W lon. 79 30.

Roman, Cape, on the coast of Florida, is 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N W by N of Cape Sable, the S W point of the peninsula of Florida.

Roman, Cape, on the N coast of Terra Firma, is the N point of the peninsula which is the E limit of the Gulf of Venezuela. Near it on the N are a number of rocks, and due N of it is the island of Orua, or Aruba, belonging to the Dutch, 8 or 9 leagues distant.

Romano, or *Romano Cayo*, a small island off the N shore of the island of Cuba. It is long and narrow, and at the eastern extremity of that cluster of isles called the King's Garden.

Rome, a post town of N. York, Oneida co. on Mohawk river, 8 miles W of Whitestown, and 376 miles from Philadelphia, having 1479 inhabitants. This township was taken from Steuben, and incorporated in 1796. Fort Stanwix, called also by Fort Schuyler, is in this town.

Romney, the chief town of Hampshire co.

co. Virginia, contains about 70 dwelling houses, a brick court house and a stone gaol. It is situated on the western bank of the S W branch of Patowmac river, 50 miles W by N of Winchester, 25 N E by N of Moorfields, and 18 S W of Old Town, in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania. It is a post town, and is 242 miles W by S of Philadelphia.

Romopak, a village in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on Romopak river; 13 or 20 miles N of Patterfon.

Romulus, a military township in N. York state, Cayuga co. between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. The high road to the ferry at Cayuga Lake, runs through its N part. It was incorporated in 1794; and has within its jurisdiction the townships of Junus and Galen, and that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, W of Cayuga Lake. It has 7025 inhabitants.

Ronde, or *Rbonde Island*, one of the Grenadines, dependent on the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies, situated about midway between Cariacou and the N end of Grenada, about 4 leagues from each. It contains about 500 acres of excellent land, which are wholly applied to pasturage, and the cultivation of cotton.

Rope Ferry, a ferry across a bay in the town of New London, Connecticut; 4 miles S W by W of N. London city, on the post road to New Haven. The bay sets up from Long Island Sound, between Millstone Point and Black Point in Lyme. In August, 1796, a bridge, 500 feet long, was built across this ferry, 2 miles above Millstone Point, where the water is 18 feet deep. The bridge is 24 feet broad, with a sliding draw.

Roque, Cape, on the coast of Brazil, N W of Cape St. Augustine, S lat. 6 20, W lon. 37 30.

Rosa, a cape in the island of St. Domingo, E N E $\frac{1}{2}$ E of Cape Dame Marie, the W point of the island, distant about 7 leagues.

Rosa, or *St. Rose's* an extensive bay on the coast of W. Florida, stretching about 30 miles N E, and is from 4 to 6 miles broad. The bar before it has only 7 or 8 feet water, where deepest; but within there is 16 or 17, as far as the Red Bluff on the main land. The peninsula between this bay and that of Pensacola, on the W, is from 1 to 3 or 4 miles broad. It is generally a very poor, sandy soil, producing, in some places, large pines and live oak. The largest river that falls into the bay is Chacta Hatcha, or Pea

river, which runs from the N E and enters the eastern extremity of the bay through several mouths, but so shoal that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended it about 25 leagues, where he found a small party of the Cousfac Indians.

Rosa, or *Rose Island*, extends along the mouth of the above bay, and is about 50 miles long, and no where above half a mile broad. The channel at the E end of the island is so choaked up with a large shoal, in some places dry, that the deepest water is only 4 or 5 feet; and the channel between Rose Island and the main is barely sufficient for boats or pot-taugers.

Rosalie, Fort, is situated in the Mississippi territory, in the Natchez country, on the E side of the Mississippi, in lat. 31 40; 243 miles above New Orleans.

Roseau, the capital of the island of Dominico, in the W. Indies. It is now called Charlottetown, and is situated in St. George's parish, about 7 leagues from Prince Rupert's Bay. It is on a point of land on the S W side of the island which forms two bays, viz. Woodbridge's Bay N, and Charlotteville Bay S. Roseau is about half a mile in length from Charlottetown to Roseau, and mostly two furlongs in breadth, but is of an irregular figure. It contains more than 500 houses, beside cottages occupied by negroes. Whilst in possession of the French, it contained upwards of 1000 houses. N lat. 15 25, W lon. 61 27.

Rose, St. or *Jayna*. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the banks of the Jayna, on the S side of the island of St. Domingo, are looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain, at least, 2000 inhabitants; for the most part people of colour, free and slaves. The river Jayna is 3 leagues W of that city. The parish of St. Rose or Jayna, which has in its dependency the ancient rich population of Bonaventure, is now reduced to a handful of individuals, whose employment is the breeding of cattle or the washing of gold sand. Towards the source of the Jayna, and near the town of St. Rose, were the celebrated gold mines of St. Christopher; in the neighbourhood of which Columbus erected a fort by the name of St. Christopher.

Roseway, Port, a populous seaport town, on the S E coast of Nova Scotia, N E by E of Cape Negro and Harbour.

Roseway

Roseway Island, lies at the mouth of Port Wager, on the S E coast of Nova Scotia

Rosia, Cape, in Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Rosiers, Cape, the S limit of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; from whence it is 90 miles across to the N shore, measuring by the W end of the island of Anticosti. This is the easternmost point of the district of Gaspee, in L. Canada. It has Florell Isle and Cape Gaspee on the S. N lat. 48 56, W lon. 63 40.

Ros, a co. of the state of Ohio, has 8540 inhabitants. It is divided into 11 townships, viz. Pickaway, Green, Jefferson, Pe Pee, Lick, Scioto, Union, Concord, Paxton, New Market, and Wayne.

Rosignol, Port, on the S coast of Nova Scotia, a harbour S W of Port de L'Heve.

Rosignol, a considerable lake in Nova Scotia, between Liverpool and Annapolis. The Indians say it is the main source of Liverpool and Petit rivers. It has been a place of resort for the Indians, on account of the favourable hunting grounds upon it.

Rotterdam, or Anamocoe Isle, one of the Friendly Islands, N of Amsterdam Isle; remarkable for its fertility and the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants.

Rotterdam, New, a new settlement on the N side of Oneida Lake, N. York.

Rouge, Cape, or *Red Cape*, on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, 4 leagues W of Point Habellica.

Rouge River, in Louisiana, is so called from its waters being of a red colour, and said to tinge those of the Mississippi in the time of the floods. It rises in New Mexico, and, after running about 600 miles, joins the Mississippi 187 miles above New Orleans, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Fort Rosalie; 30 miles from its mouth it receives Noir, or Black river. Near 70 leagues up Rouge river the French had a considerable post called Natchitoches. It was a frontier to the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from Fort Adayes. The Fort at Natchitoches was formerly garrisoned by a Captain's Command, and contained about 40 families, mostly of discharged soldiers, and some merchants, who traded with the Spaniards. Tobacco of a superior quality is cultivated at this post, in considerable quantities, and sold at New Orleans. See *Red River*. *Hutchins.*

Rouge Chapeau, or *Red Hat*, a cape on the coast of N. America. N lat. 46 51, W lon. 55 26.

Round Bay, a fine bay, with good an-

chorage, on the W side of the island of St. Lucia.

Round, Cape, on the coast of Labrador.

Round Heads, Indians inhabiting on Round Head river, in N. America. Warriors, 2000.

Round Island, a small island on the coast of W. Florida, lies 5 miles N from, and opposite to, the middle of Horn Island, and is well timbered.

Round Rock, one of the Virgin Islands, N of Ginger Island. N lat. 18 10, W lon. 62 53.

Rowan, one of the most populous counties of N. Carolina in Salisbury district; bounded N by Iredell, and S by Cabarrus, It contains 19,413 inhabitants, including 2532 slaves. In this co. about 10 miles S W of Salisbury, 200 from the sea, and 70 from the mountains is a remarkable subterraneous wall. The stones are all of one kind, contain iron ore, are of a long figure, commonly about 7 inches long, sometimes 12. The ends of the stones form the sides of the wall, some preserve their dimensions, others end like a wedge. The alternate position of great and small ends keeps the wall level. Every concave stone is furnished with 1 convex. The most irregular are thrown into the middle of the wall. Every stone is covered with cement, which in some instances is an inch thick, and where wet is soft like putty. The wall is uniformly 22 inches thick, the length discovered is about 300 feet, the height 12 or 14. The top of the wall is nearly parallel with the top of the ground, about a foot below, both sides are plastered, and in one place only is a bend or curve of 6 feet. The whole is executed in a most skilful manner. See *Wall Subterraneous*.

Rowe, a township in the N W corner of Hampshire co. Massachusetts; bounded N by Vermont, 115 miles N W of Boston. It is watered by Deerfield river, and contains 575 inhabitants.

Rowley, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. having Newbury on the N E. The inhabitants, 1557 in number, are mostly farmers. Near its bounds with Newbury on the hill S E from the mills on Smelt R. some specimens of black lead have been discovered, and it is thought there is a considerable body of it, which may be, hereafter, an object of consequence. It is 4 miles N by W of Ipswich, and 34 N by E of Boston, and was incorporated in 1639.

Roxas, Haïte de, the heights in the district of Bayaguana, in the middle of the E part of the island of St. Domingo, are so called. Here Valverde saw, after having long sought for it in vain, a little quadruped, which in form and size resembled a sucking pig of a fortnight old, except that its snout was a little longer. It had but very little hair, which was as fine as that of the dogs called *Chinise*. The town of Bayaguana is about 4 leagues S E by E of Baya.

Roxborough, a township of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia co.

Roxbury, a pleasant town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, one mile S W of Boston. The township is now divided into 3 parishes, and was settled in 1630. In the 3 parishes are 2765 inhabitants. The first parish in this town has lately been connected with Boston harbour by a canal. The Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians, was the first minister who settled here. He translated the Bible, and other pious books, into the Indian language; and founded many religious societies among the Indians. Those of *Marshepee*, few in number, remain to this day. He died in 1670, after being pastor 60 years.

Roxbury, a township in the W part of Orange co. Vermont, having 113 inhabitants.

Roxbury, a township of Morris co. N. Jersey, on Musconegunk river, 25 miles from its confluence with the Delaware, and 45 miles N of Trenton. Near it is a mineral spring.

Roxbury, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, containing 1111 inhabitants.

Roxo, a cape near the S W part of Porto Rico Island, and S of Cape Rincon. N lat. 18 11, W lon. 67 53.

Royal Bay, at the N part of the island of Antigua.

Royal Isle, in the S W part of lake Superior, lies to the N of Isle Philippeaux, N E of W. bay, and S of the Grand Portage. It is about 100 miles long and 40 broad.

Smyth.

Royal Isle, a small fertile island in the river St. Lawrence; 60 miles below Lake Ontario. The French fort on it was taken by Gen. Amherst, in 1760.

Royal's R. in Cumberland co. Maine, empties into Casco Bay, in the township of N. Yarmouth.

Royalton, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, N W of Hartford, on White R. and contains 1501 inhabitants.

Royalston, a township of Massachusetts,

Worcester co. 40 miles N W by N of Worcester, and 70 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1665, and contains 1243 inhabitants. Miller's R. runs through this town from the E.

Ruatan, or Rottan, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 8 leagues from the Mosquito shore, and about 200 W by S of the island of Jamaica. It is 30 miles long and 13 broad, naturally fortified with rocks and shoals, except the entrance into the harbour, which is so narrow that only one ship can pass it at a time; the harbour is one of the finest in the world, and can afford safe anchorage for 500 sail of ships. It was totally uninhabited until 1742, when the British, under the command of Major Crawford, began a settlement, in order to protect the logwood cutters, and secure a trade with the Spaniards of Guatimala, for cochineal, indigo, &c. but it was soon abandoned. N lat. 17 6, W lon. 88 12.

Rugeley's Mills, in S. Carolina, are about 12 miles N of Camden, near the westernmost branch of Lynche's Creek. Here Gen. Greene retreated, in May, 1781, to wait for reinforcements, after his repulse at Camden, and to prevent supplies reaching it.

Ruisseau, Grand, a settlement on the E side of the river Mississippi, and in the Indiana Territory, which, with the villages of St. Philip and Braire du Rochers, contained, in 1792, 240 inhabitants.

Rumford. See *Concord*, N. Hampshire.

Rumford, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, on the N bank of G. Androscoggin R. about 80 miles N W of Portland. The township is about 8 miles square, 7 of which lie N of Androscoggin R. which meanders through it about 12 miles. About a mile from its E line there is a large fall. Ellis' river runs through it on the west side.

Rumi Ramba, a plain near Quito in Peru, full of large fragments of rocks, thrown thither from a volcano, formerly in the famous mountain of Pichincha.

Rum Key, one of the Bahama Islands. N lat. 23 52, W lon. 74 17.

Rumney, or Romney, a township of N. Hampshire, Grafton co. on a N branch of Baker's R. about 7 or 8 miles N W of Plymouth on the W side of the Pemigewasset. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 624 inhabitants.

Rumaway Bay, on the N W coast of the island of Antigua, between the fort on Corbizon's Point N, and Fort Hamilton

to the South. Off it lie rocks and shoals.
Runaway Bay, on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, W of Great Laughlands river and Mumby Bay, and 9 or 10 miles E of Rio Bueno.

Rupert, the N westernmost township of Bennington co. Vermont. It contains 1648 inhabitants.

Rupert's Bay, at the NW end of the island of Dominica, in the W. Indies, affords good shelter from the winds, and is deep, capacious and sandy. It is the principal bay of the island, and on it is erected the town of Portsmouth.

Rupert's Fort, at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, in N. America; is situated on a river of the same name, on the E side of James's Bay; between Slade R. N. and Nodway R. S. N lat. 51° 50', W lon: 80° 5'.

Rupert's Island, the most westerly of the 4 islands in the straits of Magellan, which form the S side of Royal Reach.

Rushebogan, the Indian name of Parker's Island in Kennebeck river.

Russellville, a town in Logan co. in the southern part of Kentucky, in a populous part of the state, about 40 miles from Nashville, has 65 inhabitants.

Russell Township, in the county of Leeds, U. Canada, lies to the northward of Kitley.

Russum River, U. Canada, runs into lake St. Clair, between Point aux Rockes and Belle river: a loaded boat may go 6 miles up this river; the land is exceedingly good on its banks; there is a settlement of Indians a few miles up it. *Smyth.*

Russell, a co. of Virginia, bounded N by Greenbrier, and S by Lee co. It contains 4456 inhabitants, including 352 slaves.

Russell, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 15 miles W of Springfield, and 108 W by S of Boston. It was incorporated in 1792, and contains 431 inhabitants.

Rutherford, a co. of Morgan district, N. Carolina, bounded N by Burke and S by the state of S. Carolina. It contains 10,696 inhabitants, including 1047 slaves.

Rutherford Town, capital of the above co. has a court house, gaol, and a few dwelling houses.

Ruthborough, a village in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, on Tuckahoe Creek, 6 miles S E of Centerville, and 7½ N W of Greensborough.

Rutland, a co. of Vermont, bounded N by Addison co. E by Windfor, S by Ben-

nington, W by N. York. Otter Creek and other streams, water this county. It has also numerous lakes or ponds, well stored with fish; the chief of these, are Lakes Bombazon, and St. Austin; the former in Hubberton and Castleton, and the latter in Wells. It contains 25 townships, and 23,813 inhabitants. Here are 14 forges, 3 furnaces, and a slitting mill.

Rutland, a post town of Vermont, and capital of the above co. on Otter Creek, 55 miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain; 57 miles N of Bennington, 45 W by N of Windfor. It contains a congregational church, a court house, and 2125 inhabitants: N lat. 43° 34' 30", W lon. 72° 50' 30". The mean heat here, according to Dr. Williams, is 43° 6'

Least heat 21°

Greatest heat 92°

Pipe clay is found here, which has been wrought into crucibles that prove very durable.

Rutland, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 14 miles N W of Worcester, and 56 W of Boston. The town was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1202 inhabitants. It is on the height of land between Connecticut river and Merrimack. From a barn in this town, the water which drops from the eastern side of the roof, runs to the Merrimack, and that which falls from the western side runs to the Connecticut. In this town are two considerable ponds. Several streams proceed thence in different directions; some sufficiently large for mills. The prospects from the centre of the town are extensive and delightful.

Rutledge, the shire town of Grainger co. Tennessee, in Richland valley. It contains 8 or 10 dwelling houses, and is a handsome flourishing village.

Rye, a township of N. Hampshire, on the sea coast of Rockingham co. opposite the Isle of Shoals, and 8 miles S of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1719, and contains 890 inhabitants. The coast affords excellent salt hay.

Rye, a township of N. York, W. Chester co. on L. Island Sound; 36 miles N E of N. York city. It contains 1174 inhabitants.

Rye, a township in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania. It has 1030 inhabitants.

Ryegate, the S easternmost township of Caledonia co. Vermont, and separated from Bath in N. Hampshire, by Connecticut R. It contains 406 inhabitants.

SABA, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the W. I. belonging to the Dutch, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 13 miles N W of St. Eustatia, and 30 S W of St. Bartholomew. N lat. 17 39, W lon. 63 17.

Saba, Little, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, S of St. Thomas, belonging to the Danes.

Sable, Cape, the S W point of the province of Nova Scotia. N lat. 43 24, W lon. 65 39. Variation of the needle, in 1787, 12 15 W.

Sable, Cape, the S W point of the peninsula of Florida; 33 leagues E N E, $\frac{1}{4}$ E of the S W point of the Dry Tortuga Shoals. N lat. 24 57, W lon. 81 52.

Sable, Great and Little, two rivers emptying into Lake Champlain from the W side. *Great Sable R.* is not far from the Saranac, and is scarcely 60 yards wide. On this stream are remarkable falls. The whole descent of the water is about 200 feet, in several pitches; the greatest of which is 40 feet perpendicular. At the foot of it the water is unfathomable. A large pine has been seen, in a freshet, to pitch over endwise, and remain several minutes under water. The stream is confined by high rocks on either side, a space of 40 feet; and the banks at the falls are at least as many feet high. In a freshet, the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks, and then bursts away its obstructions, with a most tremendous crashing.

Sable, an island S E of Cape Breton 35 leagues. It is narrow, dreary, and barren. N lat. 44 15, W lon. 60.

Sable Point, on the W side of Newfoundland. N lat. 50 24, W lon. 57 35.

Sables, Riviere aux, runs into the S of lake Huron, S. of the highlands, and E to where the waters of that lake descend into river St. Clair.

Sacatecolula, or *Lacateculula*, on the W coast of Mexico, 12 miles from Limpa R. There is a burning mountain near the town of the same name.

Sac, Grande Riviere du Cul de, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in Montagne de la Selle, by two branches; takes a semicircular course of 12 leagues, and runs W into the sea, about two leagues N of Port au Prince.

Sackville, a township of Nova Scotia, Cumberland co. on Chegnefo Bafon, called by the French Beau Bafon, and

Tintamare, and the N side of the river au Lac.

Saco Falls, situated on Saco river, are 5 miles from the sea. The river is here divided by Indian Island, consisting of about 30 acres of land, and on each side of it tumbles over a precipice of rocks, and mixes with the tide. The prospect from the E side of the island is very sublime and majestic. From the beginning of the falls, to the tide below, the difference of height is above 40 feet. There are many corn and saw mills; on the falls, and below the island is a fine bafon, where vessels take in their cargoes. Salmon Falls are 10 miles above this.

Saco River, is one of the three largest rivers in this district. The principal part of its waters fall from the White Mountains. Its course, some distance from its source, is S; it then suddenly bends E, and crosses into Maine, and then makes a large bend N E and S W, embracing the fine township of Fryeburg. Its general course thence to the Sea is S E. Great and Little Ossapee rivers fall into it from the W. This river is navigable for ships to Saco Falls, about 6 miles from the sea. Here the river is broken by Indian Island, over which is the post road. A bridge is thrown over each of the branches. A number of mills are erected here, to which logs are floated from 40 to 50 miles above; and vessels can come quite to the mills to take in the lumber. Four million feet of pine boards were annually sawed at these mills before the war. The mouth of this river lies 4 miles E of Cape Porpoise. There is a bar which will not allow a vessel of above 100 tons burden to pass, if fully loaded. Without the bar, and between Fletcher's Neck and the main land, is a pool, where in vessels of any size may lie at all seasons of the year, and take in their loadings at pleasure. On the W side of the river a small neck of land divides it from the pool, which might be easily cut, and so save the hazard of passing the bar. On the branches of this river, as well as on the main stream, are a great many mills and valuable works: 30 miles from the sea, a small stream issuing from Little Ossapee pond, joins it; and 20 miles further up Great Ossapee river, from another pond, swells the Saco, and impels its course. Proceeding up the Saco, its source is found on the S side of the White Mountains, in N. Hampshire. From these mountains the waters run into Connecticut,

cut, Saco, and Androscoggin rivers. Saco river meanders through the ancient Indian village of Peckwacket, 60 miles from the sea. In 1775, a new river burst into the Saco, from the White Mountains, and still continues to aid Saco and a branch of it, called Ellis's river. A mixture of iron ore, gave the waters a red colour for a few days, and the people on the upper banks had a report, that the river was bloody, which they considered as an ill omen to the public concerns.

Sacrament, St. the S westernmost Portuguese settlement in Brazil, being opposite to Buenos Ayres. It is also called *Sacraments Colonia*, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1762, after a month's siege; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

Sacrifices Island, on the W coast of N. Mexico, is about 3 miles W of Watering Island, and 12 miles from Coiula river.

Saddle Back, an Island in Hudson's Bay. N lat. 67 7. W lon. 68 13. It lies nearly due W of Terra Nieva.

Saddle River, a village in Bergen co. N. Jersey.

Saasbury, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, has 940 inhabitants.

Sagadahock, a great part of the District of Maine was formerly so called. In the grant by king Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, this territory was formerly described in the following manner. "All that part of the main land of N. England, beginning at a certain place called St. Croix, adjoining to New Scotland in America, and from thence extending along the sea coast to a certain place called Pimaquin, or Pemaquid, and so up the river thereof to its furthest head as it extends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and so up by the shortest course to the river of Canada northward." This tract was called the Duke of York's Property, and was annexed to the government of N. York. At the revolution, in 1688, it reverted to the crown.

Sagamond, a river of the N. W. Territory, which has a S E course, and enters Illinois river, 30 miles below Demi Quian river, and 135 from the Mississippi. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for small boats or canoes upwards of 180 miles.

Sagatuck River, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Ridgefield, in Fairfield co. passes through Reading and Weston, and running southward, separates Fairfield from Norwalk, and empties into

a harbour of its own name in Long Island Sound.

Sagananum, or *Sagana Bay*, in the S W part of Lake Huron, is about 80 miles in length, and 18 or 20 miles broad. Around it live the Chippeway Indians.

Sagendago, a head branch of Hudson's river. Its mouth is about 20 miles W of Fort Anne.

Sagg Harbour, a post town and port of entry in N. York, Suffolk co. at the E end of Long Island. It has an excellent harbour, and is finely situated for trade and navigation. Before the revolutionary war the town was thinly inhabited. Those who remained here during the war, suffered greatly by the ravages of the enemy. But since the peace of 1783, the population and business of the place have greatly increased. It contained in 1797, nearly 100 dwelling houses, and 150 families; and a house of worship for Congregationalists or Presbyterians. The whole fishery from this harbour produced 1000 barrels of oil annually. Its exports in 1794 amounted to the value of 6763 dollars. It is 12 miles N W of Southampton, and 107 E of N. York.

Saginaga Lake, in U. Canada, is 14 miles long from E to W, and less than 3 miles wide.

Saguana, a bay in the N E corner of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida, having numerous isles on both sides.

Saguenai, or *Sagueny*, a large river of Canada which rises from Lake St. John, and after pursuing an easterly course above 100 miles, empties through the W bank of the river St. Lawrence, at the town and harbour of Tadoussac. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide at its mouth, and is from 80 to 90 fathoms deep, but higher up it is wider; and the narrowness of the channel greatly increases its rapidity, though it is navigable for the largest vessels 25 leagues from its mouth. The harbour, called Port Tadoussac, affords convenient anchorage for 25 sail of ships of war, and is well secured from all winds and storms. It is deep, of a circular form, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks, except at the entrance. A small stream empties into it, sufficient to water a fleet. The country in the vicinity abounds with marble.

Saguenay River, *Little*, a river of Labrador, which runs southward, and empties into the St. Lawrence a short way E of the Seven Isles, and W of Bascon river. N lat. 50 18, W lon. 65.

Sailing Cove, on the S side of the island of Newfoundland, in the great bay wherein is situated the bay of Trepassi. It is 6 miles N of Cape Pine.

Sail Rock. See *Ambrose, St.*

St. Ann, Cape, on the S side of the river St. Lawrence, near its mouth, and on the N coast of the district of Gaspee, in L. Canada. N lat. 48 29, W lon. 63 43.

St. Anne's, a settlement on the E coast of Cape Breton I. which has a harbour.

St. Anne's Islands, 3 islands situated in the bay of St. Louis de Maraguan, on the coast of Brazil, S. America.

St. Carlos, isles on the N. W. coast of America. The largest of this group is about 2 leagues in circumference. Smaller isles lie between this and the main. Lat. 54 48 N, lon. 136 13 W.

St. Clement, a volcano of S. America. Lat. 46 S.

St. George, a town in Lincoln co. Maine, taken from the W part of Cushing, incorporated 1803, on the E of St. George's river.

Saints, 2 islands near Guadaloupe.

Sal, Rio Lagra de, or *River of the Salt Lake*, on the coast of Brazil.

Salt Bay, or *Baia Salada*, 30 miles N of Cape Tontoral on the coast of Chili. It has a good ship road which is much resorted to by coasting vessels, for salt as well as other produce. Fresh water may be had near the road.

Salada, an island in the W. Indies, whose N E point is in lat. 10 59 N, lon. 64 12 W.

Salada, or *Salt River*, on the coast of Peru, is within the harbour of Pinas.

Salagua Port, on the W coast of N. Mexico, is near the rough head land called San Tiago, and 8 leagues from the Valley of Colima. Here are 2 good harbours, called Las Calletas, or the Creeks, where many ships may ride. That to the N W is very safe, and land locked against all winds, though smaller than the other. Between Salagua and the White Rock (which joins the head land) is the port of St. Tioga.

Salamanca de Bacalar, a small but flourishing town of Mexico, on the E side of the isthmus which joins the peninsula of Yucatan to the continent. It contains about 129 houses, with a bad fort and a small garrison to prevent contraband trade. N lat. 17 2, W lon. 90 30.

Salamanie Riviere, a river of the Indiana Territory, which empties into the Wabash from the N N E, 14 miles below the river Ecor a Ameliens, and 265 miles

above Post St. Vincent. It rises by two branches, which unite about 35 miles from its mouth, which lies in lat. 41 3 30 N, and lon. 86 25 W.

Salem, a Moravian settlement in the State of Ohio, on Muskingum river. It was forsaken in 1782, and plundered by the Indians, who were allies of the British army.

Salem, a Moravian settlement on the N E branch of Monongahela river; 5 miles from Gnadenhutzen, on the opposite side of the river, and 78 miles W from Pittsburgh. Congress granted 4000 acres of land to the United Brethren, or Moravians, Sept. 3, 1788, for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion among the heathen.

Salem, New, a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on Huron river, and near Pettquotting, on the S side of Lake Erie. The plantations are on the W bank of the river, and the dwelling houses on the E side, which is high land. In June, 1786, their new chapel was consecrated.

Salem, a county of N. Jersey, bounded E by Cumberland, W by Delaware river. It is divided into 9 townships; those on Delaware river are generally excellent for pasture, and have large dairies. The land affords, beside, fine banked meadows, which produce flax, Indian corn, wheat, and other grain; but the people are subject to intermittent fevers. Here the Friends have 4 meeting houses, the Presbyterians 4, the Episcopalians 2, the Anabaptists 3, and the German Lutherans one. It contains 11,371 inhabitants, of whom 85 are in slavery. Alloway Creek, in this county, which runs into the Delaware, is navigable 16 miles for shallops, with several obstructions of draw bridges.

Salem, a post town of N. Jersey, and capital of Salem co. on a branch of Salem Creek, about 3½ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay. It contains a meeting house for Baptists, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists; a court house, gaol, and about 100 houses, most of them built with brick, and many of them elegant. There is a wooden bridge over the creek, and so far vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden can go up. It is 20 miles N W of Bridgetown, 11 S by W of Woodstown, and 37 S W by S of Philadelphia.

Salem, a township of Vermont, Orleans co. at the S end of Lake Memphremagog, has 16 inhabitants.

Salem, New, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, in the S W corner of the county, adjoining Plaflow, and divided from Methuen by the Massachusetts line. It was incorporated in 1750, and contains 1077 inhabitants.

Salem, a port of entry and post town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Essex co. 4 miles N W of Marblehead, and 19 N by E of Boston. It is the second town for size in the Commonwealth, containing 980 houses, and 9457 inhabitants, and, except Plymouth, the oldest, was settled in 1628, by Governor Endicott, and was called by the Indians, *Naumkeag*. Here are a society of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and 5 Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers. The former of these passes into Beverly harbour, and has a draw bridge across it, built many years ago at private expense. At this place some part of the shipping of the town is fitted out; but the principal harbour and place for business is on the other side of the town, at South river, if that may properly be called a river which depends on the flowing of the sea for the water it contains. So shoal is this harbour, that vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet of water, must be laden and unladen at a distance from the wharves by the assistance of lighters. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, more navigation is owned, and more trade carried on in Salem, than in any port in the Commonwealth, Boston excepted. The inhabitants are richer than in any town in the U. S. The fishery, the trade to the W. Indies, to Europe, to the coast of Africa, to the E. Indies, and the freighting business from the southern States, are here all pursued with energy and spirit. A bank was established and incorporated here in 1792, and another in 1803. The enterprise of the merchants of this place is equalled by nothing but their indefatigable industry and economy. This latter virtue forms a distinguishing feature in the character of the people of this town. Some persons of rank, in former times, having carried it to an unbecoming length, gave a character to the people in general, of a disgraceful parsimony. But whether this reproach was ever justly applied in so extensive a measure or not, nothing can be more injurious than to continue it at the present time; for it may justly be said of the in-

habitants of Salem at this day, that, with a laudable attention to the acquisition of property, they exhibit a public spirit and hospitality, alike honourable to themselves and their country. A general plainness and neatness in dress, buildings and equipage, and a certain stillness and gravity of manner, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people, distinguish them from the citizens of the metropolis. It is indeed to be wished that the sober industry here so universally practised, may become more extensive through the Union, and form the national character of Federal Americans. A court house, built in 1786, at the joint expense of the county and town, forms a principal ornament, and is executed in a style of architecture that would add to the elegance of any city in the Union. The supreme judicial court holds a term here the second Tuesday of Nov. the courts of common pleas and sessions, the second Tuesday of March and Sept. A manufactory of duck and sailcloth was lately instituted here, and is prosecuted with much spirit. The melancholy delusion of 1692, respecting witchcraft, originated in this town, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Paris, the then minister, and here was the principal theatre of the bloody business. At the upper end of the town, at a place called, from the number of executions which took place there, *Gallows Hill*, the graves of the unhappy sufferers may yet be traced. Though this unfortunate and disgraceful business was chiefly transacted here, it is well known that the leading people, both of church and state, in the colony, took an active part in it. Unjust therefore and highly absurd it is to fix a peculiar odium on the town of Salem for what was the general weakness or crime of the country. The town of Salem is connected with Beverly by Essex bridge, upwards of 1500 feet in length, erected in 1789. It is high water here, at full and change, 30 minutes after 11 o'clock. The works for the defence of the harbour consist of a fort and citadel. N lat. 42 30, W lon. 70 50.

Salem, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, bounded E and S by the state of Connecticut, and W by Poundridge and Bedford townships and Croton river. It contains 1696 inhabitants.

Salem, the co. and post town of Washington co. N. York, bounded W by Argyle. It contains 2861 inhabitants.

Salem, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne-co. the other in that of Westmoreland.

Salem, a post town of N. Carolina, Stokes co. on the W side of Wack Creek, which with other streams forms the Gargalis, and empties into Yadkin river. It contains above 100 houses, regularly built, and chiefly occupied by tradesmen. A paper mill has been erected here by the Moravians which is very useful. The Moravians formed this settlement in 1766. It is 16 miles S E of Ararat or Pilot mountain, 35 N E by N of Salisbury, and 531 S W by W of Philadelphia.

Salem, the chief town of Surry co. in Salisbury district, N. Carolina.

Salem, a co. in S. Carolina, in Sumpter district, having 2186 white inhabitants, and 1385 slaves.

Salford, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

Salgado, a river on the S. coast of Brazil, 13 leagues N E of Rio Lagoa de Sal, or Salt Lake river. It is navigable only for small boats, but the harbour is very good, lying behind the sands.

Salina, a village at the S E end of Onondago Lake, in N. York, in the co. of Onondago. Here on lands reserved by the state, are Salt springs, whose waters cover several acres of ground. The water is said to be sometimes saltier than that of the sea. The salt is made by simply boiling the water till the fresh particles are evaporated. The country for a great distance around, is supplied with salt from this spring. Its local situation is unpleasant. See *Onondago Lake*. Grew.

Salinas, on the W shore of the Gulf of Mexico, lies N of Panuco river, and nearly under the tropic of Cancer. W lon. 99 30.

Salinas, Cape, on the coast of Terra Firma, lies opposite the N W point of the island of Trinidad, which forms the passage called the Gulf of Paria; 30 leagues S or S by W from Cape Tres Puntas, or Three Points.

Salinas Gulf, on the W coast of Mexico, N W of the island of Cano, which is in lat. 8 40 N.

Salinas, Great, or **Salt Bay**, on the coast of Brazil, is S E of Cape Cors. The entrance into the harbour is in lat. 3 40 S, and N E from its mouth, lie Salinas Shoals, or Baxos de Salina. It is a noted harbour for ships coming to load salt.

Salinas, a harbour on the coast of Peru, between Partridge Strand, and Guaco, which affords nothing but shelter.

Salinas, a point on the S coast of the island of St. Domingo, has to the N N W the celebrated bay of Ocoa, which last is 18 leagues W S W of the city of St. Domingo.

Salinas Shoals, due N from the shore of the N coast of Brazil 12 miles, but are joined to it by a reef of sand 12 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth; and on which no large ships must venture. They lie off the harbour of Salinas; and ought to be attended to by ships that come out to the N E from that harbour.

Saline, a hamlet, commonly called *The Saline*, in Louisiana, situated on the W bank of the river Mississippi, at the mouth of a creek, 4 miles below St. Genevieve. Here all the salt is made which is used in the Illinois country, from a salt spring which is at this place. It is near 9 miles S W by S from Kaskaskias village.

Salines, a bay near the S E point of the island of Martinico, and westward of the point so called.

Salisbury, a fertile district of N. Carolina, which comprehends the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenburg. It is bounded N by the state of Virginia, and S by the state of S. Carolina. Iron ore is found in several parts, and works have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar iron, &c. to considerable amount; tobacco of good quality is cultivated here, and the planters are wealthy. It contains 90,376 inhabitants, of whom 13,389 are slaves.

Salisbury, the capital of the above district, and a post town, is situated in Rowan co. on the N W side of Cane Creek, about 5 miles from its junction with Yadkin river. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 70 houses. It is a flourishing place, in the midst of a fine country, and lies about 25 miles S of the Moravian settlements, 211 W S W of Halifax, 97 W S W of Hillsborough, 120 W of Fayetteville, and 416 S W of Washington. In the neighbourhood of this place, a subterraneous Wall, a great natural curiosity, has lately been discovered. See *Wall, Subterraneous*. N lat. 35 47, W lon. 80 17.

Salisbury, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts; is divided into two parishes. The most ancient settlement in this town, is in the lower parish, at which place the general court of the former province of Massachusetts Bay was sometimes held. The part of the town at present most flourishing

flourishing, is a point of land formed by the junction of Merrimack and Powow rivers. Here is a village very pleasantly situated on the bank of the Merrimack, where, before the revolution war, ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent, which, though now much decreased, is still not wholly laid aside; and this, with its auxiliary trades, and some little navigation, owned and fitted here, give the place a very lively and busy appearance. The continental frigate *Alliance*, was built at this place, under the direction of Mr. Hackett, a very respectable naval architect. It is 4 miles northerly of Newburyport, and 46 N E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1855 inhabitants. See *Powow River*.

Salisbury, a post town of Vermont, on Otter Creek, in Addison co. Trout Pond, or Lake Dunmore, 5 miles long and 2 broad, is in this town. It contains 644 inhabitants, and is 15 miles E by N of Mount Independence.

Salisbury, a considerable agricultural township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire. It is situated on the W side of Merrimack river, at the mouth of Blackwater river, and opposite to Canterbury; 10 or 12 miles N of Concord. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1767 inhabitants.

Salisbury, a post town, the *Wiatiac* of the Indians, is the northwesternmost township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. having Massachusetts N, and N. York W. It has 2266 inhabitants. Here are several forges and iron works and a paper mill. During the late war several pieces of cannon were cast in this town.

Salisbury, a town of Delaware, Newcastle co. on the N side of Duck Creek, on the S line of the county; 9½ miles S E of Noxtown, and 12 N W of Dover.

Salisbury, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, in Lancaster and Northampton counties.

Salisbury, a post town of Maryland, Somerset co. between the two principal branches of Wicomico river. It contains about 45 houses and an Episcopal church, and carries on a considerable lumber trade. It is 5 miles S of the Delaware State line, 20 N W of Snow Hill, 15 S W of Vienna, a port of entry, and 163 S by W of Philadelphia.

Salisbury, a small post town of Virginia, 26 miles from Alexandria, and 20 from Leesburg.

Salisbury, an island at the W end of Hud-

son's Straits, E of Nottingham Island. N lat. 63 29, W lon. 76 47.

Salisbury Point, forms the N side of the mouth of Merrimack river, or Newbury harbour, in Massachusetts. N lat. 42 49, W lon. 70 54.

Salagua, a harbour on the W coast of N. Mexico, which affords good anchorage. N lat. 18 52. See *Salagua*.

Salmon Creek, a small stream which rises near a branch of Fish Creek, and enters Oneida Lake.

Salmon Creek, Big, U. Canada, runs into Lake Ontario, between the townships of Cramahi and Haldimand.

Salmon Fall, the name of Piscataqua river from its head to the Lower Falls at Berwick. See *Piscataqua River*.

Salmon Falls, in Saco river, on the line between Maine and N. Hampshire, 10 miles above Saco Falls. The number of saw mills on the river has neither destroyed nor lessened the quantity of Salmon in it. The mill dams do not extend across the river, and there is a curiosity in seeing the exertion of these fish in making their way up the falls; when the sun shines clear in the morning, they are frequently seen engaged in this enterprise, moving from one rock to another, and resting on each, in spite of the cataract which opposes their progress, until they have gained the still waters above.

Salmon River, a considerable stream which running N, loses its waters in Lake Ontario. It is navigable 2 miles, has abundance of fish, and 15 miles from its mouth has a perpendicular fall of 106 feet.

Salmon Point, on the east coast of the island of Newfoundland, and N E of Clanne Point, which is the north entrance into Conception Bay.

Saltfleet Township, in the county of Lincoln, U. Canada, lies W of Grimsby, and fronts Lake Ontario.

Salt Island, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, and W of Cooper's Island. N lat. 21 30, W lon. 71 3.

Salt Island, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, off Old Harbour, and N N E of Portland Point.

Salt Key, a small island in the W. Indies. N lat. 21 30, W lon. 71 3.

Salt Pond Bay, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, eastward of Port Royal.

Salt Lake, N. York. See *Onondago L.*

Salt River, in Kentucky, is formed by three principal branches, and empties through the S E bank of the Ohio, by a mouth 80 yards, according to others, 150 yards

yards wide; 20 miles below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats about 60 miles. It has good lands on its head waters, but they are low and unhealthy; for 25 miles from its mouth, the land on each side is level and poor, and abounds with ponds. Between Salt and Green rivers there are two springs of bitumen, which, when analyzed, is found to be amber.

Salt River, on the N shore of Jamaica I. S of Point Galina.

Salt River, the arm of the sea which separates the island of Guadaloupe, into two parts, and communicates with the ocean on both sides of the island. It is two leagues in length; 15 paces broad. The navigation is hazardous, nor will it admit vessels above 25 tons.

Salta, a town of S. America, two thirds of the way from Buenos Ayres to Potosi; where immense numbers of cattle winter, and are fattened on their way to Potosi.

Salta, a town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, 58 miles S of St. Salvador. It contains two churches, four monasteries, and about 400 houses. It is a place of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, salt, meat, fat, hides and other commodities, which are sent from this place to most parts of Peru. S lat. 25 20, W lon. 66 30.

Saltsb, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. now Plymouth, which see.

Salt Lick Town, lies 18 miles below the source of Big Beaver Creek, and 34 above the Mahoning town. See *Big Beaver Creek*.

Salt Petre Creek, in Baltimore co. Maryland, falls into Gunpowder river on the W side; 14 miles E N E of Baltimore.

Salt Spring River, in the Indiana Territory, rises near the E line of the New Jersey Company's lands, and runs south eastward into Ohio river, 10 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and nearly 30, by the course of the river, above the Great Cave. It runs above 56 miles; and 10 miles from its mouth is the salt spring, which gives name to the river.

Salt Works, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts. Since the year 1776, salt has been made on the coast of this county, but not in large quantities till within a few years. Great improvements have been lately made in the construction of these works. In their present state they have been thus described, "The bottom of the vats is constructed of boards; and the sides of plank: and they rest on frames, which are sup-

ported by small piles. These vats are divided into three or four rooms, the second falling three or four inches below the first, and the third as much below the second, and so on. A pipe, which runs under ground, and which communicates with the sea, conveys the salt water into a well about four feet deep. In this well is fixed a pump, which is connected, by means of a spout, with the first vat, called the water room. In this vat, which is longer than any of the others, much filth is deposited. After a proper time the water is drawn off into the second vat, called the pickle room, in which calcareous matter, or lime, is deposited. If there are four vats, the third is named the lime room. In this vat, or in the second, when there are no more than three, a pellicle of salt begins to gather on the surface of the water, lime is plentifully deposited, and the pickle is drawn off into the last vat, called the salt room, in which only the crystals are permitted to be formed. The vats are nine or ten inches deep. In dry weather, during the summer, with a N wind, the evaporation is a third of an inch in a day. The salt produced resembles Lisbon salt, but is purer, is stronger, and free from lime. The mean weight of a bushel of it is eighty pounds. During the winter the Glauber salt, said to be of an excellent quality, crystalizes. No great quantity of Epsom salt and magnesia has yet been produced. The Rev. Mr. Briggs of Chatham, an industrious and ingenious chemist, has however succeeded in obtaining both; and though his magnesia is not perfectly white, his Epsom salt appears to be incapable of improvement. The marine salt is worth seventy five cents a bushel, and the glauber salt 12½ cents a pound. The value of the Epsom salt and magnesia is not estimated, as the quantity which may be obtained is unknown; from this data, and the following table, the great importance of this new manufacture to the county of Barnstable will appear.

	No. of Works.		No. of Feet.*
In Suet are	24	containing	19,500
Nobscusset,	23	-	14,300
Yarmouth,	4	-	16,630
Barnstable,	14	-	11,717
Sandwich,	4	-	2702
Falmouth,	4	-	1900
Harwich,	21	-	18,600

* By a foot is meant 10 square feet; 300 such feet produce 100 bushels of marine salt, and 450 lbs. glauber salt, per annum.

Chatham,

S A L

Chatham,	6	-	11,500
Orleans,	11	-	3080
Eastham,	12	-	9100
Wellfleet,	2	-	180
Truro,	1	-	700
Provincetown,	10	-	11,404
Total,			121,313

Saluda, a river of S. Carolina, which rises on the borders of N. Carolina, and, taking a S E course, joins broad river at the township of Columbia, and forms the Congaree.

Salut, Port, lies on the S W side of the Speninsula of the island of St. Domingo; about 14 leagues from Les Cayes, as the road runs, and only 7 in a straight line S W of that town. N lat. 18 6, W lon. 76 20.

Salvadore, St. a town in the province of Tucuman, in S. America, and near the borders of Peru. It lies at the foot of a high mountain which forms part of the eastern chain of the Andes. A little above the town is a considerable river, which afterwards empties into the river Leon. It has about 300 houses, and is 63 leagues N of St. Jago del Estero. S lat. 24 22, W lon. 66 27.

Salvador, St. a small city of N. Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on a river 12 miles from the ocean. It has few houses, and little trade. On the N side of it, are lofty mountains, called the Chantales, inhabited by poor Indians. In the bottom, where the town stands, are plantations of sugar canes and indigo, with a few farms for rearing cattle. N lat. 13 5, W lon. 90 3.

Salvadore, St. the capital of Brazil, in S. America, called also the city of the Bay, is within the spacious Bay of All Saints, which is full of fruitful isles. This city, which has a noble, spacious, and commodious harbour, is built on a high and steep rock, having the sea upon one side, a lake forming a crescent on the other. The situation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature; and it has very strong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and beyond comparison, the most gay and opulent, in all Brazil. Vast quantities of sugar are made in its neighbourhood. S lat. 13 15, W lon. 37 55. See *All Saints Bay*.

Salvadore de Bayamo, St. a town of the island of Cuba, on a river which runs into the head of the bay of Bayamo, about 30 miles N W by W of the town.

Salvadore, St. or *Guanabani*, or *Cat Island*; which see.

S A M

Salvage, a dry rock off Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts. When it bears S E 2 leagues distant, you have 6 leagues N W to Newburyport bar, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ W 11 leagues to Portsmouth. N $\frac{1}{2}$ E 8 leagues to Isle of Shoals.

Salvateon de Ygney, a small town in the island of St. Domingo; 28 leagues E of the city of St. Domingo. It is famous for its sugar works and luxuriant pastures, in which vast number of cattle feed. It is also called *Higney*, or *Alta Gratia*; which see.

Samana, a large bay at the E end of the island of St. Domingo. It opens to the N E between Cape Samana, (which is also called Cape Refon or Cape Grondeur) on the N and Cape Raphael S E of the former, 7 leagues apart. Its mean breadth is about 5 leagues, and its length 20 leagues. Some mariners reckon Pointe d'Icaque, or Icaque Point, as the southern point of the bay, which comes after Cape Raphael, and is only 13 leagues from the head of the bay, and lies in lat. 19 2 N, and lon. 71 35 W of Paris. This bay offers a safe shelter to the stoutest squadrons. Lying to the windward of the island, it has the advantage over all the other places as a maritime post, which renders it capable of protecting the whole gulf of Mexico, to which it is in reality a key. The entrance is difficult, and very narrow; because from the southern side of its opening, runs a breaker, which advances in a point towards Port Banister, and between which, and the northern coast, nature has placed the rock or shoal, called the *Rebels*. This rock narrows the entrance, so that between it and the land, forming the N side, in the interior of the bay, there is little more than 800 fathoms. Thus a battery on shore, and another on the rock, the *Rebels* would by their cross fire, completely defend the entrance against even the smallest vessels; and a battery on the other side of the *Rebels* would effectually prevent any vessel from entering between it and the breakers. See *Old Cape Francois*.

Samba Bay, or *Zamba*, on the N coast of the Spanish Main, is W of St. Martha's river.

Samballas, a rocky point remarkably long and low, on the N side of the Isthmus of Darien, which is so guarded with rocks and shoals, that it is very dangerous coming near it. N lat. 9 40, W lon. 78 43.

Samballas, a multitude of small islands, scattered

scattered at very unequal distances from the shore, and from each other, extending a considerable distance along the northern shore of the Isthmus of Darien, and with the adjacent country, its hills and forests of perpetual verdure, form a charming prospect from the sea. There are navigable channels between most of the islands, through which ships may pass, and range the coast of the isthmus; the sea between them and the shore being navigable from one end to the other, and affords every where good anchorage in firm sandy ground, with good landing either on the islands or the main. Most of these islands are low, flat, and sandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with shell fish of several kinds. Some of them afford springs of fresh water, and convenient careening places. The long channel between the Samballas islands and the isthmus is from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas to the gulf of Darien and the coast of the isthmus, full of sandy bays, with many streams of water.

Samborough, Cape and Island, on the S. coast of Nova Scotia, and W. of Chebucto Bay and harbour, on which is a light house for the direction of ships, in lat. 44 30 N, and lon. 63 32 W. High water, at full and change, at 8 o'clock.

Samnanoodba, or *Samnanoodba*, a harbour on the N E side of Oonalashtka Island, on the N. W. coast of N. America, 10 miles E of Egooshtak bay. Ships can lie here landlocked from all winds in 7, 6, and 4 fathoms water. It abounds with halibut, salmon, &c. N lat. 53 55, W lon. 166 30 15.

Samilitam, a river on the W coast of N. Mexico, 12 miles from Point Artela on one side, and 6 farther to Copalita river. At its mouth is an Indian town, where a ship's company may find provisions and fresh water.

Samptown, a village in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, 2½ miles N E of Quibbletown, above 13 S W of Elizabethtown.

Sampson, a co. of Fayette district, N. Carolina, bounded N by Johnson co. and S by Bladen. It contains 6719 inhabitants, including 1712 slaves. The court house, where a post office is kept, is 36 miles from Fayetteville, 23 from Cross Roads near Duplin court house, and 387 from Washington.

Samputa, a town of Mexico. See *Angolos*.

Sanballet Point, near the mouth of the

river Darien, and NW of the Island of Pines. It is 12 miles E of Port Scrivan.

Sanborntown, a township of N. Hampshire, Strafford co. on the point of land at the confluence of Winnipisiogee and Pemigewasset rivers. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 2695 inhabitants. In this town is the appearance of an Indian fortress, consisting of 5 distinct walls, one within the other. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have been found here, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potter's art.

Sancty Head, the E point of Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts. N lat. 41 15, W lon. 69 58.

Sanctos Bahia, or *Saint's Bay*, on the coast of Brazil, where the land lies due E and W for 20 leagues. The city of Saints or dos Sanctos is situated on an island called Amiaz, on the W side of the entrance into the harbour, as also the town of St. Vincent. S lat. 24, W lon. 45 15.

Sandgate, a mountainous township of Bennington county, Vermont, 18 miles N of Bennington. It contains 1020 inhabitants.

Sand Hill Bay, at the S E end of the island of St. Christopher's.

Sandisfield, a hilly township in Berkshire co. on the Connecticut line; 22 miles S by E of Lenox. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1637 inhabitants.

Sandown, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, was taken from Kingstons, and incorporated in 1756; and contains 501 inhabitants.

Sandusky, a fort in the state of Ohio, on the S side of the bay of the same name, at the S W end of lake Erie.

Sandusky Lake, or *Bay*, at the S W side of lake Erie, is a gulf shaped like a shoe, and entered from the lake by a very short and narrow strait. Its length is 17 miles, its greatest breadth 7 miles. From the N W part of this lake, there is a portage of only a mile and a quarter to Portage river, a small river which runs into Lake Erie. The fort stands opposite to the gut. N lat. 41 31, W lon. 83 30.

Sandusky River, a navigable water of the state of Ohio which rises near a branch of the Great Miami, between which is a portage of 9 miles. It pursues a N E course, and empties into the S W corner of Sandusky Lake. The Indians, by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, have ceded to the United States a tract of land

6 miles

6 miles square upon Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood, and two miles square at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky river. It is a considerable river, with level land on its bank, its stream gentle all the way to its mouth, where it is large enough to receive sloops.

Sandusky Island, in lake Erie, U. Canada, lies a little S E of the Bass islands, and nearer to Sandusky Bay.

Sandwich Township, is the upper part of Detroit river, and comprehends the old French settlements. It has a thriving town of the same name, a little below the fort of Detroit, on the E side of the river, where a gaol, and court house have been erected. *Smyth.*

Sandwich, a township in the northern part of Strafford co. N. Hampshire, N of Winnipissogee Lake. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 1413 inhabitants.

Sandwich, Massachusetts, a post town at the bottom of Cape Cod, in Barnstable co. It extends the whole breadth of the cape, and is 18 miles S E of Plymouth, and about 60 miles S of Boston. There is a little decent group of houses, on the E side of the cape, and a pretty stream of water running through it. Incorporated 1639; inhabitants 2024. It is near the place where the proposed canal is to commence from Barnstable to Buzzard's bay. The Indian town *Kitleaumut*, or *Katamet*, was situated on Buzzard's bay; and *Mannamit* was the name of a place near the bottom of Buzzard's bay. There is a place on the same bay, on Sandwich side, called *Pokefet*, usually called by the Indians *Poughkeesse*. It is the second parish in Sandwich. There is an Indian territory, called *Herring Pond*, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, about 3 miles N W from this village, and so extending from thence along shore to Monument Ponds, all included within the township of Plymouth. It contains, about 120 souls, one half of whom are mixed. The Indian name of this territory is not known. They appear to have been considered as a distinct tribe, now known by the name of the Herring Pond Indians.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the S. Sea, discovered by Capt. Cook, who gave them the above name in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were first visited. They consist of 11 islands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N, and in lon. from 150 54 to 140 26 W. They are called by the natives *Owhyhee*, *Mowee*, *Ranai*,

Morotinnee, *Tahowrowa*, *Morotoi*, *Wao-hoo*, *Atooi*, *Neecheehow*, *Oreehoua*, and *Tahoor*; all inhabited except *Morotinnee* and *Tahoor*. Beside these, the natives speak of another, lying to the W S W of *Tahoor*; which is low and sandy, and visited only for the purpose of catching turtle and sea-fowls. As they do not know of any others, it is probable that none exist in their neighbourhood. An account of each inhabited island will be found in its proper place. The climate differs very little from that of the West India islands in the same latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be more temperate; nor are there any traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the *Sandwich Isles*, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, at the sea shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from E S E to N E. The tides are very regular, ebbing and flowing 6 hours each. The flood comes from the eastward; and it is high water at the full and change of the moon, 45 minutes past 3. Their greatest rise is 2 feet 7 inches, and the water is always 4 inches higher when the moon is above the horizon, than when she is below it. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as at the other islands in this ocean. The taro root is of a superior quality. The bread fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of *Otaheite*, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and an excellent substitute for sugar. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possess the islands S of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either to the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made. They walk very gracefully,

gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue; although, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders, and the women less delicately formed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheicans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. However, many of both sexes have fine open countenances; the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look, that render them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black; neither uniformly straight, like that of the American Indians; nor uniformly curling, as among the negroes of Africa. There is one peculiar characteristic of this great nation, and which is also prevalent in the Friendly Islanders, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fullness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. This may probably be the effect of their usual mode of salutation, which is by pressing the ends of their noses together. The same superiority that is observed among the higher ranks, through all the other islands, is found here. The chiefs are, almost without exception, perfectly well formed; whereas the lower sort, beside their general inferiority, are subject to all the variety of make and figure that is seen in the populace of other countries. Tattooing the body is much practised here. The natives rise with the Sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sunset. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs and slings. The dagger is a weapon peculiar to themselves. It is from 1 to 2 feet long, made of heavy black wood resembling ebony, sharpened at one or both ends and secured to the hand by a string. Its use is to stab in close fight, and it is well adapted to the purpose. They have also the knife or saw, with which the New Zealanders cut up their slaughtered enemies. For defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated with such weapons as their's.

Sandwich, or Harokas River, is 2 miles within Chebueto Harbour, Nova Scotia.

Sandwich, a small river at the bottom of Barnstable Bay, Massachusetts.

Sandy Bay, Little, on lake Ontario, between Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh, U. Canada, is supplied by the E. lake lying

also between these townships, in the county of Prince Edward.

Sandy Bay, on lake Ontario, U. Canada, in the township of Ameliasburgh, lies immediately E of, and close to the Isle de Quinte.

Sandy Bay, at the E end of the island of Jamaica; S of Mulatto river, and 6 miles N of Mauchanceel Harbour.

Sandy Bay, at the N W extremity of the same island, W of Stoddard Bay, and E of Green Island. *Little Sandy Bay*, on the S E part of the island is about a league W of Point Morant. *Sandy Coves* lie off the entrance of Port Royal Harbour.

Sandy Cove, to the N W round the point of Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and lies between two head lands. N lat. 42 45, W lon. 70 30.

Sandy Harbour, on the E side of the island of St. Lucia, near the S E point of the island, where a small river empties into the ocean.

Sandy Hill, a small village in N. York, in the township of Kingbury, two miles N of Fort Edward, on a high hill at the bend of, and overlooking Hudson's river from the E. Here is a post office, 454 miles from Washington.

Sandy Hook, or Point, in the township of Middleton, N. Jersey, forms a capacious harbour, thence and from the inlet passes to N. York, about 25 miles distant. From Montauk Point, on Long Island, to the Hook, is S W by W $\frac{3}{4}$ W 14 leagues, and then W by S 22 leagues. The pilots are obliged to keep a good and sufficient whaleboat ready at the Hook. High water, at full and change, 37 minutes after 6 o'clock. The light house, on the N point of the Hook, lies in lat. 40 30 N, and lon. 74 2 W. At the first discovery of America, few or no cod fish were to be found S of the banks of Newfoundland, and Sable Island. About 30 years ago they were discovered off Sandy Hook, and they have ever since become more plenty on the fishing grounds off the Neverfink, in 6, 7, and 8 fathoms water.

Sandy Island, a small island off the W coast of the island of Antigua, about two miles from the shore.

Sandy Point, the S eastern extremity of Barnstable co. Massachusetts; called *Point Care*, by Gosnold. The course to Nanucket light house, is S S W 3 leagues. N lat. 41 24, W lon. 69 35.

Sandy Point, in the island of Tobago. N lat. 11 6, W lon. 60 37.

Sandy Point, the most westerly point of the

the island of St. Christopher's; called also *Beltates Point*.

Sandy Point, near the S E part of the island of St. Lucia, and forms the southern limit of Sandy Harbour.

Sandy Point, near the S E point of the island of Antigua, on the larboard side of the opening into Willoughby Bay.

Sandy Point, the N E point of Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts. N lat. 41 23, W lon. 70.

Sandy Point, a town of the island of St. Christopher's, on the S W side of the island, in St Anne's parish, and in Fig tree Bay. It is a port of entry, and is defended by Charles Fort, and Brimstone Hill, both near the town.

Sandy River. See *Big Sandy River*.

Sandy River, Maine, rises in Cumberland co. consists of many small branches; runs a N E course, and empties into Kennebeck river, at the N W corner of the township of Starks.

Sandy River Old Town. See *Titcomb*.

Sandyfon, a township of N. Jersey, Sussex co. on Delaware river, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, about 11 miles above Walpack, and about as far N W of Newton. It contains 519 inhabitants.

Sanford, a post town in York co. Maine, bounded SE by Wells and SW by Berwick and Lebanon in the same county. Mousum River passes through Sanford and Great Works, which is a north easterly branch of Piscataqua, has its source here and passes into Berwick. It has 1363 inhabitants.

Sanford, a township of N. York, Dutchess co. has 2344 inhabitants.

Sangallan, or *Gallan Cape*, called *Gangallan* by the British seamen; is on the coast of Peru, N N W of the island of Labos, and 3 miles N W of Carrette Island. On the S side of the cape is a very good harbour, much frequented by the coasting ships from Panama and Lima. Off this cape it is very blustering and stormy.

Sangas, or *St. Duff's Creek*, a small stream in U. Canada, emptying itself into lake Erie, east of Sangas point; it affords a harbour for boats, having about 3 feet of water on its bar. *Smyth.*

Sangas Point, or *St. Duff's point*, on the N shore of lake Erie, E of the river Waveney; U. Canada; is the most projecting point between the mouth of the Ouse, and the north Foreland. *Smyth.*

Sangerfield, a post town of N. York, Chemung co. which contains 1144 inhabitants.

Sanguay, a famous mountain in the east-

ern chain of the Andes, in the jurisdiction of Macas, province of Quito. It is of a prodigious height, and the greatest part of the whole surface covered with snow. From its summit issues a continual fire, and the explosions are sometimes heard at Quito, though 135 miles distant. The country adjacent to this volcano, is totally barren, occasioned by the enormous quantity of stones and cinders ejected from the mountain.

San Juan de las Lanos, a town of S. America, at the foot of the mountains of Popayan, which is watered by a head branch of Oronoko river.

Sanpink Creek. See *Trenton*, N. Jersey.

San Miguel de Ibarra, a jurisdiction of Peru, province of Quito, containing 8 parishes. Most of the farms have plantations of sugar canes and cotton. The farms situated in a warmer part of the jurisdiction are sown with maize, wheat and barley. Here are also great numbers of goats, but not many sheep. The Indians here weave a considerable quantity of cloth and cotton. The mines of salt here have some mixture of nitre, which renders it not so proper for salting meat; and accordingly that made at Guyaquil is preferred, though dearer. Near the village of Mira, are great numbers of wild asses, which increase very fast, and are not easily caught. They have all the swiftness of horses, and ascend and descend hills and mountains with ease. But the most remarkable circumstance related of these animals is, that as soon as they have carried the first load, their celerity and dangerous ferocity leave them, and they soon contract the stupid look and dullness peculiar to all the assine species.

San Miguel de Ibarra, the capital of the above jurisdiction. It stands on a large plain between two rivers. The parish church is a large and elegant structure, and well ornamented. It contains 3 convents, a college, a nunnery, and about 12,000 souls. N lat. 0 25, W lon. 76 20.

Sanfonate Port, or *Sanfonette*, on the W side of N. Mexico, 21 miles from the river Matcaloe. Point Remedios is the southern opening of the port.

Santa, a rapid river, flowing through a valley of the same name in Peru, about 230 miles N of Lima. It is near a quarter of a league broad at the place where it is usually forded, which is near the town of the same name, forming 5 principal streams, which run during the whole year with

with great rapidity. The velocity of the current, even when the waters are low, has been found to be a league and an half in an hour.

Santa, a town of Peru, on the banks of the river of the same name on the road from Païta to Lima, and about 230 miles N of that city. It is inhabited by Indians, mulattoes, and mestizoes. S lat. 8.57 36, W lon. 79 30. It was originally built on the sea coast, from which it is now $\frac{1}{2}$ a league distant, and was large and populous, but being pillaged by the English in 1685, it was abandoned.

Santa Barbary, on the S side of the E end of the island of Curacao, is the best harbour in the island, where the Dutch have a town and fort.

Santa Clara, an island in the bay of Guayaquil, on the N part of the coast of Peru. From this island to Punto Arena, the westernmost point of Puna Island, is 7 leagues E N E. S lat. 3 30, W lon. 80 36.

Santa Cruz, a Danish Island in the W. Indies. See *Croix*, St.

Santa Cruz, a considerable town in the island of Cuba, having a good harbour at the bottom of the bay of Matanzas, 63 miles E of the Havannah. N lat. 23 11, W lon. 81 5.

Santa Cruz, or *St. Croix*, a large island lying in the Pacific Ocean, 1850 leagues W of Lima, in S lat. 10 15, S E of the island of Arfacides, discovered by Mendana in 1595, and since by Carteret in 1767, and by him called *Egmont Island*. It is reckoned to be 90 or 100 leagues in circumference. Great and unprovoked cruelties were committed upon these friendly and hospitable Islanders by Mendana's men, for which Mendana caused two of his principal officers to be beheaded, and another to be hanged. The natives of this island are as black as the negroes of Africa, their hair woolly, and stained with different colours. Their faces and bodies are tattooed. Their only covering is a leaf of a certain tree, their ornaments, arms, and boats, are not unlike those of the inhabitants of *Tierra Austral*. The country is fertile and very populous, abounding in eatable roots, 6 or 7 species of bananas, plenty of cocoa trees, almonds, nuts, chestnuts, a sort of apple, sugar canes, ginger, breadfruit, &c. Hogs, geese, fowls, partridges, ring and turtle doves, herons, swallows, and a great variety of other birds; and on the coast a great plenty and variety of fish. There

are here no noxious insects, which are common in other islands of the torrid zone. In a word, the Island of Santa Cruz, and others of the same group, offer the most valuable resources to navigators who traverse the Great Pacific Ocean, S of the line.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a large jurisdiction in the kingdom of Peru, but thinly inhabited by Spaniards. The missions of Paraguay are in this jurisdiction.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the capital of the above jurisdiction, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the small river Guapay, about 56 miles N E. of La Plata, and near the borders of Paraguay. It is thinly inhabited; the houses are of stone, thatched with palm leaves. The valley, in which the city stands, produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax. S lat. 19 25, W lon. 62 30.

Santa Fe, a town of New Mexico, in N. America on the Rio Bravo. N lat. 35 32, W lon. 106 35.

Santa Fe Bay, on the N coast of S. America, W of Comana Gulf.

Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of the province of New Granada, in S. America, is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. Near to the city is the lake *Guataquito*, upon the banks of which the savages formerly sacrificed to their idols; to whom they offered much gold, and other things of great value. N lat. 3 58, W lon. 73 5.

Santa Island, or *Holy Island*, on the coast of Peru, is opposite to the port of Ferol. It is 3 miles from the port and city of Santa, and as far from Ferol, which is eastward of it.

Santa Maria, a river of the Isthmus of Darien, navigable 8 or 9 leagues, and so far the tide flows; but above that its two branches will only admit canoes. It empties into the Gulf of St. Michael in the Pacific Ocean. The town of its name is about 6 leagues from its mouth; and is considerable on account of the gold mines in its neighbourhood, which are worked to great advantage, but the country about it is low, woody, and very unhealthy. N lat. 7 30, W lon. 82 20.

Santa Port, on the coast of Peru, is N E of Santa Island, in the mouth of a river of the same name.

Santa Martha, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, bounded E by Rio de la Hacha, and W by Carthagena.

Santa Martha, the capital of the above province, and the see of a bishop, was formerly very populous, but is now much decayed, occasioned by the Spanish fleets not touching there, as formerly. There are large salt ponds 4 miles from the town, from which good salt is extracted and sent to the neighbouring provinces. It stands near the sea, at the foot of a prodigious mountain, whose summit is generally hid in the clouds; but in clear weather, when the top appears, it is covered with snow. In some places in the vicinity are gold mines, and in others precious stones of great value.

Santee, a navigable river of S. Carolina, the largest and longest in that State. It empties into the ocean by 2 mouths, a little S of Georgetown, about 120 miles in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, or northern branch, passes the Catawaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of Catabaw river, from this settlement to its sources.

Santo Espiritu, a captainship of Brazil, bounded N by the captainship of Seguro, and S by that of Rio Janeiro, from which last the river Paraybo separates it, and after a long course from W to E, empties into the ocean, in lat. 21 30 S. This government is the most fertile, and best furnished with all sorts of provisions of any in Brazil; having also an incredible quantity of fish and game. Its low lands being intersected by a great number of rivers, are very fruitful; and the high grounds are covered with forests of large trees. Here are three rivers in Brazil, called Parayba, or Paraiba, viz. one which gives its name to a captainship already described; the second is that abovementioned, and the third empties into the ocean between Cape St. Vincent, and Rio de la Plata.

Santo Espiritu, the capital of the above captainship, and indeed the only town in it, is situated on the S side of a large bay on the eastern coast of Brazil, about 9 miles from the sea. It has a castle in ruins, but no fortifications, and contains about 900 inhabitants. Here are two monasteries and a college. The port is a small bay, opening to the E, intersected with many small islands. On the top of a mountain, at some distance from the town, is a large white tower, called, by the Portuguese, Nossa Senhora de Pena, and near it a small church, surrounded with a wall. At the foot of the moun-

tain, are still to be seen the melancholy remains of a place once called Villa Veja, or the Old City. S lat. 20 36, W lon. 39 56.

Santos, a town in the captainship of St. Vincent, in Brazil, seated on a river 9 miles from the sea, which is there a mile broad, and five fathoms deep. It is defended by a rampart on the side next the river. It is also guarded by two castles, one on the S side, and the other in the middle of the town, which contains 250 inhabitants. It has a parish church, a monastery, and a college. S lat. 24 26, W lon. 42 30.

Saona, or *Saone*, a small island near the S E part of the island of St. Domingo. It is about 8 leagues from E to W, and 2 from N to S. Its circumference is nearly 25 leagues. It lies E of St. Catherine Island; and at each of its extremities, E and W is a mountain, and there is a third at a point about the middle of the southern side. These mountains at once shelter and water it, and temper the air. The Indians called this island *Adamanoy*, and had a particular cacique, who was sovereign of the island, independent of those of St. Domingo. His subjects devoted themselves to commerce with the Spaniards, to agriculture, to cultivation of grain and fruits. They furnished enough for the consumption of the city of St. Domingo, and for provisioning several expeditions, going from that port. Some Castilians having caused the cacique to be eaten by a dog, this act of cruelty became the cause of a quarrel, and the Spaniards having exterminated the unfortunate inhabitants, formed settlements on their little island. It is surrounded with banks and breakers, except at the western part; but there is a passage for small barks, between its N side, and the main of the island of St. Domingo. The island and its port are a shelter for the mariners sailing in this part who here find water, wood, and wild cattle, all which are in abundance. It is impossible to have an idea of the vast quantities of birds, and particularly of wood pigeons, that are seen here. The eastern point of the island lies in lat. 18 9 N, and lon. 71 11 W of Paris.

Sapa St. Michael de, a village in the valley of Arica, in the province of Charcos, in Peru. It is a small place, but famous for the quantity of Guinea pepper produced in its vicinity. It will not thrive in mountainous parts, but is cultivated in the vallies. The inhabitants of this vil-
lage

lage fell annually no less than 80,000 crowns worth of it. Slat. 1730, W lon. 78 10.

Sapelo, a village of Georgia, Liberty co. opposite to the sound and island of that name, 6 miles S of Sunbury.

Saponies, Indians who inhabit on a N branch of Susquehannah river. Warriors 30. See *Munfays*.

Saramacha, a river in Surinam.

Saranac, a river of N. York, which rises from several large lakes among the mountains W of Lake Champlain, and after a N E course of 70 miles, enters the Lake at Plattsburgh. It has several rapids round which are carrying paths; it abounds with various species of fish.

Saratoga, a county of the State of N. York, bounded E and N by Hudson river, which separates it from Rensselaer and Washington counties, and S by Mohawk river. It has been established since 1790, and is divided into 8 townships, viz. Greenfield, Ballstown, Charlton, Half Moon, Milton, Saratoga, Galway, and Stillwater, [See *Stillwater*,] and contains 6889 inhabitants.

Saratoga, or *Saratogota*, a township in the above co. on the W side of Hudson R. 36 miles N of Albany. It contains 2411 inhabitants. It will ever be renowned in history, as the place where the British General Burgoyne, surrendered his whole army to General Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777, an event which greatly contributed to a favourable issue of the war. This town is also famous for its medicinal waters, called the *Saratoga Springs*. They are 10 miles from Ballstown, in a shallow vale or marsh, in several respects resembling that of Ballstown. These waters appear to have received stronger impregnation of the same kind of ingredients that enter those of Ballstown, and may be a stream of the same fountain running through the same kind of calcareous earth. One of these springs is covered over by a natural cretaceous, or rather calcareous pyramid, about five or six feet high. This hollow pyramid, or cone, has a hole in the top about six inches over. If we look into this hole we see the mineral water boiling vehemently like a pot over the fire; the water is nevertheless intensely cold, and is said to be, in every respect, smarter than that at Ballstown. The calcareous matter extends for several rods from the basis of this pyramid. Dr. Seaman of N. York, examined these waters in 1795. His experiments shew that each quart contains about 40 cubic inches of creta-

cious acid; 5 2 grains mineral alkali; 34 6 common marine salt; 38 aerated lime; 1 7 aerated iron; and a sulphureous impregnation. He believes the water useful in stone and gravelly complaints, chronic rheumatisms, dyspepsia, and some other long standing complaints of debility, and likewise in old phagedenic ulcers and scorbutic affections, also dysentery, all cutaneous eruptions, and probably may be useful in scrophula. He doubts their being useful in hypochondriasis and other nervous affections, also in consumptions, as fixed air, which is the predominant agent in the operation of these waters, has been found prejudicial in phthical complaints. The foregoing experiments were made before the *Congress Springs* were discovered. Probably these springs contain some new ingredients, as they are found restorative in cases of asthma and phthitic. Some chrystals have been found at this place, specimens of which have been deposited in the Museum of Yale College.

Sardo, a cape on, the coast of N. Spain, and in the N. Sea.

Sareclo, the chief town of Duplin co. N. Carolina, on the N E branch of Cape Fear river, which affords water for rafts to the town. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 20 houses. It is 130 miles above Wilmington, N.

Sarena, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, S lat. 29 40, W lon. 71 15.

Sarinbaym, a river on the S E coast of Brazil; and opposite the island of Alexo, which is W of Cape St. Augustine.

Sarmiento, *Islands*, *Pedro de*, in the South Pacific Ocean, are thought to be the same as the *Duke of York's Islands*, northward of the W end of the Straits of Magellan. They lie in about lat. 50 S, and are about 80 in number.

Saronilla, or *Serranella*, shoals off the island of Jamaica, 25 leagues W of Pedro Shoals, and 37 W of Portland Point. The middle of them lie in lat. 16 10 N, and lon. 80 45 W.

Sartine Isles, a name given to several clusters of isles on the N. W. coast of N. America, S of Cape Hector. They produce neither tree nor shrub.

Saskatchewine, a river of N. America which rises above lat. 54 N, lon. 114½ W, passing through Mud lake and Cedar lake, is navigable nearly to its source, and empties its waters into Winipie lake. A few miles from the lake it has rapids for three miles, where it is about a mile wide. The S bank

S bank is of rock more than 50 feet high. At the foot of the falls is an excellent sturgeon fishery. On this river the English have 5 factories for trading with the natives. Among these are the Nepawi, Knisteneaux, Stone Indians, Assiniboinis, and some others. See *Winipeg lake*.

Sassafras, a small navigable river of Maryland, which rises in Delaware State, and runs westward into Chesapeake Bay. It separates Kent co. from that of Cecil, and has the towns of Frederickstown, Georgetown, and Sassafras on its banks.

Satilla, Great and Little, two rivers of Georgia, which fall into the ocean, in Camden co. between the Alatomaha and St. Mary's rivers.

Saucon, Upper and Lower, townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

Saukies, or *Saikies*, an Indian tribe residing at Bay Puan, in the N. W. Territory, near the Minomnies.

Saunders Island, in the S. Atlantic ocean, one of the small islands which surround the Falkland Isles.

Saunders Island, in South Georgia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. S lat. 57 59, W lon. 26 54.

Saunders Island, called by the natives *Tapoamanao*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is reckoned one of the Society Islands. When Port Royal Bay at Otaheite is S 70 45 E, distant 61 miles, this island bears S S W, S lat. 17 28, W lon. 151 4. It is about two leagues long.

Saundersville, a town in Washington co. Georgia.

Saura, Lower Town, is on the S side of Dan river, N. Carolina. It was formerly the chief town of the Saura Indians.

Saura, Upper Town, an ancient and well peopled town of the Saura Indians in Stokes co. on the S side of Dan river.

Sauteurs le Mornedes, or *Leaper's Hill*, a precipice near the river Sauteurs, at the N end of the island of Grenada. After the year 1650 the French gradually exterminated the Charaibes; near this place they butchered 40 of them on the spot; and 40 others, who had escaped the sword, threw themselves headlong into the sea from this precipice, and miserably perished. A beautiful young girl, of 12 or 13 years of age, who was taken alive, became the object of dispute between two of the French officers, each claiming her as a lawful prize, when a third of those white savages put an end to the contest, by shooting the girl through the head.

Sault, Long, opposite the third township

on the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, is the greatest rapid on this river. The current runs with great velocity; very few accidents, however, have happened in passing this rift, there being no sudden fall in it, except at the foot of the Sault.

Smyth.

Savage, a small river of Maryland, which runs southward through Alleghany co. and empties into the Patowmac W of George's Creek. Its mouth is 21 miles S W of Fort Cumberland, and 48 S E of the mouth of Cheat river. Boats carrying 10 tons can reach Alexandria in 4 or 5 days, but will take double the time to return.

Savage Creek, a small bay on the N W coast of Newfoundland, near the western entrance of the bay of Mouco, and 20 leagues N E of Cape Ferrol.

Savage Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 33 miles in circuit, and is inhabited by savages. It is overrun with bushes, and has no port. S lat. 19 2, W lon. 169 30.

Savage Island, Great, in Hudson's Straits. N lat. 62 25, W lon. 70. High water, at full and change, at 10 o'clock.

Savage Island, Lower, in the same straits, has high water at full and change at 9 o'clock. N lat. 61 48, W lon. 66 20.

Savage Point, Upper, on the N side of Hudson's Straits, S E of Cape Charles, and helps to form the island of Good Fortune.

Savage Sound, a passage in the N part of the Welcome Sea, in Hudson's Bay, into Repulse Bay. It is but little known.

Savage's Post, at the Rocklanding, 10 miles below the Falls of Oconee river.

Savannah, a bay at the E end of the island of Antigua, a little W of Indian Creek.

Savannah Channel, towards the S E point of the S side of the island of Jamaica, W of Port Morant Harbour.

Savannah, a port of entry and post town of Georgia, and formerly the metropolis of the state, in Chatham co. on the S side of the river Savannah, on a high sandy bluff, 17 miles from the ocean. Vessels unload a part of their cargo 4 miles below, as there is but 14 feet water in the river at the town. The town is regularly built, in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its suburbs, contained, in 1787, about 2,300 inhabitants, of whom about 80 or 90 were Jews. About 300 houses were consumed by fire in the fall of 1796. The exports for one year, ending

ing the 30th September, 1794, amounted to the value of 263,830 dollars. This city was bravely defended by the British general Prevost, against a superior force, headed by Count d'Estaing and Gen. Lincoln. The allies made a fatal and unsuccessful attack on the 18th of October, 1779, when they were obliged to retreat, after having from 1000 to 1200 men killed and wounded. It is 129 miles N by E of St. Mary's, 132 S W by S from Augusta, 925 in a like direction from Philadelphia, and 653 from Washington. N lat. 32 3, W lon. 81 24.

Savannah River, divides the state of Georgia, from that of S. Carolina, and pursues a course nearly from NW to SE. It is formed chiefly of two branches, the Tugelo and Keowee, which spring from the mountains, and unite under the name of Savannah, 15 miles N W of the northern boundary of Wilkes co. It is navigable for large vessels 17 miles up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta. After a fall just above this place, it is passable for boats to the mouth of Tugelo river. After it takes the name of Savannah, at the confluence of the Tugelo and Keowee, it receives a number of tributary streams, from the Georgia side, the principal of which is Broad river. Tybee Bar, at the entrance of Savannah river, has 16 feet water at half tide. Tybee light house lies in lat. 32 N, and lon. 81 10 W, and from thence to Port Royal is 6 leagues N E $\frac{1}{4}$ E. The flood in this river was so great in Feb. 1796, that the water rose 35 feet above its ordinary level, and 9 feet 4 inches higher than was ever known before. In Augusta, the streets were plied by boats which could carry 15 tons.

Savannah River, Little, falls into the gulf of Mexico, N W of St. Joseph's Bay.

Savannah la Mar, at the E end of the island of St. Domingo, is a settlement on the S side of the bay of Samana, opposite the city of Samana on the N side, and lies between the bay of Pearls, (which is an excellent port) and the Point of Icaque. It has its governor and rector, and is situated at the end of a plain, which is more than 10 leagues from E to W, and 4 wide from N to S. The city of Samana and this town were both begun, in 1756, and together do not contain more than 500 souls. The anchorage here is only fit for small vessels. Shallows and breakers render the navigation very dangerous between this and the point of Icaque, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant.

Savannah la Mar, on the S side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county, has good anchorage for large vessels. It was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea, in 1780. It is now partly rebuilt, and contains from 60 to 70 houses. It bears from Bluefield's Point W by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N about 3 leagues. N lat. 18 12, W lon. 78 6.

Saverio, a cape or point on the N coast of S. America, on that part called the Spanish Main. Between it and the island and Barbarata is the opening to the island of Bonaire.

Savilla, St. a small town of Georgia, 64 miles S of Savannah, and 65 N of St. Mary's.

Sawoy, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797. Inhabitants 430.

Sawyer's Ferry, a small post town of N. Carolina, 14 miles from Nixonton.

Sawyer's, or *Affradores, Island*, on the W coast of Mexico; is small, and has on its S E side a small creek of its name, which boats can only enter at high water. It is 12 miles from the Bar of Realejo.

Saxapahaw, the upper part of the N W branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina. It is formed by Aramanche and Deep rivers, and it is said may be made navigable for boats about 50 miles.

Saxegotha, a village in S. Carolina, on the southern bank of Congaree river; about 48 miles NW of Augusta, in Georgia.

Saxton's River, in Vermont, empties into the Connecticut at Westminster.

Saybrook, a post town of Connecticut, Middlesex co. on the W side of the mouth of Connecticut river, across which is a ferry, on the road leading to New London. It is 36 miles E of New Haven, 18 W of New London, and 367 from Washington. This is the most ancient town in the state, having been settled by Mr. Fenwick in 1634, who gave it its present name in honor of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook. It has 3363 inhabitants.

Scarborough, a post town of Maine, in Cumberland co. on the sea coast, between Pepperellborough and Cape Elizabeth. It was incorporated in 1658: contains 2099 inhabitants; lies 113 miles northerly of Boston, and 600 from Washington.

Scarborough Township, noted for its high banks, is in the E riding of the co. of York, U. Canada, and lies W of the township of Pickering, fronting lake Ontario.

Scarborough Cove, in the harbour of Chebueto,

Chebueto, on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, is on the middle of the W side of Cornwallis Island. It is 3 or 6 furlongs broad, and nearly the same in depth.

Scarborough, a town and fort in the island of Tobago, in the W. Indies.

Scaroon, Lake, in Washington co. N. Jersey, has a post office, and lies 491 miles from Washington.

Scarsdale, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, bounded W by Bronx R. and S by N. Rochelle. It contains 258 inhabitants.

Scatari, a small uninhabited island on the eastern coast of Cape Breton. It is about 6 miles long and 2 broad. It serves as a shelter to a bay from the E and S, called Menadou, or Panadou Bay. N lat. 46 3, W lon. 59 35. It was formerly called Little Cape Breton.

Scaryace, a river of N. York, which issues from the N E corner of Seneca Lake, and separating the townships of Romulus and Junius on the N, empties into Cayuga lake.

Schatecokes, a township of N. York, in Rensselaer co. N of Lansingburg. It has 2352 inhabitants.

Schacadero, a small village on the Isthmus of Darien; on the E side of the mouth of the river Santa Marie, on a rising ground, open to the Gulf of St. Michael. It has a fine rivulet of fresh water, and serves as a place of refreshment to the miners. The fresh breezes from the sea render it very healthy. N lat. 7 50, W lon. 82 5.

Schlosser Fort, or *Slußer*, in the state of N. York, is on the eastern side of Niagara river, near the celebrated falls, on the N bank of a bend of the river, and opposite to the N W end of Navy Island.

Schoelae, a township in Rensselaer co. N. York, taken from Rensselaerwick, and incorporated in 1795. It is 14 miles S E of Albany; and has 3688 inhabitants.

Schoenbrunn, or the *Beautiful Spring*, one of the easternmost settlements of the Moravians on Muskingum river. See *Gnadenbuetten*. This settlement of Christian Indians was established in 1772, on a tract of land granted by the Delaware tribe. In 1775, the chapel, which could contain 500 people, was found too small for the hearers, who came in great numbers. It was situated about 70 miles from Lake Erie, and 75 W from Friedenstagt. It had a good spring; a small lake; good planting grounds; much game; and every other convenience for the support of an Indian colony. It appears that a large

fortified Indian town formerly stood here; some ramparts and the ruins of three Indian forts being still visible. The Delawares granted to the Christian Indians all the tract from the entrance of Gekelmuckpechuenk Creek into the Muskingum, to Tuscarawi. This thriving settlement was destroyed in 1782, when the Huron Indians carried the inhabitants to Sandusky; and when these peaceable Indians were permitted to return to reap their harvest, they were cruelly butchered by the American settlers, while praising God and forgiving their enemies. Congress, in Sept. 1788, granted 4000 acres of land here to the society of the United Brethren for the purpose of propagating the gospel.

Schoharie, a co. of N. York, taken from Albany and Otsego counties, and incorporated in 1795. The land is variegated with hills; is in general fertile and well watered by Schoharie, Cobus Kill, and several other streams. The county is bounded N by Montgomery, S by Ulster, E by Albany, and W by Otsego. By a law passed 17th March, 1797, this county was divided into the six following towns, viz. Schoharie, Middleberg, Blenheim, Bristol, Cobleskill, and Sharon. It contains 9808 inhabitants. "Perhaps, (says a traveller,) there is not a more astonishing instance of petrification in the western world, than is to be seen about half a mile S E from the court house in Schoharie county. It is a hill, whose size almost entitles it to the appellation of a mountain, which may be pronounced a mere mass of petrified shells. I went to the top of the hill which is some thousand feet higher than the ground where the court house stands, and examined the rock as I went up, and then along the top of the ridge for one mile. The rock is generally covered with a thin soil, but lies bare at different intervals, not far distant from each other, in its whole extent; and in some places projects from the ground ten or twelve feet. Every inch of the rock exhibits petrified shells in their perfect form. In one place I broke off a piece of the rock, in a deep fissure. 10 feet from the surface of the rock, and found it to be of the same composition. Wherever the rock is exposed to the sun, it resembles brimstone; where it is hid from the sun, it is dark, coarse and rough. It seems to be composed wholly of river shells; I could find no oyster shells. There is one thing particularly worthy of remark. Although it

is a ridge so elevated, that no water of a petrified quality, or otherwise, can possibly run there, I saw a bench of moss, which a gentleman had found there perfectly petrified." *Balance.*

Schoharie, the principal town in the above co. is on Schoharie Creek or river, and is one of the wealthiest inland farming towns in the state. The inhabitants are 1696, chiefly Dutch. It is between 30 and 40 miles W of Albany.

Schoharie River, runs a northerly course of about 80 miles from the Kaats' Kill Mountains, and empties into Mohawk river at Fort Hunter. The western branch of this river is called Cobus Kill. On the E side of Cobus is the settlement of its name.

Schooduck. See *Frenchmen's Bay*, and *Seodick*.

Schuyler, Fort, New, in the township of Rome, stands on the W side of Mohawk river, 7 miles W of Whites town.

Schuyler, Fort, Old, is on the S side of Mohawk river, 3 miles E N E of the compact part of Whites town, and 20 above the German Flats. See *Utica*.

Schuyler, a township of N. York, Herkimer co. between Mohawk river and Canada Creek, 20 miles above the town of German Flats. It contains 963 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1792.

Schuyler's Lake, in N. York, is 10 miles W of Lake Otsego. It is 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises N W of the Kittatinny Mountains, through which it passes into a fine champaign country, and runs, from its source upwards of 120 miles in a S E direction, and passing through the limits of Philadelphia, falls into the Delaware, opposite Mud Island, 6 or 7 miles below the city. It will be navigable from above Reading, 85 or 90 miles to its mouth, when the canal begun at Norriton is completed. This will pass by the falls, and also form a communication with the Delaware above the city. There are 3 floating bridges thrown across it, made of logs fastened together, and lying upon the water, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A bridge of this river, consisting of a wooden arch resting on two stone piers, it is expected will be completed in the course of the year 1804. It is at the W end of Market street. It is a work of great expense and enterprise. The western pier is at bottom 30 feet broad and 71 feet 6 inches in its extreme length; its ends being simi-

circular. This pier is of solid masonry, and has 7250 tons in its foundation, which is 29 feet below low water mark. It was begun on Christmas day, and in 40 days from necessity completed. *Little Schuylkill River* falls into this river from the N, at Reading. On the head waters of Schuylkill are quantities of coal.

Scioto River, which falls into the Ohio, in the state of Ohio, is larger than the Hockhocking, and opens a more extensive navigation. It is passable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only 4 miles to the Sandusky, a boatable water which falls into lake Erie. Through the Sandusky and Scioto lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi; one of the most extensive and useful communications to be found in any country. Prodigious extensions of territory are here connected; and, from the rapidity with which the western parts of Canada, Lake Erie, and the Kentucky countries are settling, we may anticipate an immense intercourse between them. The flour, corn, flax and hemp, raised for exportation in that great country between the Lakes Huron and Ontario, will find an outlet through Lake Erie and these rivers, or down the Mississippi. The Ohio merchant can give a higher price than those of Quebec for these commodities; as they may be transported from the former to New Orleans and the West Indies, with less expense, risk and insurance than from the latter; while the expense from the place of growth to the Ohio will not be $\frac{1}{4}$ of what it would be to Quebec, and much less than even to the Onondaga Lake. The stream of the Scioto is gentle, no where broken by falls. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and freestone, abound in the country adjoining this river. Its mouth is in N lat. 38 40, W lon. 83 30; about 300 miles below Pittsburg, and is navigable to its source in canoes.

Scioto, a county in the state of Ohio.

Scipio, a post town of N. York, Onondago co. on the E side of Cayuga Lake, 14 miles S E of Geneva, 39 S W by W of Onondago, and 448 from Washington. This township was incorporated in 1794, and comprehends that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, on the E side of the Cayuga Lake. The county courts of Onondago co. are held

at Manlius and Scipio alternately. The lands are very fertile. The courts are at present held in the pleasant village of *Aurora*, on the bank of Cayuga Lake.

Scituate, a post town of Massachusetts, on the bay of that name, in Plymouth co. 30 miles S E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2728 inhabitants. Scituate harbour is N W of Marshfield Point, and S S E of the Haddock Rock, and about 16 miles northward of Plymouth, in the direction of the land. A millpond in this town being suddenly drawn off by a breach in the dam, in the winter season, some years ago, exhibited a matter of speculation to many of the inhabitants. The swine of the neighbourhood rooted up house swallows in great quantities, from the spot which the water had left, which they ate greedily. Swallows have been found in several other places; at Egg Harbour, in N. Jersey, in a marshy place, a large cedar being blown down, a vast number of swallows were found in the mud of the root.

Scituate, a township of Rhode Island, Providence co. between Foster and Johnston. It contains 2523 inhabitants. It is 27 miles N W of Newport, and 11 S W by W of Providence. On the line which separates the town from Kent co. on the S, is the foundery for cannon and bells, called the Hope Furnace.

Scodick, a river of Washington co. Maine. It is properly an arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy. De Mons and Champlain called it Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot river, to which the Indians have a communication; the carrying place across is but 3 miles. Scodick lakes lie in a chain between Scodick and Penobscot rivers.

Scotch Plains, a village in Essex co. N. Jersey, on a N E branch of Rariton river, between Westfield and Turkey; 11 miles W of Elizabeth Town, and as far northward of N. Brunswick.

Scotland Neck, a village of N. Carolina, Halifax co. where is a post office, 396 miles from Philadelphia, and 250 from Washington.

Scotland New. See *Nova Scotia*.

Scotland River, in the island of Barbadoes, is scarcely deserving notice, otherwise than being almost the only rivulet in the island, except St. Joseph's, another small brook. It rises in St. Andrew's parish, and falls into Long Bay on the E side

of the island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N W of St. Joseph's river.

Scott, a co. of Kentucky, which contains 7659 inhabitants of whom 1787 are slaves. A spring of salt water has lately been discovered in this co. after digging and boring more than 70 feet. Less than 200 gallons of its water, make a bushel of salt.

Scots Bay, on the S W coast of the island of Dominica, towards the S extremity of the island. It lies in St. Martin's parish, having Scots Head on the S, and Vaughan's Point on the N.

Scots Cove, on the S W part of Jamaica I.

Scottsburgh, a post town in Halifax co. Virginia, 256 miles from Washington.

Scowbegan Falls, in Kennebeck river, Maine, are near the town of Canaan. Boats cannot pass this fall.

Scrivan, a good harbour on the E side of the Isthmus of Darien, but so full of rocks at the entrance, that none can pass it with safety, but such as are acquainted there. It is 3 leagues W of Sanballet Point, and 17 E. of Porto Bello. N lat. 9 40, W lon. 78 49.

Scriven, a co. in the lower district of Georgia. It contains 3019 inhabitants, of whom 766 are slaves.

Scroon, or *Scareon Lake*, in N. York, lies W of Lake George, and is a dilatation of the N branch of Hudson's R. It is about 12 miles long and 1 wide. A small but rapid stream enters into it, which, in Montgomery co. runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water and the roughness of the bottom, added to the terrific noise within, has hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm.

Scrub Island, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, W of Virgin Gorda, and E of the N end of Tortola, on which it depends. N lat. 18 25, W lon. 62 57.

Scull Camp, a post town in Surry co. N. Carolina, 410 miles from Washington.

Seabrook, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co. on the road from Portsmouth to Newburyport; about 16 miles S of the former, and 6 northerly of the latter. It was formerly part of Hampton; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 628 inhabitants.

Seakonnet Point and Rocks, the S extremity of the eastern shore which forms the entrance of Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island; about 6 miles E S E of Newport.

Seal Island, Macbias, on the coast of Maine. From thence to Grand Manan Island the course is E N E 2 leagues; and to Matinicus Island W S W 26 leagues. N lat. 44 27, W lon. 66 52

Seal River, in New North Wales, runs E to Hudson's Bay, into which it empties eastward of Moofe river.

Sea Otter Sound, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies S E of the Hazy Islands, N lat. 55 18, W lon. 133 47 30.

Searsburgh, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 12 miles E of Bennington.

Seaway's Island. See *Pascataqua river*.

Sebaco, an island on the W coast of Mexico, 12 miles N of Point Mariat; and 45 N E of Quicara.

Sebacook, or *Sebago*, a pond or lake of Maine, 18 miles N W of Portland, is equal in extent to 2 large townships, and is connected with Long Pond on the N W by Sungo, or Songo river. The whole extent of these waters is nearly 30 miles N W and S E.

Sebarima, one of the principal mouths of Oronoco river that is navigable for ships.

Sebacodeagan Island. See *Harpswell*.

Sebasteacook, a river of Maine, that rises in lakes nearly N from its mouth; and in its windings receives many tributary streams, and joins the Kennebeck at Taconnet Fall, where Fort Halifax was erected in 1754. The fall is 18 miles from Fort Western, which was built in 1752. Its numerous streams abound with small fish, as alewives, &c.

Sebastian, Cape St. the eastern point of the Gulf of Darien, on the coast of the Spanish Maine, is 10 leagues from the western point of Cape Tiburon. Here was formerly a city, which was abandoned on account of its unwholesome situation.

Sebastian, Cape St. on the coast of California. N lat. 43, W lon. 126.

Sebastian, St. situated at the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro, lat. 23 S, is the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and contained in 1796, according to a census then taken 96,000 inhabitants, four fifths of whom were blacks and people of mixed colour. The vice king of Brazil resides here. This city is regularly built, its streets of 20 feet wide cross each other at right angles. The houses are two and three stories high. The lower one is used for stores, stables &c. The people uniformly dwell on the second floor. This place has more commerce than any in

Brazil. None but pleasure carriages are used here. The truckage &c. is done by negroes.

Forrest.

Sebastian Island, St. on the coast of Brazil, is S W by W from the bay of Angra dos Reys; to the eastward of which are several other islands of less note. S lat. 22 54, W lon. 43 11.

Sebastian, St. a town of Terra Firma, on the E side of the Gulf of Darien.

Sebastian River, St. or *Spanish Admiral's Creek*, on the E coast of E. Florida, has communication with Indian river. Opposite this river the admiral of the Plate Fleet perished in 1715. The rest of the fleet, 14 in number, were lost between this and the Beach yard.

Sebastian de la Plata, a small place in the jurisdiction of Popayan, in the province of Quito, 6 miles N E of Popayan. It stands on a large plain on the bank of the river Galli, and is subject to earthquakes. There are silver mines in its vicinity. N lat. 3 44, W lon. 74 1.

Sebou, small islands on the coast of Cape Breton, off the S point of Port Dauphin.

Secas Islands, or *Dry Islands*, on the W coast of N. Mexico, are within Bahia Honda, or Deep Bay, and 12 miles from Point Chiriqui, the limit of the bay.

Sechura, a town of Peru, 10 leagues S of Piura, on the bank of a river of its own name, a league from the ocean. It contains about 400 families, all Indians; chiefly employed in fishing or driving mules. They are remarkably ingenious, and generally succeed in whatever they undertake. The Desert of Sechura is a frightful waste of sand, extending 30 leagues to the town of *Morope*; which see. S lat. 5 32 33, W lon. 79 42.

Secklong, a town of N. Spain, on the Mosquito shore, on the N W side of the mouth of Golden river; about 100 miles from Cape Gracias a Dios.

Sed, Cape, a promontory on the N side of the island of Cuba, and 18 leagues from the Havannah.

Sedgwick, a township of Maine, Hancock co. on Naskeag Point, which bounds Penobscot on the N E. It extends up to the town of Penobscot, and is 315 miles N E of Boston. It has 726 inhabitants.

Seckbank River, is the name of that part of Pawtucket river below Pawtucket bridge and falls; from which to its mouth at Fox Point, in the town of Providence, is a little more than 4 miles. Over it are 2 bridges, connecting Rhode Island, with the State of Massachusetts, viz. *India bridge*.

bridge, and three fourths of a mile above that, *Central* bridge. See *Parvotuck*.

Seevee Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coast of S. Carolina, lies nearly at an equal distance S W of Cape Roman, and NE of Charleston Entrance, having several isles which form the bay.

Segovia, New, a small city in the jurisdiction of Guatemala, in New Spain, 30 miles N of New Granada. It has several gold mines in its neighbourhood, though the city is small and thinly inhabited. N lat. 12 42, W lon. 87 31.

Seguatancio. See *Chequetan*.

Seguin Island, on the coast of Maine, is one of the southernmost islands in Casco Bay; between Cape Small Point and Georgetown. There is a light house on this island which contains a repeating light, so constructed as to disappear once every minute and a half, which distinguishes it from Portland light. It is surrounded by rocks, rises boldly from the sea into a high hill, 2 or 3 miles from the main. N lat. 43 41, W lon. 69 20.

Segura de la Frontera, a large town in the province of Tlascala, and kingdom of Mexico, 70 miles W of Xalappa, and in the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The surrounding country has a temperate air, and is remarkably fruitful, producing large quantities of corn and fruits, particularly grapes. N lat. 19 28, W lon. 100 10.

Seminoles, a division of the Creek nation of Indians. They inhabit the flat, level country on the rivers Apalachicola and Flint. See *Calos*.

Sempronius, a post town of N. York, nearly in the centre of the county of Onondago, is 20 miles SE from the ferry on Cayuga Lake. It is within the jurisdiction of the township of Scipio and 457 miles from Washington.

Seneca, a town of N. York, Onondago co. lately laid off into streets and squares, on the N side of Seneca Falls. The enterprising proprietors have erected flour and saw mills, of the best kind, on this never failing stream; and from its central situation, both by land and water, between the eastern and western countries, being at the carrying place, it promises a rapid increase. The proprietors have expended large sums of money, not only in erecting mills, but in building a convenient bridge across Seneca river.

Seneca Creek, in Maryland, has two branches; one of which is called Little Seneca. It empties into Patowmac riv-

er; about 19 miles NW of the mouth of Rock Creek, which separates Georgetown 20 from Washington city.

Seneca Lake, in Ontario co. N. York, is a handsome piece of water from 35 to 40 miles long, and about 2 miles wide. At the NW corner of the lake stands the town of Geneva, and on the E side between it and Cayuga, are the towns of Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses, in Onondago co. N. York. Its outlet is Scayace R. which also receives the waters of Cayuga Lake 9 miles NE from the mouth of Canada Saga, 18 miles below Geneva. On the same side of the lake stands the Friend's settlement, founded by Jemima Wilkinson; there are 80 families in it, each has a fine farm, and are quiet, industrious people.

Seneca River, in the State of N. York, has an easterly course, and in its passage receives the waters of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, (which lie N and S 10 or 12 miles apart;) and empties into the Onondago river, 14 miles below the falls, at a place called the Three Rivers. The river is boatable from the lakes downwards. Within half a mile of the river is the famous Salt Lake.

Senecas, a tribe of Indians, one of the *Six Nations*. They inhabit on Genessee river, at the Genessee Castle. The tribe consists of about 1780 souls. They have two towns of 60 or 70 souls each, on French Creek in Pennsylvania, and another town on Buffalo Creek, and two small towns on Alleghany river.

Senter Harbour, in the NW part of Lake Winnipiseogee.

Separation Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, is 3 leagues within Cape Pillar, at the W end of the Straits, and lies W of Tuesday Bay.

Serena, La. See *Coquimbo*.

Seregippe, a captainship of Brazil, so named from a river of the same name, running through the middle of it, and falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 11 12 S. It is bounded N by the river St. Francis, and S by that of Todos los Santos. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities.

Seregippe, the capital of the above captainship, with a harbour on the S. Atlantic Ocean, 40 leagues NE of St. Salvadore. It is situated on a rising ground on the N side of Vazabaris river, 33 miles from the sea. It is very inconsiderable; but has some silver mines in its neighbourhood. S lat. 11 20, W lon. 31 2.

Serpent,

Serpent, le, is on the N shore of lake Huron, and lies E of Mississauga river, and W of Isle la Cloche.

Serrana, an isle between Jamaica and the coast of Nicaragua, which took its name from one *Serrana*, who parted with the fleet from Spain, in the time of Charles V. and was shipwrecked on the rocks of this island; but having gained the shore by swimming, he found there neither herbs, trees, nor water, and went over all the island, which is about 6 miles in circuit, without finding any thing to quench thirst or satisfy hunger. Pressed at last with extreme hunger, he caught some crabs on the shore, which were his food for some days; and then seeing large turtles which came ashore, he caught some of them. Having lived for three years in this manner, on crabs and turtles, and drank nothing but rain water which he gathered in turtle shells, he discovered another companion in misfortune, who had also been shipwrecked. This companion was some comfort to him, and they lived four years together; at the end of which time, a vessel coming near the island, carried them both to Spain. The last of these died on the way thither; but *Serrana* was carried to Germany, and presented to Charles V as a kind of prodigy, for all his body was overgrown with hair like a bear, and his beard came down to his waist. The emperor bestowed on him 4800 ducats to be paid in Peru; but he died on his way to Panama, as he was going to receive them.

Sejeme Quian, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties through the western bank of Illinois river, about 180 miles from the Mississippi. Its mouth is 40 yards wide; and the land bordering on it is very good. It is boatable 60 miles.

Seven Brothers, small islands on the N coast of the island of St. Domingo. They lie opposite the mouth of Monte Christi river, or Grand Yaqui. They have occasioned several wrecks, and prove a shelter to privateers.

Seven Islands Bay, on the N side of the river St. Lawrence; 25 leagues from the W end of the island of Anticosti, and in lat. 50 20 N. It was one of the French posts for trading with the Indians, and has a very secure harbour for ships in any wind.

Severn River, conveys the waters of lake Simcoe, from the northern extremity of that lake into the head of Gloucester bay, and harbour, lake Huron.

Smyth.

Severn, a small river of Maryland, of short course, which runs S E to Chesapeake Bay. It passes by Annapolis city on the N and empties into the bay about 2 miles below the city.

Severn, a river of New South Wales, which pursues a N E course, and enters Hudson's Bay at Severn House, which is 160 miles E of York Fort.

Sevier, a county of Tennessee, Hamilton district. It contains 3419 inhabitants, of whom 162 are negroes.

Sevier Ville, a post town and capital of Sevier co. Tennessee, 555 miles from Washington.

Sevilla Nueva, a town which was founded by the famous Esquivel, on the N side of the island of Jamaica; a little to the westward of Mammee Bay, and the spot which had been honored by the residence of Columbus, after his shipwreck in 1503. It is now called Seville Plantation; and the ruins of the ancient town are still visible in some of the cane fields.

Seewee Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coast of S. Carolina, is S W of Cape Carteret. The long and narrow island called Racoon Keys is between Cape Carteret Island and the entrance to this harbour, which is at the N E end of Bull's Island. See *Seewee*.

Seybo, or *Seyvo*, a settlement in the S E part of the island of St. Domingo, on the upper road from Higüey to St. Domingo city; 18 leagues W by N of the former, and 24 N E of the latter. It is also 12 leagues N of the little island of St. Catherine, on the S coast of the main island. It is not that founded in 1502, by John of Esquivel, but a settlement formed in the same canton about 60 years ago by several graziers, and has a place of worship. Towards the year 1780 it had augmented, but is now falling to decay. The parish contains more than 4000 persons; the greatest part of whom are graziers or herdsmen, free negroes or people of colour.

Shackleford, a post town in King William co. Virginia, 143 miles from Washington.

Shaffsbury, a considerable and flourishing post town of Vermont. It has Arlington on the N, and Bennington on the S, and contains 1895 inhabitants.

Shag Island, near the entrance into Christmas Sound, on the S coast of the island of Terra del Fuego. The entrance to Port Clerke in this sound is just to the N of some low rocks which lie off a point of Shag Island.

Shallow

Shallow Ford, is that part of Tennessee river which is 1200 yards broad; 12 miles above the *Whirl*. It lies between Chatanuga and Chickaugo rivers, which fall in from the S E.

Shallow Water, Point, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies in lat. 63 N. Between this point and Shoal Nels; which is 3 degrees of lat. to the southward; Capt. Cook did not explore the coast, on account of the shallow water he met with.

Shambe, a small river of W. Florida; which empties into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallops some miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.

Shanokin, a former Moravian settlement, a little below the town of Sunbury, in Pennsylvania.

Shanokin Creek, runs westward into Susquehannah river, a mile S of Sunbury, in Pennsylvania.

Shanks Island, was discovered in 1802, in lat. 28 S, lon. 163 E. It is 5 or 6 leagues from N to S, in length from E to W not quite so much. Cocoa trees were observed on the Island.

Shannock Country. See *Rhode Island State*.

Shannon River, U. Canada, empties into the bay of Quinté 10 or 12 miles above the Mohawk settlement.

Shapleigh, a post town, Maine, York co. at the head of Mousom river; bounded on the W by Piscataqua River and the line of N. Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1785, contains 1778 inhabitants, lies 108 miles N of Boston, and 579 from Washington.

Sharon, a township of Vermont, Windfor co. E of Royalton, and W of Norwich on White river. It contains 1168 inhabitants.

Sharon, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. 10 miles S W of Boston. It was taken from Stoughton, and incorporated in 1765. It contains 1018 inhabitants.

Sharon, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. bounded E by Cornwall, from which it is separated by Housatonic river, and W by the E line of N. York. It is about 12 miles N W of Litchfield and contains 2340 inhabitants.

Sharon, a village in Georgia, about 5 miles from Savannah. In this place, just at the close of the war, Gen. Wayne was attacked in a furious manner by a body of Cherokee Indians, headed by a British officer. They fought hand to hand manfully, and took 2 pieces of artillery.

But Gen. Wayne, at the hazard of his own life, gained the victory.

Sbaron, a new town in Schoharie co. N. York, incorporated in 1797, having 2655 inhabitants.

Sharkstown, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland. See *Kent County*.

Sharpsburg, a post town of Maryland, Washington co. about 2 miles from Patowmack river, and nearly opposite to Shepherdstown, in Virginia, at the mouth of Shenandoah river. It contains a church, and about 250 houses. It is 9 miles N N W of Williams port, 69 W by N of Baltimore, 181 W S W of Philadelphia, and 75 from Washington.

Sharvance, and *Sharvanson*, the former the Indian, and the latter the French name of Cumberland river, in Tennessee.

Sharvaneffe, or *Sharvancees*, an Indian nation, great numbers of whom have joined the Creek confederacy. They have 4 towns on the Tallapoossee river, containing 300 warriors; and more are expected to remove thither. By the treaty of peace, Aug. 3, 1795, the United States agreed to pay to this tribe a sum in hand, and 1000 dollars a year for ever, in goods. They inhabit also on Scioto river, and a branch of the Muskingum, and have their hunting grounds between Ohio river and Lake Erie. They are generally of a small size, rather handsome in their features, and are a very cheerful and crafty people. Counselling among their old people, and dancing among their young men and women, take up a great part of their time.

Sharvaneffe Township, lies at the mouth of the river Chenal écarté, on the E side of the river Sinclair, U. Canada.

Sharvanguk, a post town in Ulster co. N. York; bounded easterly by Newburgh and Marlboro' and southerly by Montgomery and the Platta Kill. It contains 2809 inhabitants. It is 20 miles from Goshen, and 12 from new Paltz.

Sharvysheen, a considerable stream of Massachusetts, which rises in Bedford, Middlesex co. and, passing through Billerica, Tewksbury and Andover, empties into Merrimack river.

Sheba Island. See *Saba*.

Sheeatica, a bay of very irregular shape and breadth, on the coast of Labrador, N. America; having an island of its name at its mouth. It is between lat. 51 18 and 51 28 N, and lon. 58 16 and 58 22 W.

Sheebary, a lake of New North Wales, formed like a bow. It receives Church-

the river from the S W, and at its N E end has communication with Berbazon Lake, which lies due N and S. At the S end of the latter, the waters of both lakes run E under the name of Seal river, which empties into Hudson's Bay at Churchill Fort, between Button's Bay on the N and Cape Churchill on the S E. Both lakes are long and narrow.

Shebiac, a harbour on the E coast of N. Brunswick, and on the W side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 53 miles S E of Miramichi Bay.

Sheepfoot or *Sheepscut*, a small river of Maine, which empties into the ocean to the E of Kennebeck, and is navigable 20 or 30 miles. On the W side of this river is the excellent port of Wiscasset. New-castle township is at the head of navigation on this river, and extends from Sheepscot to Damariscotta river. The compact part is 10 miles N E of Wiscasset. Sheepscot harbour has high water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock; depth, 9 fathoms.

Sheep's Cove, on the E coast of Newfoundland, lies between Bay Robert and Port Grave.

Sheffield, a township in the N part of Caledonia co. Vermont. It has 170 inhabitants.

Sheffield, a post town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 30 miles S E of Hudson in N. York, 145 W S W of Boston, and 362 from Washington. It was incorporated in 1733, and contains 2050 inhabitants. Houlston river, which is nine rods in breadth, passes through it from N to S, which with its branches supply water for several mills and iron works. South Mountain extends the whole length of the town, along the E side of the river.

Shelburne, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. on the E side of Lake Champlain. It has Burlington on the N, and Charlotte on the S, and contains 723 inhabitants.

Shelburne, an interior township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 45 inhabitants.

Shelburne, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, adjoining Greenfield, 98 miles W of Boston, containing 1079 inhabitants.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay which runs up from Port Roseway, at the S W part of the province. In 1783, it contained 600 families, but is now less populous. It is 18 miles N E of

Barrington, and 88 S W by S of Halifax.

Shelby, a co. of Kentucky, bounded N by Henry, W by Bullet, E by Franklin, and S by Nelson. It is watered by several streams which fall into Salt river. It contains 8929 inhabitants, of whom 1409 are slaves.

Shelbyville, a post town in Shelby co. Kentucky, 58½ miles from Washington.

Sheldon, (formerly *Hungerford*), a post town in Franklin co. Vermont, containing 408 inhabitants, 7 miles S of Canada line, 14 E of Lake Champlain, and 579 from Washington.

Shelter Island, at the E end of Long I. in Suffolk co. N. York, lies 3 leagues W of Gardner's I. It is about 5 miles from E to W, and 7 from N to S. It is a fruitful spot, containing about 8000 acres; was incorporated in 1788, and contains 201 inhabitants of whom 24 are electors. Considerable numbers of cattle, sheep and poultry are raised here. When you leave Shelter Island on your larboard hand, and run W by N about 5 or 6 miles, you will open a large bay where 100 sail of vessels may lie safe, and anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms.

Shenandoah, a co. of Virginia, bounded N by Frederick, and S by Rockingham. It contains 11,809 free inhabitants, chiefly Germans. Chief town, Woodstock.

Shenandoah, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta co. and after running a N E course of about 200 miles, joins the Patowmack in about lat. 38° 4', just before the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge. It is composed of 4 branches, S. river, middle river, N. river, and Shenandoah, which is the smallest branch, but gives its name to the united streams. It is navigable about 100 miles; and may be rendered so nearly its whole course at a small expense. When this is done, it will bear the produce of the richest part of the state to Washington.

Shenandoah Valley, extends from Winchester, in Virginia, to Carlisle and the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans and Dutch.

Shepherdsfield, Maine; now *Hebron*.

Shepherdstown, a post town of Virginia, in Jefferson co. on the S side of Patowmack R. Its situation is healthy and agreeable, and the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains 1033 inhabitants, mostly of German extraction. It lies several miles above the mouth of Shenandoah R. opposite to Sharpsburg; 10 miles

10 miles E by S of Martinsburg, and 73 from Washington.

Shepherdville, a post town in Bullet co. Kentucky, 640 miles from Washington.

Sherburne, a post town in Chenango co. N. York, has 1282 inhabitants, 452 miles from Washington.

Sherburne, in Massachusetts; see *Nantucket*.

Sherburne, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, has 776 inhabitants, 18 miles S W of Boston.

Sherburne, a town of N. York, Herkemer co. By the state census of 1796, it contained 483 inhabitants.

Sherburne, a town in Rutland co. Vermont. See *Killington*.

Sheshequin, a post town in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, 342 miles from Washington.

Shetucket, a river of Connecticut, which is formed by the junction of Willomantic and Mount Hope rivers, and after running E a few miles, pursues a southern course, and uniting with Quinnabaug R. empties into the Thames in the S part of the township of Norwich.

Shewangunk. See *Shawawangunk*.

Shimene Port, on the N side of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its entrance, W of St. Peter's harbour, is very narrow; but the basin within is very spacious.

Shining Mountains, bounding Louisiana on the W, are little known. It is conjectured that they terminate in about lat. 47 or 48 N, where a number of rivers rise, and empty themselves either into the N. Pacific Ocean, into Hudson's Bay, into the waters which lie between them, or into the Atlantic Ocean. They are called also the *Mountains of Bright Stones*, on account of the immense number of large crystals, shooting from the rocks, and sparkling in the rays of the sun, so as to be seen at a great distance.

Ship Island, lies between Horn and Cat Island, on the coast of W. Florida, and is about 10 miles S of the Bay of Biloxi. It is 9 miles long and 2 broad; produces pine trees and grass, and has a tolerable well of water in it.

Ship Island, U. Canada, is of very small extent, between the Bass islands, and Cunningham's island in lake Erie.

Shipton, a very flourishing township of excellent land, in L. Canada, on the E bank of the St. Francis, 20 miles N W of Ascot, 50 S E of St. Francis village. It has about 350 inhabitants. The township extends over the river Nicolet, another

fine river which empties into the St. Lawrence. These rivers run nearly parallel with each other and have falls which eventually will be locked, and are now passed in birch Indian canoes in which heavy articles are transported. A road is cut and cleared on the banks of the St. Francis, from Ascot to the St. Lawrence. Another road from Shipton, easterly to the Chaudier, and thence to Quebec, has been begun, and it is expected will be completed in a few years.

Shippandstown, in Virginia, on the S side of the Patowmack, 40 or 50 miles from Alexandria.

Shippensburgh, a post town of Pennsylvania, Cumberland co. on a branch of Conedogwinnet Creek, which empties into the Susquehannah; and contains about 200 houses, chiefly built of stone. It derives its name from its proprietor, John Shippen, Esq. of Philadelphia, who has leased out the place in small house lots on ground rents from 2 to 4 dollars a year. There are three meeting houses in the place, one for Seceders, one German, and one Methodist. It has 1045 inhabitants. It is 21 miles N by E of Chamberburg, a like distance S W of Carlisle, and 146 W of Philadelphia.

Shippigan Island, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S side of Chaleur Bay, S W of, and separated by a narrow channel, from Miscou island.

Shirley, a township of Massachusetts, in the N W part of Middlesex co. 41 miles N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 713 inhabitants.

Shirley, a township of Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co. has 958 inhabitants.

Shoals, Isles of, are 7 in number, situated on the coast of N. Hampshire; to which the celebrated Capt. John Smith gave his own name, but the ingratitude of man has denied his memory that small honor. The line which divides Maine from N. Hampshire, passes between these islands, leaving part in one of these States and part in the other. They are inhabited by about 140 fishermen, who are poor, and are supplied with a religious teacher, by the society for propagating the gospel. They have a meeting house (which serves for a land mark for seamen) and a parsonage house erected by charity. These islands are chiefly a barren rock, having very little soil. Before the revolutionary war, the number of inhabitants on these islands was about 600. From Isle of Shoals to the Dry Salvage, Rock, the courses is

$3\frac{1}{2}$ W 8 leagues; to Portsmouth N N W 3 leagues; to Newburyport Bar S W 7 leagues; to York harbour N $\frac{1}{2}$ E 5 leagues. N lat. 42 59, W lon. 70 33.

Shoenock, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, near Nazareth; begun in 1757.

Shoreham, a township of Vermont, Addison co. on the E side of Lake Champlain, having Orwell on the S, and Bridport on the N, a little N E of Ticonderoga. It contains 1447 inhabitants.

Shrewsbury, a post town of N. Jersey, Monmouth co. on the sea board, having Middletown on the N, Freehold W, and Dover S W. North river divides it from Middletown, and is navigable a few miles. This town is 15 miles N E by E of Monmouth court house, 14 S E of Middletown Point, 33 S E by E of Brunswick, 79 E N E of Philadelphia, and 223 from Washington. The compact part of the town is pleasant, and contains an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, and a meeting house for Friends. On the side of a branch of Navesink river, in this town, is a cave, in which are 3 rooms, arched with soft porous rock, through which the moisture slowly exudes, and falls in drops on the sand below. The township contained 4673 inhabitants, in 1790. Much genteel company from Philadelphia and N. York resort here during the summer months, for health and pleasure.

Shrewsbury, a township of Vermont, in Rutland co. between Clarendon on the W, and Saltash on the E, and contains 748 inhabitants.

Shrewsbury, a township in York co. Pennsylvania, has 1305 inhabitants.

Shrewsbury, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 6 miles E of Worcester, and 40 W by S of Boston. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1048 inhabitants. The average number of deaths in the town has been 11 or 12 in a year for 40 years past, the births about 30, marriages 8. About one to fifty of the people is 80 years of age. In 1798 died here Mrs. Mary Jones, in the 105th year of her age.

Shubenacadie, a river of Nova Scotia, which rises within a mile of the town of Dartmouth, on the E side of Halifax harbour, and empties into Cobequid Bay, taking in its course the Slewiaack and Gay's rivers. The great lake of the same name lies on the E side of the road which leads from Halifax to Windsor,

and about 7 miles from it, and 21 from Halifax.

Shutebury, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the E side of Connecticut river, about 16 miles N E of Northampton, and 90 W by N of Boston, containing 930 inhabitants.

Siara, or *Seara*, a town on the N E coast of Brazil, in the captainship of its name. S lat. 3 30, W lon. 39 50. Andrew Vidal, of Negreiros, was chief magistrate of this city in the year 1772, in the 124th year of his age, and discharged his duty as a judge to entire satisfaction; and died 2 years after, in full possession of his mental powers. In 1773, 189 of his descendants were alive.

Sibaldes, islands on the coast of Patagonia. S lat. 50 53, W lon. 59 35.

Sibau Islands, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, lie off the S point of Port Dauphin, and afford good anchorage.

Sicca Punto, or *Dry Point*, on the coast of the Spanish main, is the N W limit of Trieste Bay, and southerly of the island of Curacao.

Sichem, formerly a settlement of the Moravians on the E line of N. York; 25 miles E S E of Kingston, on Hudson's river.

Sidney, a town of N. York, in Delaware co. having Susquehannah river for its N boundary.

Sidney, a post town of Maine, Lincoln co. on the E side of Kennebeck river opposite Vassalboro.

Sidney Township, in the county of Hastings, U. Canada, is situated at the head of the bay of Quinté immediately above Thurlow.

Sideling Hill, a range of hills which lie in the N W part of Maryland, between Alleghany and Washington counties, which are divided by the creek of the same name.

Sierre Madre. See *Andes*.

Silver Bluff, a considerable height upon the Carolina shore of Savannah river; perhaps 30 feet higher than the low land on the opposite shore, which are subject to inundations in the spring and fall. This steep bank rises perpendicularly out of the river, discovering various strata of earth. The surface of the ground upon this bluff, which extends nearly two miles on the river, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, is nearly level, and a good fertile soil, as appears by the vast oaks, hickory, mulberry, black walnut, and other trees and shrubs left standing in the old fields which are spread abroad to a great

great distance. Here are various vestiges of the ancients; as Indian conical mounts, terraces, areas, &c. as well as traces of fortresses of regular formation, as if constructed after the modes of European military architects; which some suppose to be the ancient camps of the Spaniards, who formerly fixed themselves here, in hopes of finding silver.

Simcoe Lake, formerly lake aux Claies, is situated between York and Gloucester, upon lake Huron U. Canada; it has a few small islands, and several good harbours; a vessel has been built for the purpose of facilitating the communication to lake Huron by that rout. This was so named by Lieut. General Simcoe, from respect to his father, the late Capt. Simcoe of the Royal Navy, who died in the river St. Lawrence on the expedition to Quebec in 1759. In the year 1755, this able officer had furnished government with the plan of operations against Quebec, which then took place; at the time of his death, Capt. Cook the celebrated circumnavigator, was master of his ship, the *Pembroke*. *Smyth*.

Simon's, St. the easternmost of the 3 large islands at the mouth of the Alatomaha river in Georgia, having on the N N E, *Little St. Simon's Island*; and between these is the eastern mouth of the river. The southern end of the island is near the N mouth of the Alatomaha. Formerly a strong battery was erected here, for the defence of Jekyl Sound, in which 10 or 12 forty gun ships may ride in safety. This island is about 45 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; has a rich and fruitful soil, full of oak and hickory trees, intermixed with meadows and old Indian fields. In the middle of the island is the town of Frederica. The bar or entrance of St. Simon's is S by W 19 leagues from Tybee Inlet.

Simon's Fort, St. at the S end of St. Simon's Island, is 9 or 10 miles from the St. Simond's Bar, and is remarkable for its white appearance.

Simsbury, a post town of Connecticut, in Hartford co. 14 miles N W of Hartford. Copper ore has been found here. It has 2963 inhabitants, and is 386 miles from Washington.

Sinclair River, U. Canada, runs from N to S, being the strait between lake Huron, and lake St. Clair.

Sinemahoning, a N westernmost branch of Susquehannah river.

Sinepuxent, a very long bay on the S E coast of Maryland; a number of long and

narrow islands separating it from the Atlantic Ocean. Sinepuxent Inlet, is in about lat. 38 10 30 N, and nearly 12 miles E of the town of Snowhill.

Sing Sing, an inconsiderable village on the E side of Haverstraw Bay, in W. Chester co. 35 miles N of N. York city.

Sinica, a considerable Cherokee town, on the banks of Keowee river. The houses on the E side are on an elevated situation, and command a delightful and extensive prospect of the whole settlement. The inhabitants, about 500 in number, can muster 100 warriors.

Sinking Spring Valley. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

Sino, or *Sinu*, a bay on the N coast of Terra Firma. There is also a town of the same name on the S side of the Gulf of Morosquillo, about 66 miles N E of St. Sebastian, and 40 S W of Tolu.

Sioux, or *Sioux*, a powerful nation of Indians, consisting of three different tribes, which can furnish 9500 warriors; the Sioux, who inhabit the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, 3000 warriors; the Sioux of the Meadows, 2500, and the Sioux of the Woods, 4000. The two last inhabit on the head and western waters of the Mississippi, and the islands of Lake Superior.

Sissey's, a branch of Tombeckbee river in Georgia, which runs a S W by S course. Its mouth is in about lat. 31 55 N, and 40 miles N by W of the upper mouth of Alabama river.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, was discovered in 1767, by Captain Carteret. It is low, level, and covered with wood. S lat. 4 41, W lon. 154 20.

Sir Charles Saunders' Island, in the same ocean, and discovered by the same navigator, is about two leagues in length from E to W. S lat. 17 28, W lon. 151 4.

Sirius, a small island in the same ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1792. It is about 18 miles in circuit. S lat. 10 52, W lon. 162 30.

Sisal, on the N coast of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, is 4 leagues W of Linchancee, and 8 E of Cape Concededo. It is the highest look out on the whole coast.

Sissibou, Nova Scotia, lies on the E side of St. Mary's Bay, 28 miles S E of Annapolis.

Sister's Ferry, a village in S. Carolina, 25 miles from Coosawatchie, and 102 from Charleston.

Six Men's Bay, on the W side of the island

and of Barbadoes, near the N end. It lies between Sunderland Fort S, and Six Men's Fort N.

Six Nations, a confederacy of Indian nations, so called by the British and Americans. The French call them Iroquois. Formerly they were called the Five Nations; five only being joined in that alliance; but they now consist of six nations, and call themselves *Aganesebioni*, that is, the *United People*. Some call them *Mingos*; others *Maquais*. These six nations are the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuscaroras*. The latter joined the confederacy 80 years ago. In the late war with Great Britain, they were allies of that power, and in 1779 they were entirely defeated by the troops of Congress, and their towns all destroyed. They now live on grounds called the state Reservations, which are intermediate spaces settled on all sides by white people. In their present cramped situation, they cannot keep together a great while. They will probably quit the U. States and retire over the lakes Ontario and Erie. All the Mohawks and the greater part of the Cayugas, have already removed into Canada. The number of souls in all the six nations was, in 1796, 4058. The Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, who now live among them, added, make the whole number 4508, of whom 760 live in Canada, the rest in the United States. By a treaty made in 1794, between the United States on the one part, and the Six Nations and their Indian friends residing with them, on the other part, it was stipulated that "the sum of 4500 dollars should be expended annually and for ever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside among them, and be employed for their benefit." This allowance is under the direction of a superintendent, and is not distributed for any private purposes. It is apportioned among them according to their numbers, in order to which, there is annually taken an exact census of all these Indians. In 1796, the Friends commonly called Quakers, in their benevolence and zeal to promote the welfare of these Indians, raised a fund to support a number of their society, who offered to go and reside among them, with a view to promote their civilization, moral improvement, and real welfare. A committee of their society was appointed to ac-

company these friends to humanity, and they were actually on the spot, and commenced their work of charity in July of this year. The state of N. York have taken these Indians under their protection, and appointed commissioners to take care that they receive no wrong from interested individuals.

Skanectatus, a lake in Onondago co. N. York, 14 miles long, and 1 mile wide where broadest. It waters the military townships of Marcellus and Sempronius, and sends its waters northerly to Seneca river.

Skenesbady, an ancient and respectable city in Albany co. N. York, 16 miles N W of Albany city, pleasantly situated in a vale bordered with hills to the southward and eastward, on the margin of Mohawk river. The houses between 300 and 400 in number, are compactly built, chiefly of brick, on regular streets, in the old Dutch stile, on the S side of the river: few of them are elegant. The public buildings are a Dutch, Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, and a large and handsome college edifice. The windings of the river, through the town and fields which are often overflowed in the spring, afford a rich and charming prospect about harvest time. This town, being at the foot of navigation, on a long river which passes through a very fine country rapidly settling, it would be natural to conclude, would embrace much of its commerce; but originally knowing no other than the fur trade, which, since the revolution, has almost ceased, and having taken no advantage of its happy situation for other commerce, the place has very considerably decayed. The chief business of this town now is to receive the merchandise from Albany, and put it into batteaux to go up the river, and forward to Albany the returns from the back country. See *Moharuk River*. *Union College* was established and incorporated here in 1794, and is under the direction of 24 trustees. It took its name from the union of various denominations of Christians in its establishment. The Dutch were, however, by far the most liberal benefactors to this institution. It is well situated for the convenience of the northern and western parts of the state. In June, 1796, there were 40 students, divided into 4 classes, viz. 1 languages, 2 history and belles lettres, 3 mathematics, 4 philosophy. The annual expense of education here, including board,

board, tuition, &c. is less than 100 dollars. The property of the college in 1796 consisted in various articles, to the following amount, viz.

Bonds and mortgages, producing an annual interest of 7 per cent.	dolls.	cts.
	21,301	6
Subscriptions, and other debts due on the books of the treasurer.	4983	10
Cash appropriated for the purchase of books.	1356	45
House and lot for the president.	3500	
Lot for the site of the college.	3250	
House and lot heretofore occupied for the academy, a donation from the consistory of the Dutch church.	5000	
Books, &c. in the possession of the trustees, and on the way from Europe.	2381	99
Cash appropriated by the regents for the purchase of books in the hands of the committee.	400	
Legacy by Abraham Yates, jun. Esq. of Albany.	250	

42,422 60

And 1604 acres of land. The faculty of the college consisted, in 1797, of the president and one tutor; and the salary of the former with an house for his family, is 1500 dollars, and of the latter 665 dollars per annum, with an additional allowance at present of 250 dollars, on account of the extraordinary price of the necessaries of life. There were, in 1797, 37 students, eight in the class of languages, twenty in the class of history and belles lettres, six in the class of mathematics, and three in the class of philosophy. The course of studies is, the first year Virgil, Cicero's orations, Greek Testament, Lucian, Roman antiquities, arithmetic and English grammar; the second year, geography, and the use of the globes, Roman history, history of America, and the American revolution, Xenophon, Horace, criticism and eloquence; the third year, the various branches of mathematics, and vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the roots, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, navigation, mensuration, Xenophon

continued, and Homer; and the fourth and last year, natural philosophy, the constitution of the United States and of the different States, metaphysics, or at least that part which treats of the philosophy of the human mind, Horace continued, and Longinus; and during the course of these studies, the attention of the classes is particularly required to elocution and composition in the English language. A provision is also made, for substituting the knowledge of the French language instead of the Greek, in certain cases, if the funds should hereafter admit of instituting a French professorship. The library consisted of about 1000 volumes, and £500 was appropriated to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus. The city of Skenebady contains at this time 5289 inhabitants. It is 416 miles from Washington.

Skeneborough, in Washington co. N. York, on Wood Creek, on the S side of S. Bay. This is a place through which most of the communication and trade between the counties on Lake Champlain and Hudson's river passes. It has, however, very bad water, and is unhealthy in summer. It is about 8 miles E by N of Fort George, and 6 N by E of Fort Ann. The fortifications here were destroyed by Gen. Burgoyne, in July, 1777. It is in the township of Whitehall, which see.

Skippack, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on Perkimy creek.

Skipton, a village on the N side of Patowmac river, about 11 miles S E of Fort Cumberland, and 28 S of Bedford in Pennsylvania.

Skitiki, a bay of about 8 leagues extent on the E side of Washington's Isles, on the N W coast of N. America, N of Cumberland Harbour. The opening is in lat. about 53 15.

Skuppernong, a small river of N. Carolina. A canal was finished in 1790, which connects the waters of this stream with the lake in Dismal Swamp, on the S side of Albemarle Sound.

Skutock Hills, in Hancock co. Maine, lie N N E of the harbour of Gouldsbrough. In sailing from Mount Desert to Gouldsbrough, you must steer N N E for these hills, which are more remarkable than any in the eastern country. There are 5 of them, and at a distance they appear round.

Slabtown, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey, about half way between Burlington and Mount Holly, 4 or 5 miles from each.

Slaughtier

Slaughter Creek, on the E side of Chesapeake Bay, Dorchester co. Maryland.

Slauber Fort, or *Little Niagara*.

Slave Lake and River, in the N W part of N. America. The lake is extensive and gives rise to M'Kenzie's river, which empties into the Frozen Ocean, and receives the river of its name from the W end of Athapescow Lake; beside many other rivers from various directions. Slave river runs a N W by N course, and is a mile wide. The S end of Slave Lake is 61 N lat. and the center of the lake is in about lon. 115 W. The northern bay is 40 leagues deep, and 6 fathoms water. The lake is said to be 200 miles long, 100 broad. The Dogribbed Indians inhabit the N shore of this lake. See Athapescow lake, which Pinkerton supposes to be the same with this.

Sleaving Island, on the coast of Newfoundland.

Slokum's Island, is the third of the Elizabeth Islands in magnitude, being about 5 miles in circuit. It lies off Buzzard's Bay, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, and W of Tinker's island.

Slußer, Fort. See *Schlosser*.

Small Point, on the coast of Lincoln co. Maine, forms the E limit of Casco Bay, and lies N E of Cape Elizabeth, the western limit.

Smith, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania, has 1654 inhabitants.

Smith, a county of Tennessee, which contains 4294 inhabitants, 597 being slaves.

Smithfield, a small post town of Virginia, on Pagan Creek, which empties into James' river, in Isle of Wight co. It is 85 miles S E of Richmond, 364 S S W of Philadelphia, and 218 from Washington. The creek is navigable for vessels of 20 tons.

Smithfield, a post town, and the capital of Johnston co. N. Carolina, on the E side of Neus river, on a beautiful plain, about 100 miles N W of Newbern, 25 from Raleigh, 473 from Philadelphia, and 322 from Washington. Near the centre of the town is an Indian burying place, once in the form of a cone 16 feet high; 30 feet in diameter, but the people having often dug in it for curiosities, its elevation now is not more than 5 or 6 feet.

Smithfield, a very thriving town in Trumbull co. State of Ohio, on the western lake of Pennsylvania, about equidistant from Lake Erie and the S line of the county, about 65 miles W of Pittsburgh.

Smithfield, *Middle* and *Lower*, two townships in Wayne co. Pennsylvania, containing one 490, and the other 585 inhabitants.

VOL. I.

B b b b

Smithfield, a township of Rhode Island Providence co. having the State of Massachusetts on the N, and Cumberland on the N E. Here are extensive orchards; and great quantities of stone lime are made, and carried to Providence and other places. It contains 3120 inhabitants.

Smithland, a post town in Livingston co. Kentucky, 851 miles from Washington.

Smith's Cape, the N point of the entrance into the sea called the New Discovered Sea, and the S W point of the island formed by that sea or sound, which communicates with Hudson's Straits. It is on the E side of Hudson's Bay. N lat. 60 48, W lon. 80 55.

Smith's Island, on the coast of N. Carolina. See *Cape Fear*, and *Bald Head*.

Smith's Island, the southernmost of the range of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, along the coast of Northampton and Accomack counties, Virginia. It is near the S point of Cape Charles. Here ships frequently come to anchor to wait for pilots to conduct them into Chesapeake Bay.

Smith's Isles, the range of islands which line the above coast. They were so named in 1608, in honor of Captain John Smith, who landed on the peninsula, and was kindly received by Accomack, the prince of the peninsula, part of which still bears his name.

Smith's Island, a small island at the E end of the island of Antigua, and in Exchange Bay. Also the name of an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in the year 1790. S lat. 9 44, W lon. 161 54.

Smith's Point, is the southern limit of the mouth of Patowmack river, on the W side of Chesapeake Bay, opposite the northern head land, called Point Lookout, and in about lat. 37 54 N.

Smith's. See *Staunton River* Virginia.

Smith's Sound, on the E coast of Newfoundland I. bounded N by Cape Bonaventure.

Smithfield, Maine, now *Litchfield*.

Smith town, a small post town of Suffolk co. Long I. N. York, 52 miles S easterly of N. York city. The township is bounded S by Slip, W by Huntington, N by the Sound, and E by Brookhaven. It contains 1413 inhabitants.

Smithville, the chief town of Brunswick co. N. Carolina, situated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles S of Wilmington. Here is an academy, from which, there is a view of the ocean.

Snycrna, New, a thriving town in E. Florida.

Florida. It is situated on a shelly bluff, on the W bank of the S branch of Mosquito river; about 10 miles above the Capes of that river, about 30 miles N of Cape Canaveral, and in lat. 28 N. It is inhabited by a colony of Greeks and Minorquies, established by Dr. Turnbull.

Bartram.

Snake Indians, a tribe who inhabit the S W side of Missouri river, in lat. about 47 N, and lon. 107 W. The Shevetoons Indians inhabit on the opposite side of the river.

Snares, *The*, a cluster of 7 craggy isles in the South Sea. The largest is in lat. 48 3 S, lon. 166 20 E. *Vancouver.*

Sneedboro', a post town in Richmond co. N. Carolina, 418 miles from Washington.

Sneydsborough, a town of Anson co. N. Carolina, it stands on the Great Pedee, 120 miles above Georgetown, S. Carolina. To this place the river is navigable.

Snow Bird Lake, in N. America, W of Hudson's Bay, 12 miles wide from E to W, but from N to S it is much more extensive.

Snow Hill, a port of entry and post town of Maryland, and capital of Worcester co. situated on the S E side of Pokomoke river. Here are about 60 houses, a court house, and gaol, and the inhabitants deal principally in lumber and corn. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September 1794, amounted to the value of 4040 dollars. It is 158 miles from Washington.

Socandaga, or *Sagendaga*, the W branch of Hudson river, runs a S and S E course, and about 15 miles from its mouth, takes a N E direction, and joins that river about 12 or 15 miles W by N of Fort Edward.

Society Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. To these islands Capt. Cook was directed by Tupia, in 1769: and he gave them this name in honor of the Royal Society. They are situated between the latitudes of 16 10, and 16 55 S, and between the longitudes of 150 57 and 152 W. They are 7 in number; *Huabaine*, *Ulietea*, *Ootaba*, *Bolabola*, *Mourooa*, *Toobae*, and *Taborgamanoa* or *Saunders's Island*, which is here included, as being subject to Huabaine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners are so nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added to the account which has already been given. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indo-

lent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their morals are differently constructed, though serving the same purposes. It is customary to give their daughters to strangers who arrive amongst them; but the pairs must be 5 nights lying near each other, without presuming to take any other liberty. On the 6th evening, the father of the young woman treats his guest with food, and informs his daughter, that she must that night receive him as her husband. The stranger must not express the least dislike, should the partner allotted to him be ever so disagreeable; for this is considered as an unpardonable affront, and is punished with instant death.

Soconusco, a province of N. Spain, having Chiapa on the N, Guatamala on the E, the N. Pacific Ocean on the S, and Gauxaca on the W. It is about 90 miles long, and almost as broad. It does not produce much corn, but great quantities of cocoa and indigo.

Soconusco Port, on the W coast of New Mexico, capital of the province of Soconusco, in which are the mountains of this name. N lat. 13 12, W lon. 98 16.

Socora, an island on the coast of S. America.

Sodus, a bay and town on the S side of Lake Ontario. The bay is about 6 or 7 miles long and 2 to 4 wide, and from it, into the lake is a short and narrow entrance. It forms the best harbour on this side of the lake. It is less than half a mile across at the entrance, the land around the bay rises considerably high. When the lake is agitated by a storm the bay may be passed safely in a canoe, vessels may anchor near the town in 25 fathom water, on a sandy bottom. In many places a vessel of 50 tons may lie afloat so near shore as to go to it from the vessel on a plank. In this bay there are several fine islands, some of 50 acres, of fine soil, covered with timber. These island with the head land stretching into the bay, afford a prospect from the town, which for richness and beauty is seldom equalled. A body of chocolate marble, which receives a good polish, has been discovered on Marble Creek, which runs into this bay. The town, in which are 416 inhabitants, stands on a rising ground on the W point of the bay, having the lake like an ocean on the N, 28 miles N of Geneva. *Little Sodus bay*, is about 12 miles E of Great Sodus.

Soil Cove, a village on Desert I. Maine.

Solango, an island on the coast of Peru, 22 miles S of Port Callo.

Solar Morro, or *Cape Solar*, on the coast of Peru, is 6 miles N by W of the rocks of Pachacama off the port of Gallao.

Soldier's Gut, on the N E coast of the island of St. Christopher's, E of Half Moon Bay, and Christ Church.

Solebury, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, has 1524 inhabitants.

Solidad, la, or the *Desert*, a cloister of bare footed Carmelites; situated on a hill, 3 leagues N W of the city of Mexico, enclosed with a high stone wall seven leagues in compass. The hill, on which the monastery stands, is surrounded with rocks, in which they have dug caves for oratories. Here are gardens and orchards 2 miles in compass, filled with the choicest European fruit trees. The provincial Chapter of the Order is held here.

Solodad Port, on the E side of the easternmost of the Falkland islands, was formerly called Port Louis. The inner part of the harbour lies in the 57th degree of W lon. and in S lat. 51 50.

Solimoes. See *Madera River*.

Solomon's Isles, or *Land of the Arfacides*, a group of islands concerning the existence of which, there has been much dispute, lie about 1850 Spanish leagues W of the coast of Peru, in the vicinity of New Guinea, between 154 and 160 E lon. from Paris, and between 6 and 12 S lat. They were first discovered by Mendana, in his first voyage in 1567. Herrera, in his description of these islands, reckons 18 principal ones belonging to the group, from 50 to 300 leagues in circumference, beside many of a smaller size. The air of these islands is salubrious, the soil fertile, the inhabitants numerous, and of different shades from white to black. The principal of these islands are, St. Isabella, (which see) St. George, St. Mark, St. Nicolas, Florida, the Island of Palms, &c.

Solon, a military township of N. York, Onondago co. has 370 inhabitants. It embraces Solon and Cincinnatus, and was incorporated in 1794.

Sombreira, *Sombavera*, or *Sombiero*, a small desert island in the W. Indies, about 18 miles N W of Anguilla. It is about a league each way, and is thus called by the Spaniards, from its resemblance to a hat. N lat. 18 38, W lon. 63 37. It is dependant on Barbuda.

Somesslyk Fort, a Dutch fort at the confluence of the rivers Commewine and Cotta

tica; the latter being an arm of Surinam river.

Somers, a township of Connecticut, on the N line of Tolland co. which separates it from Massachusetts. It contains 1354 inhabitants, and is 24 miles N E of Hartford.

Somerfet, township in Washington co. Pennsylvania, has 1321 inhabitants.

Somerfet, a township of Vermont, Windham co. 10 or 12 miles N E of Bennington, has 130 inhabitants.

Somerfet, a post town of Massachusetts, Bristol co. on Taunton R. It was incorporated in 1790, and contains 1232 inhabitants. It is 9 miles E of Warren in Rhode Island, and 49 southerly of Boston.

Somerfet, a well cultivated co. of N. Jersey, on the N side of the great road from N. York to Philadelphia. The soil, especially on Raritan R. and its branches, is good, and produces good crops of wheat, of which great quantities are annually exported. It is divided into 6 townships, which have 3 churches for Presbyterians, 5 for the Dutch Reformed, 1 for Dutch Lutherans, and 1 for Anabaptists. It contains 12,815 inhabitants, including 1863 slaves.

Somerfet, the capital of the above co. situated on the W side of Millstone R. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 13 miles N W of N. Brunswick.

Somerfet, a co. of Maryland, bounded E by the state of Delaware and Worcester co. W by the waters of Chesapeake Bay. It contains 17,358 inhabitants, including 7432 slaves. Washington Academy, in this co. was instituted by law in 1779. It was founded, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and private donations; is authorised to receive gifts and legacies, and to hold 2000 acres of land.

Somerfet, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Huntingdon, and S by Alleghany co. in Maryland, and is divided into 13 townships, and contains 10,188 inhabitants.

Somerfet, a post town in Somerset co. Pennsylvania, 189 miles from Washington. It has 1431 inhabitants.

Somerfworth, a township of Strafford co. N. Hampshire, containing 932 inhabitants. It was taken from Dover, from which it lies adjoining to the N E, and incorporated in 1754. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened here in May, 1779.

Somers Isles. See *Bermuda*.

Songo River, in Maine, is formed by 2 branches.

branches which unite in Raymond town, about 3 miles from Sebago Pond. The longest branch rises in Greenland, about 3 miles from Ameriscoggin R. where is a pond called *Songo Pond*, 2 miles long. This stream, which pursues a southerly course for at least 70 miles, is so free from rapids, that timber may be brought conveniently from within a few miles of its head. The other branch comes from Waterford and Suncook, and passes through a number of small ponds; then falling into *Long Pond*, it proceeds through *Brandy Pond*, and meets the other branch. It is boatable its whole length, 25 miles. See *Orangetown* or *Greenland*, and *Sebago Pond*.

Sonora, a subdivision of the S division of N. Mexico, in N. America. Chief town, Tuape.

Sonsonate, a sea port town and bay on the coast of Mexico.

Sophiasburgh Township, in Prince Edward co. U. Canada, lies N W of Hal- lowell, and in the bay of Quinte.

Smyth.

Sorrel River, the outlet of Lake Champlain, which after a course of about 69 miles N, empties into the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. 46 10, and lon. 72 25 W. Sorrel Fort, built by the French, is at the western point of the mouth of this river.

Sotavento, a name applied to the Lesser Antilles, in the W. Indies. Among these, the chief may be reckoned Trinidad, Margareta, Curassou and Tortugas.

Sotavento Lo'as, or *Leeward Island of Sea Wolves or Seals*, on the coast of Peru, is 7 leagues from the Barlevento Lobos, or Windward Island of Sea Wolves. It is about 6 miles in circuit, and 15 miles from Cape Aguja.

Soutabaskook, a stream which enters Penobscot on the W side in the town of Hamden.

Soueyarwamineca, a Canadian settlement, in lat. 47 17 30 N.

South, a short river of Anne Arundel co. Maryland, which runs easterly into Chesapeake Bay. Its mouth is about 6 miles S of Annapolis city, and is navigable for vessels of burden 10 or 12 miles.

South Amboy, a township of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. and contained in 1790, 2626 inhabitants.

South America, like Africa, is an extensive peninsula, connected with N. America by the Isthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines as follows: *Spain*

Claims Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, the *Portuguese*, Brazil; the *French*, Cayenne; the *Dutch*, Dutch Guiana; and the *Aborigines*, or original natives, Amazonia and Patagonia. It extends from about lat. 12 N, to 54 S, or further if Terra del Fuego be included. The length is 3960 geog. miles, the breadth 2880. This part of America was probably peopled from Africa. The religion, excepting the Dutch territory and a few tribes of savages, is Roman Catholic. The southern part of S. America experiences severe frosts, and almost perpetual winter. In the torrid zone, so lofty are the mountains, that the greatest inconvenience is the extreme cold of the mountains, and moisture of the plains. In Peru the summer is dry and cold. S. America has no inland seas, and few lakes. In Amazonia and Brazil there are none. Titicaca in Peru is the most important piece of water in this part of the continent, its figure is oval, 240 miles in circumference, the depth, 70 or 80 fathoms. Amazon is the greatest river in the world, its length is 3300 miles, in some parts no bottom is found with a line of 103 fathoms. Orinoco is a noble river. The mountains are the most lofty on the globe; volcanoes, sublime and terrible, are numerous. The extent of the Andes is 4600 miles, Chimborazo, 100 miles S of Quito is 20,280 feet above the level of the sea, about 5000 feet higher than Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the old world. Catopaxi, a volcano, 25 miles S E of Quito is 18,600 feet high. There are beside the Andes, 3 other remarkable chains of mountains, that of the Northern coast between 9 and 10 N lat. that of Parima from 3 to 7 N lat. and that of Chiquitos between 15 and 20 S lat. The general height of the first chain is from 6 to 800 toises. Several of its summits are perpetually covered with snow, and often pour down torrents of boiling, sulphureous water. The second range of Parima is little known. It stretches from the Andes E near Popayan, and forms cataracts in the Orinoco, Lat. 5 N. The third chain unites the Andes of Peru and Chili with the mountains of Brazil and Paraguay. The highest summits are between lat. 15 and 20 S. The chief cities in the Spanish government are Lima, Buenos Ayres, and Bogota. Rio Janiero is the capital of the Portuguese province of Brazil. From Buenos Ayres there is a post road with convenient relays of horses and carriages to Peru.

Pinkerton.

Southampton.

Southampton. See *South Hampton*.

South Anna, a branch of North Anna river, in Virginia, which together form Pamunky river.

South Bay, is an arm of Lake Champlain, which from the S end of the lake extends itself in a S westerly direction. At the strait where it unites with the lake it receives Wood creek from the S.

Southborough, a small township in the eastern part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1727, contains 871 inhabitants, and is 30 miles W by S of Boston.

South Boston, a small town in Halifax co. Virginia, on the N side of Dan river.

South Branch House, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in N. America, situated on the E side of Saskatchewan river.

South Brimfield, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. about 35 miles S E of Northampton, and 80 westerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 774 inhabitants.

Southbury, a town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. 20 miles N E of Danbury, and 51 N W of Hartford. It has 1757 inhabitants.

South Carolina, one of the United States of America; bounded N by N. Carolina; N W by Tennessee; E by the Atlantic Ocean; S and S W by Savannah river, and a branch of its head waters, called Tugulo river, which divides this State from Georgia. It lies between 32 and 35 8 N lat. and between 78 and 81 W lon. from London. It is in length about 200 miles, in breadth 125, and contains 24,080 square miles, 9570 of which lie above the falls of the rivers, and 14,510 between the falls and the Atlantic. It was divided into 9 districts, *Charleston*, *Beaufort*, and *Georgetown* constituting what is called the *Lower Country*, and *Ninety Six*, *Washington*, *Pinckney*, *Camden*, *Orangeburg*, and *Cheraw* districts, called the *Upper Country*. These 9 districts have lately been formed into 26 subdivisions, or judicial districts, which follow.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Total Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>
1 Charleston,	57,486	41,945
2 Colleton,	24,903	20,471
3 Beaufort,	20,428	16,031
4 Georgetown,	20,332	15,860
5 Orangeburg,	15,766	5,356
6 Sumpter,	13,103	6,563
7 Marion,	6,914	2,155
8 Barnwell,	7,376	1,690
9 York,	10,248	1,804

10 Chester,	8,185	1,164
11 Fairfield,	10,097	1,968
12 Laurens,	12,809	1,919
13 Pendleton,	20,052	2,224
14 Greenville,	11,504	1,439
15 Spartanburgh,	12,122	1,467
16 Union,	10,235	1,697
17 Egefield,	18,130	5,006
18 Abbeville,	13,553	2,964
19 Richland,	6,097	3,033
20 Lancaster,	5,012	1,076
21 Kershaw,	7,340	2,530
22 Newberry,	12,006	2,204
23 Chesterfield,	5,216	1,148
24 Marlborough,	5,452	1,395
25 Darlington,	7,631	2,336
26 Horry,	2,606	0,708

345,591 146,151

The militia of the state is divided into two divisions; each commanded by a Major General. These divisions comprehend 9 brigades, 39 regiments of infantry, 8 regiments, and a squadron of cavalry, and one regiment and batallion of artillery, beside artillery companies attached to some regiments of infantry. The whole include 35,785 men. This state is watered by many navigable rivers, the principal of which are Savannah, Edisto, Santee, Pedee, and their branches. The Santee is the largest river in the state. Those of a secondary size, as you pass from N to S, are Wakkamaw, Black, Cooper, Ashepoo, and Combahee rivers. In the third class are comprehended those rivers which extend but a short distance from the ocean, and serve, by branching into numberless creeks, as drains to carry off the rain water which comes down from the large inland swamps, or are merely arms of the sea. The tide in no part of the state, flows above 25 miles from the sea. A canal of 21 miles in length, connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, is completed, which cost £150,000 sterling; the company are allowed to raise a toll of 25 per cent. on the sum actually expended. It is 35 feet wide at top, 20 at the bottom. It is death by the law for any man willfully to break or destroy any part of it. Another canal is soon to be begun to unite the Edisto with Ashley. Several companies are incorporated for the improvement of inland navigation. It is also in contemplation to make a waggon road from the settlements in S. Carolina, over the mountains to Knoxville, in Tennessee; and a sum of money has been voted for that purpose. The only harbours of note,

are

are those of Charleston, Port Royal, and Georgetown. The climate is different in different parts of the state. Along the sea coast, bilious diseases and fevers of various kinds are prevalent between July and October. The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year. One cause of these diseases, is, a low marshy country, which is overflowed for the sake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from these stagnated waters, from the rivers, and from the neighbouring ocean, and the profuse perspiration of vegetables of all kinds, which cover the ground, fill the air with moisture. This moisture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual observation, it has been found that the average annual fall of rain, for ten years, was 42 inches, without regarding the moisture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolness of the evening invites to an exposure to these heavy dews. But not only does the water on the low grounds and rice swamps become in a degree putrid, and emit an unwholesome vapour, but when it is dried up or drawn off from the surface of the ground, a quantity of weeds and grass which have been rotted by the water, and animals and fish which have been destroyed by it, are exposed to the intense heat of the sun, and help to infect the air with a quantity of poisonous effluvia. Within the limits of Charleston, the case is very different, and the danger of contracting diseases arises from indolence and excess. Though a residence in or near the swamps is very injurious to health, yet it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by removing three miles from them, into the pine land which occupies the middle ground between the rivers, an exemption from autumnal fevers may be obtained. The disagreeable effects of this climate, experience has proved, might in a great measure be avoided, by those inhabitants whose circumstances will admit of their removal from the neighbourhood of the rice swamps, to healthier situations, during the months of July, August, September and October; and in the worst situations, by temperance and care. Violent exercise on horseback chiefly, exposure to the meridian rays of the sun, sudden showers of rain, and the night air, are too frequently the causes of fevers and other disorders. Would the

sportsmen deny themselves, during the fall months, their favourite amusements of hunting and fishing, or confine themselves to a very few hours, in the morning or evening; would the industrious planter visit his fields only at the same hours; or would the poorer class of people pay due attention to their manner of living, and observe the precautions recommended to them by men of knowledge and experience, much sickness and many distressing events might be prevented. The upper country, situated in the medium between extreme heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the U. States. The mountains are ranged in regular directions. The climate is agreeable; the snow is seldom more than an inch deep, thawing at the first appearance of the sun. Sometimes the ponds permit sliding and skating. Vegetation commences in Feb. The maple, the willow and alder first; soon after the plum and peach trees are in blossom. Hurricanes and storms are not unfrequent in this climate. Except the high hills of Santee, the Ridge, and some few other hills, this country is like one extensive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hogback Mountains, 220 miles N W of Charleston. There is exhibited from the top of these mountains an extensive view of this state, N. Carolina, and Georgia. And as no object intervenes to obstruct the view, a man with telescopic eyes might discern vessels at sea. The mountains W and N W rise much higher than these, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tennessee and Santee rivers. The sea coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. N of Charleston harbour, lie Bull's, Dewee's and Sullivan's islands, which form the N part of the harbour. James' island lies on the other side of the harbour, opposite Charleston, containing about 50 families. Further S W is John's island, larger than James'; Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour, divides these islands. Contiguous to John's island, and connected with it by a bridge, is Wadmelaw; E of which are the small isles of Keywaw and Simmon. Between these and Edisto Island, is N. Edisto Inlet, which also affords a good harbour for vessels of easy draft of water. S of Edisto Island is S. Edisto Inlet through which enter, from the northward all the vessels bound to Beaufort, Ashceepoo,

too, Combahee, and Coosaw. On the S W side of St. Helena Island lies a cluster of islands, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal lie St. Helena, Ladies Island, Paris Island, and the Hunting Islands 5 or 6 in number, bordering on the ocean, so called from the number of deer and other wild game found upon them. All these islands, and some others of less note, belong to St. Helena parish. Crossing Broad river, you come to Hilton Head, the most southern sea island in Carolina. W and S W of Hilton Head, lie Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfuskie's, and some smaller islands, between which and Hilton Head, are Calibogie river and sound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers. The soil on these islands is generally better adapted to the culture of indigo and cotton than the main, and less suited to rice. The natural growth is the live oak, which is so excellent for ship timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts, was experienced during the late war. Also small pines, bay trees, cedar, myrtle, wild olive, prickly pear, seaside oats, and coarse saline grasses. Other spots more fertile produce white, red and live oak, hickory, sassafras, elm and laurel. The whole state, to the distance of 30 or 100 miles from the sea, generally speaking, is low and level, almost without a stone, and abounds more or less, especially on and near the rivers, with swamps or marshes, which, when cleared and cultivated, yield, in favourable seasons, on average, an annual income of from 20 to 40 dollars for each acre, and often much more; but this species of soil cannot be cultivated by white men, without endangering both health and life. These swamps do not cover an hundredth part of the state of Carolina. In this distance, by a gradual ascent from the sea coast, the land rises about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a W N W course from Charleston, commences a curiously uneven country. The traveller is constantly ascending or descending little sand hills, which nature seems to have disunited in a frolic. If a pretty high sea were suddenly arrested, and transformed into sand hills, in the very form the waves existed at the moment of transformation, it would present the eye with such a view as is here seen. Some little herbage, and a few small pines, grow on this soil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a scanty subsistence on

corn and sweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. Yet fertile veins of land upon a clay or marl foundation occasionally intersect these barrens, producing white and red oak, chestnut oak, short leaved pine, gum, hickory, elm, beech, walnut, maple and many other kinds of wood, which love a generous soil. This curious country continues till you arrive at a place called the *Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleston. This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance N W from its summit. It is a fine, high, healthy belt of land, well watered, and of a good soil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad river, in about 630 W lon. from Philadelphia. Beyond this ridge, commences a country exactly resembling the northern States, or like Devonshire in England, or Languedoc in France. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, present themselves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has bestowed its blessings with a most bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer the sea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the soil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of distinction, is called the *Upper Country*, where are different modes, and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language have a different tone. The land still rises by a gradual ascent; each succeeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles in a N W direction from Charleston, the elevation of the land above the sea coast, is found by mensuration to be 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues rising to the western terminating point of this state. The mountains are ranged in regular directions. Of the particular summits *Table mountain* is the most remarkable. It rises in Pendleton district, W of the S fork of Saluda river, 4 or 5 miles from the N boundary of the state. It is 3168 feet higher than the surrounding country, probably 4300 above the ocean. On one side is a precipice of solid rock, 900 feet perpendicular; the valley below is equally deep on that side, making the height of the chasm 6 or 800 yards. Westward and separated only by a valley rises the

the lofty Colenoy. In the same district the Oconnee mountain lifts its summit 5 or 600 yards above the adjacent lands. From Paris's mountain is a delightful prospect. Much iron ore and a specimen of gold have been found here. Near its base is a sulphur spring of strong powers. The soil may be divided into four kinds; *first*, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber and every kind of growth but that of grass. These tracts are called *Savannas*, constituting a *second* kind of soil, good for grazing. The *third* kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypresses, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak, and hickory lands, constitute the *fourth* kind of soil. The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands, in the low country, are cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, beside these, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, and cotton. From experiments which have been made, it is well ascertained that olives, silk, and madder may be as abundantly produced in S. Carolina, and we may add in Georgia also, as in the S of France. There is little fruit in this state, especially in the lower parts of it. They have oranges, which are chiefly sour, and figs in plenty, a few limes and lemons, pomegranates, pears, and peaches; apples are scarce, and are imported from the northern states. Melons, especially the water melon, are raised here in great perfection. The river swamps, in which rice can be cultivated with any tolerable degree of safety and success, do not extend higher up the rivers than the head of the tides; and in estimating the value of this species of rice land, the height which the tide rises is taken into consideration, those lying where it rises to a proper pitch for overflowing the swamps being the most valuable. The best inland swamps, which constitute a second species of rice land, are such as are furnished with reserves of water. These reserves are formed by means of large banks thrown up at the upper parts of the swamps, whence it is conveyed, when needed, to the fields of rice.

At the distance of about 110 miles from the sea, the river swamps terminate, and the high lands extend quite to the rivers, and form banks, in some places, several hundred feet high from the surface of the water, and afford many extensive and delightful views. These high banks are interwoven with layers of leaves, and different coloured earth, and abound with quarries of free stone, pebbles, flint, crystals, iron ore in abundance, silver, lead, sulphur, and coarse diamonds. The swamps, above the head of the tide, are occasionally planted with corn, cotton, and indigo. The soil is very rich, yielding from 40 to 50 bushels of corn an acre. It is curious to observe the gradations from the sea coast to the upper country, with respect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the islands upon the sea coast, and for 40 or 50 miles back, and on the rivers much farther, the cultivators are all slaves. No white man, to speak generally, ever thinks of settling a farm, and improving it for himself, without negroes; if he has no negroes, he hires himself as overseer to some rich planter, till he can purchase for himself. The articles cultivated are corn, rye, oats, every species of pulse, and potatoes, which with the small rice, are food for the negroes; rice, indigo, cotton, and some hemp, for exportation. The culture of cotton is capable of being increased equal to almost any demand. The soil was cultivated, till lately, almost wholly by manual labour. The plough, till since the peace was scarcely used. Now the plough and harrow, and other improvements are introduced into the rice swamps with great success, and will no doubt become general. In the middle settlements, negroes are not so numerous. The master attends personally to his own business. The land is not properly situated for rice. It produces tolerable good indigo weed, and some tobacco is raised for exportation. The farmer is contented to raise corn, potatoes, oats, rye, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, there are but few negroes; generally speaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern states, upon the labour of themselves and families for subsistence; the plough is used almost wholly. Indian corn in great quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. are raised for food; and tobacco, wheat, cotton, hemp, flax and indigo, for exportation.

tion. From late experiments it has been found that vines may be cultivated, and wine made to great advantage; snake root, pink root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously; also, ginseng on and near the mountains. This country abounds with precious ores, such as gold, silver, lead, black lead, copper and iron; but it is the misfortune of those who direct their pursuits in search of them, that they are deficient in the knowledge of chymistry, and too frequently make use of improper menstrua in extracting the respective metals. There are likewise to be found pellucid stones of different hues, rock crystal, pyrites, petrified substances, coarse cornelian, marble beautifully variegated, vitreous stone and vitreous sand; red and yellow ochres, which, when roasted and ground down with linseed oil make a very excellent paint; also, potter's clay of a most delicate texture, fuller's earth, and a number of dye stuffs, among which is a singular weed which yields four different colours, its leaves are surprisingly styptic, strongly resembling the taste of alum; likewise, an abundance of chalk, crude alum, sulphur, nitre, vitriol, and along the banks of rivers large quantities of marl may be collected. There are also a variety of roots, the medicinal effects of which it is the barbarous policy of those who are in the secret to keep a profound mystery. The rattle snake root, so famous amongst the Indians for the cure of poison, is of the number. The hand of nature never formed a country with more natural advantages, or blessed it with a more serene or healthful climate. It abounds with game of all kinds, is a very fine fruit country, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vines, the olive, silk, and coffee trees, and the production of cotton. It is a perfect garden of medical herbs, and its medicinal springs are not inferior to any in Europe. The iron works, known by the name of the *Æta Ætna iron works*, are situated in York co. within two miles of the Catawba river. Within the compass of two miles from the furnace, there is an inexhaustible quantity of ore, which works easy and well in the furnace. The metal is good for hammers, gudgeons, or any kind of machinery and hollow ware, and will make good bar iron. Some trial has been made of it in steel, and it promises well. Nothing is necessary for preparing the ore for use, but burning. The ore consists of large rocks above the

VOL. I. Cccc

surface; the depth not yet known. In the cavities between, lie an ochre and seed ore. It is said there will be no occasion to sink shafts or drive levers for 50 years to come. The *Æta* furnace was built in 1787; the *Ætna* in 1788. Mr. William Hill, one of the principal proprietors of these works, has contrived a method, by means of a fall of water, of blowing all the fires both of the forges and furnaces, so as to render unnecessary the use of wheels, cylinders, or any other kind of bellows. The machinery is simple and cheap, and not liable to the accident of freezing. In the middle, and especially in the upper country, the people manufacture their own cotton and woollen cloths, and most of their husbandry tools; but in the lower country, the inhabitants, for these articles, depend almost entirely on their merchants. Late accounts from the interior parts of this state inform, that cotton, hemp, and flax are plenty; that they have a considerable stock of good sheep; that great exertions are made, and much done in the household way; that they have long been in the habit of doing something in family manufactures, but within a few years past great improvements have been made. The women do the weaving, and leave the men to attend to agriculture. This state furnishes all the materials, and of the best kind, for ship building. The live oak, and the pitch and yellow pines, are of a superior quality. So much attention is now paid to the manufacture of indigo, in this state, that it bids fair to rival that of the French. It is to be regretted, that it is still the practice of the merchants concerned in the Carolina trade, to sell at foreign markets the Carolina indigo of the first quality, as French. Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, sent their sons to Europe for education. During the war and since, they have generally sent them to the middle and northern states. Those who have been at this expense in educating their sons, have been but comparatively few in number, so that the literature of the state is at a low ebb. Since the peace, however, it has begun to flourish. There are several respectable academies in Charleston, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, and several others in different parts of the state. Six colleges have lately been incorporated by law, but they deserve no higher appellation than grammar schools. Two of them bid fair to be honorable to the state,

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the Beaufort and S. Carolina colleges. At Beaufort a house for the president is built, and contracts made for erecting a college. The S. Carolina college is to be erected at Columbia. Part of the old barracks in Charleston has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college; and there are a number of students; but it does not yet merit a more dignified name than that of a respectable academy. The Mount Sion college, at Winnborough, is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This institution flourishes and bids fair for usefulness. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar school. That the literature of this state might be put upon a respectable footing, nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprise among its wealthy inhabitants. The legislature, in their session in January, 1795, appointed a committee, to inquire into the practicability of, and to report a plan for, the establishment of schools in the different parts of the state. Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious sects. They all agree to differ. The upper parts of this state are settled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations of this state, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows; Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. In this state are a number of charitable societies. The S. Carolina society has large funds, nearly £20,000 sterling. From this fund unfortunate families of its deceased members are supported and the children educated. The annual expenditure of the establishment for orphans is about 13,342 dollars. In 9 years after its institution, 544 girls, and 941 boys were entered in its books. The little attention that has been paid to manufactures, occasions a vast consumption of foreign imported articles; but the quantity and value of their exports generally leave a balance in favor of the state, except when there have been large importations of negroes. The foreign trade of S. Carolina is with Europe and the W. Indies. To these countries are exported rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, tar, pitch, turpentine. The following is the amount of tonnage of the state for 3 years. In 1796 it was 36,985 tons, in 1797, 39,122, in 1798, 41,876.

The exports of the state for the following years were in 1791, 2,693,267, in 1792, 2,421,249, in 1793, 3,191,897, in 1794, 3,867,908, in 1795, 5,998,492, in 1796, 7,620,049, in 1797, 949,622, in 1798, 6,994,179, in 1799, 8,729,015, in 1801, 10,639,365 dollars. Charleston is by far the most considerable city on the sea coast, for an extent of 600 miles. From it are annually exported about the value of two millions and a half of dollars, in native commodities; and it supplies, with imported goods, a great part of the inhabitants of N. Carolina and Georgia, as well as those of S. Carolina. The harbour is open all the winter, and its contiguity to the W. India islands gives the merchants superior advantages for carrying on a peculiarly lucrative commerce. A waggon road of fifteen miles only is all that is wanted, to open a communication with the inhabitants of Tennessee. Knoxville, the capital of that state, is 100 miles nearer to Charleston than to any other considerable seaport town on the Atlantic Ocean. The reformation in France occasioned a civil war between the Protestant and Catholic parties in that kingdom. During these domestic troubles, Jasper de Coligni, a principal commander of the protestant army, fitted out 2 ships, and sent them with a colony to America, under the command of Jean Ribaud, for the purpose of securing a retreat from prosecution. Ribaud landed at what is now called Albemarle river, in N. Carolina. This colony, after enduring incredible hardships, were extirpated by the Spaniards. No further attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England.

South East, a post town in Dutchess co. N. York, 500 miles from Washington. It has 1956 inhabitants.

Southern States; the states of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, Tennessee, S. Carolina, and Georgia, bounded N by Pennsylvania, are thus denominated. This district of the Union contains upwards of 1,900,000 inhabitants, of whom 648,439 are slaves, which is *thirteen fourteenths* of the whole number of slaves in the United States. The influence of slavery has produced a very distinguishing feature in the general character of the inhabitants, which, though now discernable to their disadvantage, has been softened and meliorated by the benign effects of the revolution, and the progress of liberty and humanity. The following may be considered



considered as the principal productions of this division; tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. In this district is fixed the permanent seat of the general government, viz. the city of Washington.

Southfield, a township in Massachusetts, S E corner of Berkshire co. bounded S by the Connecticut line, containing 220 souls.

South Georgia, a cluster of barren islands, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, to the E of Cape Horn, the southern point of S. America; in lat. about 54 30 S, and lon. 36 30 W. One of these is said to be between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

South Hadley, a post town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the E bank of Connecticut river, 12 miles N of Springfield, 6 S E of Northampton, 96 W of Boston, and 412 from Washington. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 801 inhabitants. The locks and canals in South Hadley, on the E side of Connecticut river, made for the purpose of navigating round the falls in the river, were begun in 1793, and completed in 1795. The falls are about 3 miles in length, and since the completion of these locks and canals, there has been a considerable increase of transportation up and down the river. Some mills are already erected on these canals, and a great variety of water works may, and doubtless will, soon be erected here, as nature and art have made it one of the most advantageous places for these purposes, in the United States. Canals are also opening by the same Company, at Miller's Falls in Montgomery, about 25 miles above these, and on the same side of the river.

South Hampton, a co. of Virginia, between James's river, and N. Carolina. It contains 7300 free inhabitants, and 623 slaves. The court house is 36 miles from Norfolk, 25 from Greenville, and 399 from Philadelphia.

South Hampton, a township of N. Hampshire; Rockingham co. on the S line of the state, which separates it from Massachusetts; 16 miles S W of Portsmouth, and 6 N W from Newburyport. It was taken from Hampton, and incorporated in 1742, and contains 387 inhabitants.

South Hampton, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. and separated from East Hampton by Pawtucket river. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 983 inhabitants; about 9 miles S W of Northampton.

South Hampton, a post town of N. York, Suffolk co. Long I. By means of Sagg

Harbour, it carries on a small trade. It contains 3670 inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Sagg Harbour, 18 from Suffolk court house, 95 E of N. York, and 335 from Washington.

South Hampton, two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Buck's co. the other in that of Franklin.

South Hampton, a township in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, and in Halifax county. It was formerly called Tatmagouche, and is 35 miles from Onslow.

South Hampton, a post town in Genesee co. N. York, 486 miles from Washington.

South Hempstead, a township of N. York, Queen's co. Long I. had its name altered in 1796 by the legislature into Hempstead. The inhabitants 4141 in number, have the privilege of oystering, fishing, and clamming, in the creeks, bays, and harbours of N. Hempstead, and they in return have the same right in S. Hempstead.

South Hero, or *Grand Island*, in Lake Champlain. See *Hero*.

Southbald, a township of N. York, Suffolk co. Long I. It includes Fisher's, Plum, Robin's and Gulf Islands, and all that part of the manor of St. George on the N side of Peaconock, extending W to the E line of Brook Haven. It is divided into a number of parishes, and houses for public worship, and contains 2210 inhabitants. It was settled in 1640, by the Rev. John Young and his adherents, originally from England, but last from Salem in Massachusetts.

Southold Township, in Suffolk co. U. Canada, lies W of Yarmouth, having Lake Erie, for its southern boundary. *Smyth*.

Southold, a post town in Suffolk co. N. York, 353 miles from Washington.

South Huntington, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

Southington, a township of Hartford co. Connecticut, 20 miles S W of Hartford, and 22 N of N. Haven. It has 1704 inhabitants.

South Kingston, a township of Rhode I. Washington co. on the W side of Narraganset Bay. It contains 3438 inhabitants.

South Mountain, a part of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania. Near this mountain, about 14 miles from the town of Carlisle, a valuable copper mine was discovered in Sept. 1795.

South Key, a small island, one of the Bahamas, in the W. Indies. N lat. 22 21, W lon. 74 6.

South Sea, now more usually distinguished by the name of *Pacific Ocean*, was so named by the Spaniards, after they had passed

passed over the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, from N to S. It might properly be named the Western Ocean, with regard to America in general; but from the Isthmus it appeared to them in a southern direction. In the beautiful islands in this ocean, the cold of winter is never known; the trees seldom lose their leaves through the constant succession of vegetation, and the trees bear fruit through the greatest part of the year. The heat is always alleviated by alternate breezes, whilst the inhabitants sit under the shadow of groves, odoriferous, and loaded with abundance. The sky is serene; the nights beautiful; and the sea, ever offering its inexhaustible stores of food, and an easy and pleasing conveyance.

South Thule, or *Southern Thule*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is the most southern land which has at any time been discovered by navigators. S lat. 59 34, W lon. 27 45.

Southwick, and township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 110 miles from Boston and 12 S W of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 867 inhabitants.

South West Point, in Tennessee, is formed by the confluence of Clinch with Tennessee river, where a block house is erected, 40 miles from Knoxville, and 587 from Washington. Here is a post office.

South Washington, a town of N. Carolina, on the N E branch of Cape Fear river, which is navigable thus far for boats. It is 23 miles from Cross Roads near Duplin court house, and 36 from Wilmington.

Soutoux, an Indian village in Louisiana, on the W side of Mississippi river, opposite to the Nine Mile Rapids, 22 miles below Wicpincan river, and 28 above Riviere a la Roche. N lat. 41 50.

Sow and Pigs, a number of large rocks lying off the S W end of Catahunk Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, on the coast of Massachusetts.

Spain, *Nexo*. See *Mexico*.

Spaniards' Bay, on the E coast of Cape Breton I. is round the point of the S entrance into Port Dauphin. Its mouth is narrow, but it is wider within till it branches into two arms, both of which are navigable 3 leagues, and afford a secure harbour. N lat. 46 20, W lon. 58 29.

Spanish America, contains immense provinces, most of which are very fertile. In *N. America*, California, Old Mexico, or N. Spain, N Mexico, Florida. 2. In the *W. Indies*, the island of Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margarett, Tortuga, &c. 3. In

S. America, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, and Patagonia. These extensive countries are described under their proper heads. All the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other European country can supply, are estimated at only 80,000,000 livres or £3,333,333 sterl. The most important trade of Spain is that which it carries on with its American provinces. The chief imports from these extensive countries consist of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, redwood, skins, rice, medicinal herbs and barks, as saffra, Peruvian bark, &c. Vanilla, Vicunna wool, sugar, and tobacco. In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spanish goods exported to America, was 195,000,000 reales de vellon; foreign commodities, 238,000,000 r. d. v. The imports from America were valued at 900,000,000 r. d. v. in gold, silver, and precious stones; and upwards of 300,000,000 r. d. v. in goods. In the Gazette de Madrid, 1787, (Feb. 20) it was stated, that the exports to America (the Indies) from the following 12 harbours, Cadiz, Corunna, Malaga, Seville, St. Lucar, Santander, Canarias, Alicante, Barcelona, Tortosa, Giron, St. Sebastian, amounted, in 1785, to 767,249,787 r. d. v. the duties paid on these exports amounted to 28,543,702 r. d. v. The imports, both in goods and money, from America and the W. India islands, amounted in the same year to 1,266,071,067 r. d. v. and the duties to 65,472,195 r. d. v. The profits of the merchants from the whole American trade was valued at 5,000,000 dollars.

Spanish Creek, is at the head of St. Mary's river in Florida.

Spanish Main, that part of the coast of America, which extends from the Mosquito shore, along the northern coast of Darien, Carthage, and Venezuela to the Leeward Isles.

Spanish River, a river and settlement in Cape Breton I. and the present seat of government.

Spanish town. See *St. Jago de la Vega*.

Spargaw's Point, on the N shore of Piscataqua river, abreast of which ships can anchor in 9 fathoms.

Sparta, a post town in Sparta co. S. Carolina, 542 miles from Washington.

Sparta, a post town of N. Jersey, Suffex co. 117 miles from Philadelphia, and 253 from Washington.

Sparta, a post town of Hancock co. Georgia. It has a court house and gaol; it stands in a fertile and populous country,

try, and is a place of considerable trade.

Spartanburgh, a district of S. Carolina. It has 12,122 inhabitants, of whom 1467 are slaves. The court house is 30 miles from Pinckney, 35 from Greenville, and 746 from Philadelphia.

Spear Cape, on the E side of Newfoundland I. is about 3 or 4 miles S E by S from St. John's. N lat. 47 32, W lon. 52 15.

Speight's Town, on the W shore of the island of Barbadoes, towards the N part; formerly much resorted to by ships from Bristol, and from thence called Little Bristol; but most of the trade is now removed to Bridgetown. It is in St. Peter's parish, having Sandy Fort, and Margaret's Fort, about a mile S, and Haywood's Fort on the N at half the distance. N lat. 10 9, W lon. 59 21.

Spencer, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, taken from Leicester, and incorporated in 1753, and contains 1432 inhabitants, and lies 11 miles S westward of Worcester, on the post road to Springfield, and 58 S W of Boston.

Spesutie, a small island at the head of Chesapeake Bay.

Spiritu Santo, a town on the S side of the island of Cuba, opposite the N W part of the cluster of isles and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, and about 45 miles N W of La Trinidad.

Spiritu Santo, or *Tampay Bay*, called also Hillsborough Bay, lies on the W coast of the peninsula of E. Florida; has a number of shoals and keys at its mouth, and is 9 leagues N N W $\frac{1}{4}$ W of Charlotte Harbour, and 56 S E by S $\frac{1}{4}$ E of the bay of Apalache. N lat. 27 36, W lon. 82 54.

Spiritu Santo, a town of Brazil, in S. America. It is on the sea coast in a very fertile country, and has a small castle and harbour. S lat. 20 10, W lon. 41.

Spiritu Santo, a lake towards the extremity of the peninsula of E. Florida; S from the chain of lakes which communicate with St. John's river.

Split Rock, a rocky point which projects into Lake Champlain, on the W side about 56 miles N of Skeensborough, bears this name. The lake is narrow, and no where exceeding two miles from Skeensborough to this rock, but here it suddenly widens to 5 or 6 miles, and the waters become pure and clear.

Spotwood, a small town of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. near the W side of South river, which empties into the Rariton in a S E direction. The situation is good

for extensive manufactories, and there is already a paper mill here. It is on the Amboy stage road, 9 miles S E of Brunswick, and 10 W by S of Middleton Point.

Spotsylvania, a county of Virginia, bounded N by Stafford, and E by Caroline county. It contains 6172 free inhabitants, and 6830 slaves. It is hilly and well watered by the branches of the Mattaponi and Rappahannock rivers. At the court house is a post office, 78 miles from Washington.

Springfield, a township of Vermont, Windford co. on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite Charlestown, in N. Hampshire. It has 2032 inhabitants.

Springfield a town in the N part of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, has 570 inhabitants.

Springfield, (the Aaggawam of the Indians) a post town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the E side of Connecticut river; 20 miles S by E of Northampton, 97 W S W of Boston, 28 N of Hartford, 250 N E of Philadelphia, and 398 from Washington. The township of Springfield was incorporated in 1645. It contains 2812 inhabitants; a Congregational church, a court house, and a number of dwelling houses, many of which are both commodious and elegant. The town lies chiefly on one long spacious street, which runs parallel with the river. A stream from the hills at the eastward of the town, falls into this street and forms two branches, which take their course in opposite directions, one of them running northerly and the other southerly along the eastern side of the street, and afford the inhabitants, from one end to the other, an easy supply of water for domestic uses. Here a considerable inland trade is carried on; and there is also a paper mill, an arsenal and armoury.

Springfield, a post town in Hampshire co. Virginia, 140 miles from Washington.

Springfield, a post town, in Washington co. Kentucky, 629 miles from Washington.

Springfield, a post town in Robertson co. Tennessee, 765 miles from Washington.

Springfield, a township of N. York, Otsego co. at the N end of Otsego lake. It is 61 miles W of Albany, has a good soil, and 1584 inhabitants.

Springfield, a post town of N. Jersey, Burlington co. of a good soil and famed for excellent cheese; some farmers make 10,000 lbs. in a season. The inhabitants are principally Quakers, who have 3 meeting houses. The chief place of the township, where business is transacted, is a village

lage called Job's town, 10 miles from Burlington, and 18 from Trenton. In this township is a hill, 3 miles in length, called Mount Pisgah, which furnishes stone for building. Here is also a grammar school. It is 243 miles from Washington.

Springfield, a township in Essex co. N. Jersey, on Rahway river, which furnishes fine millseats; 8 or 10 miles N W of Elizabeth Town. Peat for firing is found here.

Springfield, the name of 4 townships of Pennsylvania, viz. in Buck's, Fayette, Delaware, and Montgomery counties.

Spruce Creek, urges its winding course through the marshes, from the mouth of Piscataqua river, 5 or 6 miles up into Kittery, in York co. Maine.

Spurwing, a river of Maine, which runs through Scarborough, W of Cape Elizabeth, and is navigable a few miles for vessels of 100 tons.

Squam, a lake, part of which is in the township of Holderness, in Grafton co. N. Hampshire; but the one half of it is in Strafford co. It is about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

Squam, a short river of N. Hampshire, the outlet of the above lake, which runs a S W course, and joins the Pemigewasset at the town of New Chester, and 10 miles above the mouth of the Winepiseogee branch.

Squam Beach, on the sea coast of N. Jersey, between Barnegat Inlet and Cranberry New Inlet.

Squam Harbour, on the N E side of Cape Ann, Massachusetts. When a vessel at anchor off Newbury Port Bay, parts a cable and loses an anchor with the wind at N E or E N E, if she can carry double reefed sails, she may run S S E 5 leagues, which course if made good, will carry her a little to the eastward of Squam Bay. Squam (*Pidgeon Hill*) lies in lat. 42 40 N, and lon. 70 36.

Square Handkerchief, an island of some extent in the W. Indies, which lies between lat. 21 5 and 21 24 N, and between lon. 70 19 and 70 49 W.

Squeaugheta Creek, in N. York, a N head water of Alleghany river. Its mouth is 19 miles N W of the *Icbua Town*.

Stateburgh, a post town in N. York state, lies on the E side of Hudson's river, between Rhybeck and Poughkeepie; about 31 miles S of Hudson, and 80 N of N. York city.

Stabroek, a town of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, on the E side of Demarara river, a mile and a half above the post which commands its entrance. It is the

seat of government and the depository of the records. The station for the shipping extends from the fort to about 2 miles above the town. They anchor in a line from 2 to 4 abreast.

Stafford, a county of Virginia, bounded N by Prince William co. and E by the Patowmac. It contains 5628 free inhabitants, and 4343 slaves.

Stafford, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland co. on the S line of Massachusetts, 12 or 15 miles N E of Tolland. In this town is a furnace for casting hollow ware, and a medicinal spring, which is the resort of valetudinarians. It has 2344 inhabitants.

Stafford, New, a township of N. Jersey, in Monmouth co. and adjoining Dover on the S W. It consists chiefly of pine barren land, and contained 883 inhabitants in 1790.

Stage Island, in Maine, lies S of Parker's and Arrowlike islands, on the N side of Small Point, consisting of 8 acres not capable of much improvement; and is only remarkable for being the first land inhabited in New England, by a civilized people. It is not now inhabited.

Stamford Township, in the county of Lincoln, U. Canada, lies on the W side of Niagara river, and S of Newark. A port of entry and clearance, is established in this township, on the N bank of Chippawa river near the bridge.

Stamford, a township of Vermont, in Bennington co. it corners on Bennington to the S E, and contains 383 inhabitants, and has good interval land.

Stamford, a post town of Connecticut, Fairfield co. on a small stream called Mill river, which empties into Long Island Sound. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church, about 45 compact dwelling houses, and contains 4352 inhabitants. It is 10 miles S W of Norwalk; 44 S W of N. Haven; 44 N E of N. York; 139 N E of Philadelphia, and 288 from Washington. The township was formerly called *Rippowams*, and was settled in 1641.

Stamford, a post town of N. York, in Delaware co. taken from Woodstock, and incorporated in 1792. It has 924 inhabitants, and is 447 miles from Washington.

Stamford, a post town in Lincoln co. Kentucky, 628 miles from Washington.

Standish, a post town of Maine, on the W line of Cumberland co. between Presumpscut and Saco rivers. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 1226 inhabitants;

Stants; 18 miles N W of Portland; 163 N of Boston, and 616 from Washington.

Stanford, a township of N. York, Dutchess co. taken from Washington, and incorporated in 1793. It has 2344 inhabitants.

Stanford, the capital of Lincoln co. Kentucky; situated on a fertile plain, about 10 miles S S E of Danville, 40 S by W of Lexington, and 52 S S E of Frankfort. It contains a stone court house, a gaol, and about 40 houses.

Stanstead, a township, in L. Canada, bounded W by Lake Memphramagog, S by Vermont. It is settled by about 750 inhabitants, a promiscuous emigration from various parts of the United States.

Stanley Valley, lies north westerly of Carter's Valley, being separated from it by a ridge and row of knobs. The water is good, the soil rich, and the landscapes generally agreeable.

Stanwix, Old Fort, in the State of N. York, is situated in the township of Rome, at the head of the navigable waters Mohawk river. Its foundation was laid in 1759, by Gen. Broadstreet, and built upon, by the troops of the United States, during the late war. The British made an unsuccessful attempt to take it in 1777.

Starks, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, on the W side of Kennebeck river, W of Norridgewock, and 35 miles N W of Augusta. Sandy river enters the Kennebeck in this town.

Starkborough, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 12 miles E of Ferrisburg. It contains 359 inhabitants.

Staten Island, lies 9 miles S W of the city of N. York, and constitutes Richmond co. The island is about 18 miles in length, and at a medium 6 or 7 in breadth, and contains 4563 inhabitants. On the S side, is a considerable tract of level, good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note, and that is an inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the Dutch and French; and are noted for their hospitality to strangers, and love of their native spot.

Staten Land, an island at the extremity of S. America, about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth. It lies to the eastward of the E point of Terra del Fuego, and from which it is separated by Strait le Maire. The centre of the island is in lat. about 54 30 S, and lon. 64 30 W.

Statesburg, a post town of S. Carolina.

and the capital of Clermont co. "on the E side of Beech Creek, which unites with Shanks Creek, and empties into the Wateree, a few miles below the town. It contains 10 or 12 houses, a court house and gaol. It is 20 miles S by E of Camden, 100 N by W of Charleston, and 493 from Washington.

Statesville, a post town in Iredell co. N. Carolina, 441 miles from Washington.

Staunton, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Augusta co. It is on the S E side of Middle R. a water of Patowmack, a little N of Madison's Cave. It contains about 160 houses, mostly built of stone, a court house and gaol. It is 93 miles from the Sweet Springs, 100 S W by S of Winchester, 126 W N W of Richmond, and 177 from Washington.

Staunton, one of the principal branches of Roanoke R. It rises on the western side of the blue ridge, and there has the name of Roanoke; but as soon as it passes through the ridge, it takes the name of Staunton, which it preserves to its confluence with Dan, and there resumes the name Roanoke. Staunton and Dan are very nearly of the same size where they unite. It might be made navigable for 100 miles from its mouth. The streams it receives are Smith's rivers, Goose creek, Big and Little Ott, Big and Little Falling Cub creek, Little Roanoke and Banister.

Stauffer, Fort, just above the falls of Niagara, and 8 miles above Queens Town.

St. Clair Lake, is small in comparison to either Ontario or Erie, and shallow throughout; it receives the waters of L. Superior, Michigan, and Huron, by a long channel from N to S called river St. Clair; it also receives the waters of the Thames which fall into the lake on the S E side. About the mouth of this river are large extensive meadows, or marshes, which, with the exception of small tracts of wood land on the banks of the river, and a few woody islands, extend about 12 miles up the country, and about 4 or 5 miles in depth, affording hay sufficient for a numerous settlement, and abundance to spare for situation, &c. See *Clair, St.*

Steadman's Creek, in the state of N. York. The main fork of this creek empties into Niagara R. above Fort Schlosser.

Steep Rocks, a curious ledge of perpendicular shelly rocks, which form the W bank of Hudson's R. with some interruptions, for 12 or 13 miles from the Tappan Sea, to within 11 miles of N. York city. Some of these ledges are from 150

to 200 feet high. As you pass down the river from the Tappan Sea, by these rocks, the prospect on every side is enchanting. On the N the Tappan Sea, a fine broad bay opens to view, skirted with high hills; on the S the river lies under the eye as far as it distinguishes objects; on the W are the Steep Rocks, before described; and on the E a fine cultivated country.

Stephent, a cape, S W of Cape Denbigh, on the N W coast of N. America, and is at the S E part of Norton Sound. Stuart's Island is opposite to it. N lat. 63 33, W lon. 162 19. Between this and Shoal Nefs is shoal water.

Stephens, a short river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river, from the N W, in the town of Barnet.

Stephen's, St. a parish of Charleston district, S. Carolina.

Sterling, a plantation in Kennebec co. Maine; N W of Hallowell, and at no great distance. It contained 166 inhabitants in 1790.

Sterling, a township of Connecticut, in Windham co. 44 miles E of Hartford, 18 N E from Norwich. Inhabitants 908.

Sterling, in Worcester co. Massachusetts, was formerly a parish of Lancaster, called *Clockset*, incorporated in 1781; 12 miles N E of Worcester, and 42 from Boston, and contains 1628 inhabitants. Near the neck of land which divides Wausachum Ponds, on the S side, was formerly an Indian fort, vestiges of which still appear. On this spot was the palace and royal seat of Sholad, sachem of the Nashaways, proprietor of Nashawogg.

Sterlingville, a post town in Granville co. N Carolina, 267 miles from Washington.

Steuben, formerly Naraguagus, a town in Washington co. Maine. It is at the S W corner of the county, and has Goldsboro' bay W, and Dyer's bay E. Naraguagus river runs through its N E corner. It has 347 inhabitants.

Steuben, a small fort in the Indiana Territory, situated at the Rapids of the Ohio, a short distance above Clarksville.

Steuben, a new county of N. York, taken from that of Ontario; being that part of Ontario county, bounded by the Pennsylvania line on the S, by the N bounds of the six range of townships on the N, by the pre-emption line on the E, and by the Indian line on the W. From mills in the centre of this county, 100,000 feet of boards, were conveyed down the Susquehanna on rafts, safely to the Baltimore market, in the spring of 1798. It has 1728 inhabitants.

Steuben, a township of N. York, in Oneida co. taken from Whites town, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796, the towns of Floyd and Rome were taken off of this township. It has 552 inhabitants. The N western branch of Mohawk R. rises here; and the centre of the town is about 12 miles N E of Fort Schuyler, and 32 N W of the mouth of Canada Creek.

Steubenville, a post town in Jefferson co. Ohio, 312 miles from Washington. It is on the W bank of the Ohio, a few miles W of the Pennsylvania W line, N lat. 40 17, and 5 30 W lon. from Philadelphia.

Stevens, a short navigable river of Maine. It rises within a mile of Merry Meeting Bay, with which it is connected by a canal lately opened. See *Georgetown*.

Stevensburg, a post town of Virginia, Culpepper co. on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton. It contains 40 or 50 houses, and an academy. The inhabitants are mostly of Dutch extraction. It is 10 miles N by E of Strasburg, 87 N E by N of Staunton, 45 S W by S of Williamsport, and 90 from Washington.

Steventown, West Chester co. N. York, is bounded W by York Town, and N by Dutchess co. It contains 1578 inhabitants.

Stephentown, a township of good land in N. York, in Rensselaer co. between Lebanon and Scodack. It is about 14 miles square, and lies 20 miles E of Albany. The timber on the low land is pine, hemlock, beech, birch, ash, maple. On the hills, pine, hemlock, black and white oak, walnut and poplar. It has 4968 inhabitants.

Stewart's Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a cluster of 5 islands discovered by Capt. Hunter in 1791, and so named in honor of Admiral Keith Stewart. S lat. 8 26, W lon. 163 18.

Step Point, on the Labrador coast, and N Atlantic Ocean. N lat. 58, W lon. 61 40.

Still Water, a township of N. York, Saratoga co. bounded E by Hudson River. It contains 2872 inhabitants. The village of *Still Water* is on the W bank of Hudson's river, 12 miles from Saratoga, 25 N of Albany and 12 from Ballstown Springs. A canal is begun at this place to lead the water of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk, 14 miles below.

Stinking Islands, on the east coast of Newfoundland Island. N lat. 40 28, W lon. 52 50.

Stiff Mountain, lies between Connecticut and Hudson river, and near it the Mahikander Indians formerly resided.

St. Mary's, the Falls of, is situated between

tween Lake Superior and Lake Huron, U. Canada, or more strictly speaking, in the narrows between Lake Superior and Lake George, a little above the mouth of Beaver river; on the S side of the falls, flat bottomed vessels of 20 or 30 tons are frequently taken up and down. *Smyth.*

Stockbridge, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, on White river, and contains 432 inhabitants.

Stockbridge, a post town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 44 miles W by N of Springfield, 141 W of Boston, 249 N E of Philadelphia, and 25 E by S of Kinderhook, in N. York. The township is the chief of the county; was incorporated in 1739, and contains 1261 inhabitants.

Stockbridge, New, a tract of land 6 miles square, lying in the S E part of the Oneida Reservation, in the State of N. York, inhabited by the Indians, 300 in number, who, some years since, removed from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and from this circumstance are called the *Stockbridge Indians*. This tract was given to these Indians by the Oneidas, as an inducement to settle in their neighbourhood; and is 7 miles S E of Kahnawolohale, the principal village of the Oneidas. These Indians are under the pastoral care of a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant, whose pious labours have been attended with considerable success. They are generally industrious, especially the women, and employ themselves in agriculture, and breeding cattle and swine. Their farms are generally enclosed with pretty good fences, and under tolerable cultivation. In the fall of 1796, almost every family sowed wheat; and there was a single instance this year, of one of the Indian women, named *Essther*, who wove 16 yards of woolen cloth; who is here mentioned as an example of industry, and as having led the way to improvements of this kind. There is but little doubt but her example will be followed by others. Their dividend of moneys from the United States, amounting to about 300 dollars, has hitherto been expended in erecting a saw mill, and supporting an English school.

Stock Creek, a branch of Peleson river. See *Washington County*, Virginia.

Stockport, a village in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the W side of the Popaxunk branch of Delaware river. From this place is a portage of about 18 miles to Harmony, on the E branch of the river Susquehanna.

VOL. I. Dddd

Stoddard, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. about 15 or 18 miles E of Walpole on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 1148 inhabitants.

Stodhart Bay, near the N W point of the island of Jamaica, is to the E of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucea harbour.

Stoke, a township in L. Canada, having St. Francis river on the S and S W. It is N of Alcot, adjoining, and has about 30 inhabitants.

Stokes, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina; bounded E by Rockingham, and W by Surry, and contains 10,516 inhabitants, including 1359 slaves. Iron ore is found here in considerable quantities, and works have been erected on Iron Creek, which manufacture considerable quantities. Chief town, Germantown.

Stokes, the chief town of Montgomery co. N. Carolina, near Yadkin river. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 20 houses.

Stone Arabia, a village and fine tract of country so called, in Montgomery co. N. York, on the N side of Mohawk river, between 50 and 60 miles W of Albany. This settlement was begun by some Germans in 1709. The land from the river rises on a beautiful and gradual ascent for 4 miles, and the principal settlement is on a wide spreading hill. The soil is excellent, and the people industrious and thriving. It suffered much from the Indians in the late war, peculiarly in 1780. It has a Dutch church and an academy.

Stoneham, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. which was incorporated in 1725, and contains 380 inhabitants; 10 miles N of Boston.

Stone Indians, inhabit S of Fire Fort, on Assenbayne river.

Stone Mountain, between the states of Tennessee and Virginia. The Virginia line intersects it in lat. 36 30 N, from thence to the place where Watauga river breaks through it. See *Tennessee*.

Stone Island, on the E coast of Newfoundland, is near Cape Broyle, and is one of the 3 islands, which lie off Caplin Bay.

Stones, is a boatable water of Tennessee, which runs N W into Cumberland river, 6 miles N E of Nashville.

Stones Fort Gut, on the S W side of the island of St. Christopher's; eastward of Old Road Bay, and between that and Bloody Point. There is a fort on a point of land, on the W side.

Stoney

Stoney Creek, a small stream running into Lake Erie, E of Sangas creek, U. Canada; it is a harbour for boats, having about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet water above the bar. *Smyth.*

Stoney Hill, in Baltimore co. Maryland, is 5 or 6 miles N W of Whetstone Fort, at the mouth of Baltimore harbour, and 2 miles S E of Hooks Town.

Stoney Point, in Orange co. N. York, a small peninsula, projecting in a considerable bluff from the W bank of Hudson's river into Haverstraw bay: about 40 miles N of N. York city, just at the southern entrance of the high lands. The brave Gen. Wayne distinguished himself in taking this fortress by storm.

Stoney Mountains, in the N W part of N. America, extend from S to N, and in a N W direction, from lat. 48 to 68 N. The N part of this range is called the Mountains of Bright Stones.

Stoney River, called by the French *Bayouk Pierre*, empties into the Mississippi, 4 miles from Petit Goufre, and 10 from Louisa Chitto. From the mouth of what is called the fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this distance there are several quarries of stone, and the land has a clayey soil, with gravel on the surface of the ground. On the N side of this river the land, in general, is low and rich; that on the S side is much higher but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed: both sides are shaded with a variety of useful timber.

Stonington, a post town and port in N. London co. Connecticut; 14 miles E by S of N. London city, and 251 N E of Philadelphia. The harbour sets up from the Sound, opposite to Fisher's Island. The town is separated from Rhode Island by the E line of the state; and was settled in 1658. Here are 6 places of public worship; and 5437 inhabitants.

Stono Inlet, on the coast of S. Carolina, is S of the channel of Charleston, at the N E corner of John's Island, which is bounded by Stono river on the W. It is 6 miles from the S channel of Charleston, and from this inlet to that of North Edisto, the course is S W by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, distant 11 miles.

Storm Cape, in the straits of Northumberland, is the northern limit of the mouth of Bay Verte, and forms the S E corner of the province of N. Brunswick.

Stormont County, U. Canada, is bounded E by the county of Glengary; S by the river St. Lawrence, the W boundary of the township of Osnabrock; and W by

the late township of Williamsburgh, running N 24 degrees W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence descending that river, until it meets the N W boundary of the county of Glengary. The co. of Stormont comprehends all the islands in the river St. Lawrence near to it, and the greater part of the county lies fronting the St. Lawrence. *Smyth.*

Stouenuck, a township in Cumberland co. N. Jersey.

Stoughton, (called by the Indians, *Pakemitt*, or *Pontipog*, that is, taken from a spring that riseth out of red earth,) a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1726. It is bounded E by Braintree, W by Sharon, and is 15 miles southwardly of Boston. It contains 16,000 acres of land, and 1020 inhabitants. Iron ore is found here of an excellent quality, and there is a rolling and slitting mill, which manufacture considerable quantities of steel and iron. Great quantities of charcoal, baskets and brooms, are sent thence to Boston. Early in the war a large quantity of gunpowder, of an excellent quality, was made in this town, for the American army, from salt petre, the produce of the towns in its vicinity.

Stow, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. incorporated in 1683, and contains 890 inhabitants, 26 miles N W of Boston.

Stow, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. about 25 or 30 miles E of Burlington, has 316 inhabitants.

Stowe Creek, one of the 7 townships into which Cumberland co. in N. Jersey, is divided.

Strabane, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Washington.

Stratford, a township in Orange co. Vermont, W of Thetford, adjoining, having 1642 inhabitants.

Stratford, a county of N. Hampshire, bounded N and N W by Grafton, S E by Rockingham, and E by Maine. It contains 25 townships, almost wholly agricultural, and has no sea port. The branches of the Piscataqua and Merrimack, and other streams water this county; beside the lakes Winnipiseogee and Ossipee. It contains 32,614 inhabitants. Chief towns Dover and Durham.

Straits of Beering, or *Bhering*, separate the N W part of N. America from the N E coast of Asia. Beering's Island lies in lat. 55 N, and lon. 164 35 E.

Strasburg, a post town of Virginia, Shenandoah

Shenandoah co. on the N W branch of the N fork of Shenandoah river, and contains a handsome German Lutheran church, and 60 or 70 houses. It is 77 miles N E by N of Staunton, 18 S S W of Winchester, 210 S W of Philadelphia, and 100 from Washington.

Straßburg, a town of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania; situated on an eminence, and in the centre of a fertile and well cultivated country, and contains about 60 houses, several of which are built of brick. It is 8 miles E of Lancaster, 58 W of Philadelphia, and 114 from Washington, and has 2421 inhabitants.

Strasburg, a settlement in Kentucky, near the Bullit Lick.

Stratford, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut river, between Cockburn N, and Northumberland at the mouth of the Upper Ammonoosuck on the S. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 281 inhabitants. It is 58 miles above Hanover.

Stratford, a pleasant post town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. on the W side of Stratford river, which contains 2 places for public worship, several neat and commodious houses, and 2650 inhabitants. It is 14 miles S W of N. Haven, 20 N E of Norwalk, and 318 from Washington. The township of Stratford, the *Cupheag* of the Indians was settled in 1638, principally from Massachusetts.

Stratford River. See *Housatonic*.

Stratham, a township of N. Hampshire; Rockingham co. Incorporated in 1693, and contains 890 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Portsmouth to Exeter; 10 miles W of the former, and 4 E of the latter.

Stratton, a township of Vermont, Windham co. about 15 miles N E of Bennington, having 271 inhabitants.

Strawberry Gap, a pass in the mountains on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster; 42 miles W of the former, and 16 S E of the latter.

Strawberry River, falls into Lake Ontario; and is thus named from the great quantity of large fruit of that name growing on its bank.

St. Regis, a considerable Indian village on the S shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Petite Isle, St. Regis.

St. Regis, Grande Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, and in front of the township of Cornwall, contains from 800 to 1000 acres; the soil is good; and the Indians have corn fields there.

St. Regis, Petite Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, U. Canada, and in front of the St.

Regis Indians land; the soil is good, and the Indians have corn fields there, the same as on Grande Isle St. Regis, which is near to it.

Smyth.

Strouds, a stage on the new road from Lexington in Kentucky, to Virginia, 17 miles N E of Lexington.

Stroudsburg, a post town in Wayne co. Pennsylvania, 228 miles from Washington.

Strong, a township in Kennebeck co. Maine, on the W side of Kennebeck river, formerly called No. 3 or Reedstown, about 40 miles N W of Augusta.

Stroudwater. See *Casco Bay*.

Stuart's Island, on the N W coast of N. America, is about 6 or 7 leagues in circuit, about 17 leagues from Cape Denbigh on the continent. N lat. 63 35.

Stuart, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E bank of Connecticut river, has Colebrook on the S, and a tract of 2000 acres, on the N, belonging to Dartmouth college. It has 99 inhabitants.

Stumftown, a small town of Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. on a branch of Little Swatara. It contains about 20 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 24 miles E N E of Harrisburg, and 89 N W by W of Philadelphia.

Sturbridge, a township in the S W corner of Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 28,929 acres, bounded by Woodstock and Union on the S, and on the N by Brookfield. It was incorporated in 1738, and contains 1846 inhabitants. The butter and cheese made here have obtained high credit in the markets. It is 70 miles S W by W of Boston, and 22 S W of Worcester.

Sturgeon Creek. See *Kittery*.

Sturgeon Lake, is to the W of the chain of lakes leading from the Grand Portage, and E of Lake la Placé, U. Canada.

Stys, a small branch of Patowmac river, where it is called Cohongoronto. It rises in the Laurel Thickets, in the Alleghany Mountains; runs N, and empties opposite to Laurel Creek.

Sucesss, a bay, also called *Good Success*, on Terra del Fuego, or the western shore of Strait le Maire. S lat. 54 50, W lon. 65 25. Cape Success, on the point of this bay, lies in lat. 55 1 S, and lon. 65 27 W.

Success, an uninhabited township of N. Hampshire, in Grafton co. NE of the White Mountains on the E line of the state, incorporated in 1773.

Suck Creek, empties into Tennessee river from the S E, at the *Suck*, or *Whirl*, where the river is contracted to the breadth of

70 yards. It is a few miles N from the Georgia N line. See *Tennessee* and *Shallow Ford*.

Suckling Cape, on the N W part of N. America; off which, and to the N E end of Kaye's Island, is a muddy bottom with from 43 to 27 fathoms water. The S W point of Kaye's Island is in lat. 59 49 N, and lon. 143 2 W.

Sudbury, a co. of N. Brunswick, on the W side of St. John's river, towards its mouth.

Sudbury, or *Sadbury*, a township of Vermont, in Rutland co. having Orwell on the W. It contains 521 inhabitants.

Sudbury, East, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on the post road 19 miles W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 835 inhabitants.

Sudbury, West, or *Sudbury*, a township W of E. Sudbury, and 25 miles W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 1303 inhabitants.

Sudbury Canada, in York co. Maine, is on the S side of Androscoggin river, and S of Andover. In 1796, it was erected into a township called Bethel, and has two parishes.

Sue, La, a powerful nation of Indians inhabiting westward of Lake Superior, and the Mississippi. Warriors 10,000.

Suer, Fort le, in Louisiana, is on the W bank of the Mississippi, and E of Fort L'Huillier, on St. Peter's river.

Suet, a flourishing village in the town of Dennis, co. of Barnstable, bordering on Harwich, containing 36 dwelling houses. Belonging to this village are 5 sail of fishermen, and 24 salt works, which yield annually upwards of 600 bushels of marine salt, beside 2700 lbs. of Glauber salt.

Suffield, a pleasant post town of Connecticut, Hartford co. having a handsome church and some respectable dwelling houses. It is on the W bank of Connecticut river on the great post road from Boston to N. York, 10 miles S of Springfield, 17 N of Hartford, and 232 N E of Philadelphia. This township was purchased of two Indian sachems for £30, and in 1670, was granted to Major John Pyncheon, by the assembly of Massachusetts. It has 2686 inhabitants.

Suffolk, a co. of U. Canada, bounded E by the co. of Norfolk, S by lake Erie, until it meets the carrying place from Point aux Pins unto the Thames; W by the carrying place, and thence up the river Thames until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the co. of Nor-

folk. Its boundaries were established by proclamation the 6th July 1792. It sends in conjunction with Essex, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Smyth.

Suffolk, a co. of Massachusetts, so named from that in England, in which governor Winthrop lived, before he emigrated to America. It contains 4 towns, Boston, Chelsea, Hull and Hingham, which have 28,015 inhabitants. Suffolk was constituted a county, May 10, 1643. See *Massachusetts* and *Boston*.

Suffolk, a co. of N. York, Long Island, is about 100 miles long, and 10 broad, and comprehends all that part of the state bounded easterly and southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, northerly by the Sound, and westerly by Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, Cold Spring harbour and the E bounds of the township of Oyster Bay; the line continued S to the Atlantic Ocean, including the Isle of Wight, now called Gardner's Island, Shelter Island, Plumb Islands, Robin's Island, and the Gull Islands. Fisher's Island also belongs to it. It contains 19,464 inhabitants. There are 9 townships. Suffolk co. court house, is 15 miles from Southampton, 27 from Sagg Harbour, and 80 from N. York city. Here is a post office.

Suffolk, a post town of Virginia, in Nansemond co. on the E side of the river Nansemond. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 40 houses. The river is thus far navigable for vessels of 250 tons. It is 28 miles W by S of Portsmouth, 83 E S E of Petersburg, 110 S E of Richmond, 386 from Philadelphia, and 240 from Washington.

Suffolk, a post town in Suffex co. Virginia, 185 miles from Washington.

Suffrage, a township of N. York, in Otsego co. on the N side of Susquehannah R. taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796. The name has been since changed.

Sugar Creek, or *Cesar's Creek*, a considerable branch of Little Miami river.

Sugar Hill, a ragged eminence, the top of which overlooks and commands the whole works of Ticonderoga, where the waters of Lake George empty into Lake Champlain, and opposite Fort Independence, in the state of Vermont. Gen. Burgoyne made a lodgement on this hill, which the Americans esteemed inaccessible; and thus forced Gen. St. Clair to abandon the fort in June, 1777.

Sugarloaf Hill, a small natural landmark, on the N shore of Lake Erie, between Abino,

Abino, and the Grand river, on the boundary between the townships of Humberstone and Wainfleet. *Smyth.*

Sugar River, in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, rises in Sunapee lake, and, after a short course W, empties into Connecticut R. at Clermont, and opposite to Ashcutney mountain in Vermont. There is a strong expectation of uniting this river, by a short canal, with Contocook, which falls into Merrimack R. at Boscaawen.

Sugar Loaf Bay, on the N E side of Juan Fernandez Island; 100 leagues W of the coast of Chili.

Sugar, a river of Veragua, which empties into the Bay of Honduras.

Sullivan, a post town in Chenango co. N. York, 499 miles from Washington.

Sullivan, a township of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, containing 488 inhabitants.

Sullivan, a post town of Maine, Hancock co. and on Frenchman's Bay, 12 miles N W of Goldborough, 38 W S W of Penobscot, 310 N E of Boston, and 796 from Washington. The township contains 504 inhabitants. See *Waukeague*.

Sullivan, a county of Tennessee, Washington district, 432 miles from Washington city. In 1795, it contained according to the State census, 8457 inhabitants, of whom 777 were slaves. In 1800 it had 10,218 inhabitants. At the court house there is a post office.

Sullivan's Island, one of the three islands which form the N part of Charleston harbour, in S. Carolina. It is about 7 miles S E of Charleston.

Sulphur Creek, *Little*, one of the southern upper branches of Green river in Kentucky; and lies S W of another branch called Bryant's Lick creek. Near this is a sulphur spring.

Sulphur Islands. See *Margaret's Isles*.

Sulphur Mountain, a noted mountain in the island of Guadaloupe, famous for exhalations of sulphur, and eruptions of ashes. On the E side are 2 mouths of an enormous sulphur pit; one of these mouths is 100 feet in diameter; the depth is unknown.

Sumanystown, a village of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co. 33 miles N W by N of Philadelphia.

Sumner, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, bounded by Hartford E and Paris W. The westerly branch of Twenty miles Stream runs through this town. Incorporated in 1798.

Sumner, a county of Tennessee, in Mero district. It is bounded N by Kentucky, E and S by the Indian lands, W by Da-

vidson co. It is watered by Cumberland river. It is very fertile, and has a Presbyterian, a Baptist and 2 methodist churches. According to the census, it contains 4616 inhabitants.

Sumpter, a district of S. Carolina, containing 13,103 inhabitants, 6563 being slaves. See *S. Carolina*.

Sumpterville, a post town in Clermont co. S. Carolina, 519 miles from Washington.

Sunapee, a lake and mountain in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire. The lake is about 8 or 9 miles long, and 3 broad, and sends its waters through Sugar river W, 14 miles to Connecticut river. The mountain stands at the S end of the lake.

Sunbury, a county of N. Brunswick. It is on the river St. John, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; and contains 8 townships, viz. Conway, Gaagetown, Burton, Sunbury, St. Annes, Wilmot, Newton, and Maugerville. The 3 last were settled from Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. The lands are generally pretty level, and tolerably fertile, abounding with variety of timber.

Sunbury, the chief town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania; situated near where Fort Augusta was erected, on the E side of Susquehannah river, just below the junction of the E and W branches of that river, in lat. about 40 52 N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, brick gaol, a Presbyterian and German Lutheran church, and about 100 dwelling houses. Here the river is about half a mile broad, and at the ferry opposite Northumberland, about a mile higher, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile. It is about 76 miles above Reading, 120 N W of Philadelphia.

Sunbury, a port of entry and post town of Georgia, beautifully situated in Liberty co. at the head of St. Catherine's Sound, on the main, between Medway and Newport rivers, about 15 miles S of Great Ogeechee river. The town and harbour are defended from the fury of the sea by the N and S points of St. Helena and St. Catherine's Islands; between is the bar and entrance into the Sound; the harbour is capacious and safe, and has water enough for ships of great burden. It is a very pleasant healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has since been rebuilt. An academy was established here in 1788, which has been under an able instructor, and proved a very useful institution. It is

is 40 miles S of Savannah, 974 from Philadelphia, and 690 from Washington.

Suncook, York co. Maine, now Lovell.

Sunderland, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 16 miles N E of Bennington, and contains 557 inhabitants. A lead mine has been discovered in this township.

Sunderland, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. on the E side of Connecticut river, about 10 miles N of Hadley and 100 W of Boston. There is here a handsome Congregational church, and 70 or 80 houses, lying chiefly on one street. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 537 inhabitants.

Supay Urco, or *Devil's Hill*, a remarkable eminence in Quito, in Peru, between the vallies of Chugui pata, and those of Paute. It has its name from a fabulous story of enchantment, propagated by a superstitious Spaniard. It is thought to contain rich mines.

Superior Lake, formerly termed the Upper Lake, from its northern situation. It may justly be termed the Caspian Sea of America, and is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. According to the French charts it is 1,500 miles in circumference. According to Mackenzie its greatest breadth is 120 miles, and its circumference, including the bays, but 1200. A great part of the coast is bounded by rocks and uneven ground. It is situated between 46 and 50 N lat. and between 84 30 and 92 W lon. The water is very clear, and transparent. If the sun shines bright, it is impossible through this medium to look at the rocks at the bottom, above a minute or two. Although the water, at the surface, is much warmed by the heat of the sun, yet, when drawn up at about a fathom depth, it is very cold. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. There are many islands in this lake; two of them have each land enough, if proper for cultivation, to form a considerable province; especially Isle Royal, which is not less than 100 miles long, and in many places 40 broad. The natives suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. This lake discharges its waters from the S E corner through the Straits of St. Marie, which are about 40 miles long, into Lake Huron. Lake Superior, although about 40 rivers empty into it, many of which are large, yet it does not appear that one tenth part of the waters which it receives, is discharged by the abovementioned

Strait: Great part of the waters evaporate; and Providence doubtless makes use of this inland sea to furnish the interior parts of the country with that supply of vapours, without which, like the interior parts of Africa, they must have been a mere desert. A number of tribes live around the Lake. It abounds with a great variety of fish. There are trout weighing from 5 to 50 pounds, pickerel, red and white carp, black bass, herrings, and white fish. These last weigh from 4 to 16 pounds. No very large rivers run into this lake; the principal are the St. Louis, the Nipigon, and the Michipicoten. The lake is often covered with fog, which when the wind is easterly falls on the western shore in torrents of rain. The lines on the rocks surrounding this immense lake prove that the waters are about 6 feet lower than formerly.

Surinam, a province of S. America, belonging to the Dutch. See *Dutch Guiana*.

Surinam, a beautiful river of Dutch Guiana; three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth; navigable for the largest vessels 12 miles, and for smaller vessels 60 or 70 miles further. Its banks, quite to the water's edge, are covered with evergreen mangrove trees, which render the prospect very delightful. The entrance is guarded by a fort and 2 redoubts, but not of any great strength. At 6 miles up, the Commanwine falls into it, and on the point of land between the two rivers are the forts. The town of Surinam is in lat. 6 10 N, and lon. 55 22 W. The best anchorage is under Zelandia Fort.

Surry, a county of N. Carolina, Salisbury district; bounded E by Stokes, and W by Wilkes. It contains 9405 inhabitants, including 962 slaves. The Moravian settlements of Wachovia are in this county. Near the river Yadkin is a forge, which manufactures bar iron. The Ararat or Pilot Mountain, about 16 miles N W of Salem, draws the attention of every curious traveller in this part of the State. It is discernible at the distance of 60 or 70 miles, overlooking the country below. It was anciently called the Pilot, by the Indians, as it served them for a beacon, to conduct their routes in the northern and southern wars. On approaching it, a grand display of nature's workmanship, in rude dress, is exhibited. From its broad base, the Mountain rises in easy ascent, like a pyramid, near a mile high, to where it is not more than the area of an acre broad; when, on a sudden, a vast stupendous

stupendous rock, having the appearance of a large castle, with its battlements, erects its perpendicular height upwards of 300 feet, and terminates in a flat, which is generally as level as a floor. To ascend this precipice, there is only one way, which, through cavities and fissures of the rock, is with some difficulty and danger effected. When on the summit, the eye is entertained with a vast, delightful prospect of the Apalachian mountains, on the N, and a wide, extended level country below, on the S; while the streams of the Yadkin and Dan, on the right and left hand, are discovered at several distant places, winding their way, through the fertile low grounds, towards the ocean.

Surry, a county of Virginia, bounded N by James river, which separates it from Charles City co. E by Isle of Wight, and W by Prince George's co. It contains 3277 free inhabitants, and 3258 slaves. At the court house there is a post office.

Surry, a township of N. Hampshire, in Cheshire co. containing 569 inhabitants. It lies E of Walpole, adjoining, and was incorporated in 1769.

Surry, a town in Hancock co. Maine, on the W bank of Union river, at its mouth, about 20 miles N E of Castine.

Susquehanna River, rises in Lake Uta-yanthe, in the State of N. York, and runs in such a serpentine course that it crosses the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and N. York, three times. It receives the Tyoga river in N lat. 41 57. Afterwards it proceeds S E to Wyoming, without any obstruction by falls, and then S W over Wyoming falls, till, at Sunbury, in lat. 41 it meets the W branch of Susquehanna, which is navigable 90 miles from its mouth. From Sunbury the river is passable with boats to Harrisburg and Middleton, on the Swatara. About 15 miles above Harrisburg it receives the Juniatta, from the north west, proceeding from the Alleghany mountains and flowing through a broken country. Hence it takes its course about S E, until it falls into the head of Chesapeake Bay, just below Havre de Grace. It is more than a mile wide at its mouth, and navigable only 20 miles, the navigation being obstructed beyond that by the Rapids. The inland navigation between Schuylkill and Susquehanna, will bring by water to Philadelphia, the trade of a most fertile country of about 1000 miles square, or 6,000,000 acres of land. If this can be accomplished, an inland navigation may be easily made to the Ohio and to Lake Erie,

which would at once open a communication with above 2000 miles extent of western country, viz. with all the great lakes, together with the countries which lie on the waters of Mississippi, Missouri, and all their branches. The water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehanna, which is the soul of all this, will be about 60 miles, as the navigation must go, although the distance on a line is only 40 miles. This tract is cut by two creeks, the Quitapahilla and the Tulpehocken. These two creeks lead within 4 miles of each other; the level of their head waters is nearly the same, and the space between them makes the height of land, or, as it is commonly called, the crown land between the two rivers which is nearly on a plain, and the bottom of the canal, through which the navigation must pass, will nowhere rise more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the two creeks above mentioned, nor so much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Susquehanna or Skuylkill. The Company instituted the 29th of Sept. 1791, has a capital of 1000 shares at 400 dollars each, payable at such time as the Company shall direct. The work is already in forwardness. Coal of an excellent quality is found on several parts of this river, particularly at Wyoming.

Sussex, the north westernmost co. of N. Jersey. It is mountainous and healthy, and has several iron mines; and works have been erected for the manufacture of bar and pig iron. It produces excellent crops of wheat; and in no part of the State are greater herds of cattle. The produce is floated down the Delaware in boats and rafts. Here are 5 Presbyterian churches, 2 for Anabaptists, 1 for German Lutherans, and 1 for Quakers. It contains 12 townships; the chief of which are Newton, Greenwich, Hardyston, Knowlton, and Oxford. The population is 22,534, including 514 slaves. It is bounded N E by the State of N. York, N W by Delaware river, which separates it from Northampton co. in Pennsylvania, and S E and S by Morris and Hunterdon counties. Paulin's Kill is here navigable for small craft 15 miles. The Musconetcong, which divides the county from Hunterdon, is capable of beneficial improvements, as is the Pequett of Pequasset, between the abovementioned rivers. The court house in this county is 13 miles S W of Hamburg; 38 N E of Easton, in Pennsylvania; 41 S W of Goshen, in N. York; and 108 N by E of Philadelphia. The

The village at this place is called Newton.

Suffex, a county of Virginia, bounded N E by Surry, and S W by Dinwiddie. It contains 5074 free inhabitants, and 5988 slaves.

Suffex, a maritime county of Delaware State, bounded W and S by the State of Maryland, N E by Delaware Bay, E by the Atlantic Ocean, and N by Kent co. It contains 19,353 inhabitants, including 2830 slaves. Cape Henlopen is in the N E part of the county. The land is generally low, sandy and poor. Chief town, Georgetown.

Sutherland's Creek, U. Canada, runs into Lake St. Francis, between Pointe au Bodet and Pointe Mouillee in the township of Lancaster.

Smyth.

Sutton, a township of N. Hampshire, Hillsborough co. containing 878 inhabitants. It was first called Perrystown, and was incorporated in 1784.

Sutton, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 46 miles W S W of Boston, and 10 miles S by E of Worcester. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 2530 inhabitants. Here are 10 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, a paper mill, an oil mill, and 7 trip hammers. There are 5 scythe and axe makers, one hoe maker, several who work at nail making, and 6 works for making pot ash. Here are found ginseng and the cohush root. The cavern, commonly called *Purgatory*, in the south eastern part of the town, is a natural curiosity. Bodies of ice are found here in June, although the descent is to the south.

Swallow Island, in the Pacific Ocean, S lat. 10, E lon. from Paris, 162 30; discovered by Roggewins, 1722.

Swamscot, or *Great River*, to distinguish it from another much less, also called *Exeter River*, rises in Chester, in N. Hampshire, and after running through Sandown, Poplin, Brentwood, and a considerable part of Exeter, affording many excellent mill seats, tumbles over a fall 20 or 30 rods in length, and meets the tide from Piscataqua harbour, in the centre of the township of Exeter. The smaller river rises in Brentwood and joins Great river about a third of a mile above Exeter. Here are caught a plenty of alewives and some oysters. Swamscot is the Indian name of Exeter.

Swan Island, in Maine, divides the waters of Kennebeck river, 3 miles from the Chops of Merry Meeting Bay. It is 7 miles long, and has a navigable channel

on both sides, but that to the E is mostly used. It was the seat of the famous *Kenebis*. The river itself probably took its name from the race of Sagamores of the name of Kenebis.

Swannano, the E head water of French Broad river, in Tennessee. Also the name of a settlement within about 60 miles of the Cherokee nation.

Swannborough, the chief town of Onslow co. Wilmington district, N. Carolina.

Swansey, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, adjoining Chesterfield on the E, 97 miles W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1271 inhabitants.

Swansey, a post town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, containing 1741 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1667, and lies 51 miles S of Boston.

Swanton, a post town of Vermont, Franklin co. on the E bank of Lake Champlain, on the S side of Mischisconi river. This township has a cedar swamp in the N W part of it, towards Hog Island. The Mischisconi is navigable for the largest boats 7 miles, to the falls in this town.

Swanton, in Kent co. Maryland, is about 3 miles south easterly of Georgetown.

Swedesborough, a small post town of N. Jersey, Gloucester co. on Raccoon Creek, 3 miles from its mouth, in Delaware river, 11 S by W of Woodbury, 17 N by E of Salem, 20 southerly of Philadelphia, and 166 miles from Washington.

Swedish America. The Swedes had anciently settlements on Delaware river, and the Swedish church in Philadelphia is the oldest in that city. The only American settlement they have now, is the small island of *Bartholomew*, or *Bartholomei*, in the West Indies, which is about 30 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It was obtained from France in 1785, and gave rise to the Swedish W. India Company.

Sweet Springs, a post town in Virginia, 30 miles E by N of Greenbriar, 93 W of Staunton, 380 S W of Philadelphia, and 300 miles from Washington. The mineral springs here often draw 4 or 500 people together for their health and amusement during the months of July, August, and September.

Sweet Water Creek rises among the eastern branches of Bear Creek and Tombigy; it runs N and empties into the Tennessee 3 miles above Long Island. It is fed by springs of excellent water, whence the name given it.

Sweetara,

Swelara, a river of Pennsylvania, which falls into the Susquehanna, from the N E about 7 miles S E of Harrisburg.

Sydney, or *Cape Breton Island*; which see.

Sydney, a town on the W side of Kennebeck river, in Kennebeck co. 9 miles N of Augusta, and has 1011 inhabitants.

Synsbury. See *Simsbury*.

Sypomba, an island on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, about 7 leagues N E of St. John's Island, and N W from a range of islands which form the great Bay of Para.

T

TAAWIRRY, one of the two small islands within the reef of the island of Otaheite, in the S. Pacific Ocean. These islands have anchorage within the reef that furrounds them.

Tabago, an island in the Bay of Panama, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. It is mountainous, and abounds with fruit trees. N lat. 7 50, W lon. 60 16.

Tabasco, an island in the S W part of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, is about 36 miles long, and about 7 broad; and on it is built the town of Tabasco, in lat. 17 40 N, and lon. 93 39 W. It is the capital of a rich province of its name, and is situated at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 90 miles E of Espirito Santo, and 160 S E of Mexico. It is not large, but is well built, and is considerably enriched by a constant resort of merchants and tradersmen at Christmas. The river Grijalva divides itself near the sea into two branches, of which the western falls into the river Tabasco, which rises in the mountains of Chiapa, and the other continues its course till within 4 leagues of the sea, where it subdivides, and separates the island from the continent. Near it are plains which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain cow, so called from its resembling that creature, and feeding on a sort of moss found on the trees, near great rivers.

Table Mountain. See *S. Carolina*.

Taboguilla, or *Little Tabago*, an island in the bay of Panama. The channel between them is narrow but good, through which ships pass to Point Chama or Nata.

Tabooyamano, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, subject to one of the Society Islands.

Tacames, a bay on the coast of Peru, in

lat. about 16 N, and 3 leagues to the N E of Point Galera.

Tachisi Point, on the coast of N. Mexico, 18 miles from the town of Pomaro.

Tadoussac, a small place in L. Canada, at the mouth of the river Saguenay, on the N shore of the river St. Lawrence. Here a considerable trade has been carried on with the Indians, they bringing their furs and exchanging them for European cloths, utensils and trinkets. It is 98 miles below Quebec. N lat. 48, W lon. 67 35. See *Saguenay River*.

Taensa, a settlement in W. Florida, on the E channel of the great Mobile river, on a high bluff, and on the site of an ancient Indian town, which is apparent from many artificial mounds of earth and other ruins. It is about 30 miles above Fort Conde, or city of Mobile, at the head of the bay. Here is a delightful and extensive prospect of some flourishing plantations. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and are chiefly tenants. The *myrica inodora*, or wax tree, grows here to the height of 9 or 10 feet, and produces excellent wax for candles.

Tagapipe, a castle erected on a point of land in the Bay of All Saints, in Brazil. It is pretty considerable, and adds greatly to the strength of St. Salvadore.

Tago, *Saint*, on the W coast of N. Mexico, between Salagra and the White Rock.

Taboora, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, 3 leagues from the S W part of Mowee.

Talabschits, a considerable town of the Seminole Indians, situated on the elevated E banks of the Little river St. John, near the bay of Apalache, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 75 miles from the Alachua savanna. Here are near 30 habitations constructed of frame work, and covered with the bark of the cypress tree, after the mode of Cuscowilla, and a spacious and neat council house. These Indians have large handsome canoes, which they form out of the trunks of cypress trees, some capacious enough to hold 20 or 30 warriors. In these they descend the river on trading and hunting expeditions on the sea coast, islands, and keys, quite to the Point of Florida; and sometimes cross the Gulf and go to the Bahama Islands, and even to Cuba, and bring returns of spirituous liquors, coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

Talapoose, or *Tallapoose*, the great N E branch of the Alabama or Mobile river,

in Florida. It rises in the high lands near the Cherokees, and runs through the high country of the Oakfuskee tribes in a westwardly direction, and is full of rocks, falls and shoals, until it reaches the Tuckabatches, where it becomes deep and quiet; from thence the course is W about 30 miles to Little Tallassee, where it unites with the Coosa or Coosa Hatcha. At Coosfome, near Otasse, a Muscogulge town, this river is 300 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep. The water is clear and salubrious. In most maps the lower part of this river is called *Oakfuskie*.

Tallassee, or *Tallasse*, a co. consisting of a tract of land bounded by E. Florida on the S, from which the head water of St. Mary's river partly separates it; N by Alamamaha river, E by Glynn and Camden counties, and W by a line which extends from the W part of Ekanfanoka Swamp, in a N E direction till it strikes the Alamamaha river, at the mouth of the Oakmulgee. It is said that the state of Georgia had extinguished the Indian claim to this tract of land, but it has been given up to the Indians as the price of peace; for which that state makes a claim for £50,000 with interest, since the treaty, upon the United States.

Tallassee, a town of the Upper Creeks, in the Mississippi territory, on the S side of Talapoofec river, distant about 3 days journey from Apalachicola on Chata Uche river. It is also called Big Talassee.

Talbert's Island, on the coast of Georgia, the N point of which is in lat. about 30 44 N, where St. Mary's river empties into the ocean between this island and Amelia Island on the N.

Talbot, an island on the coast of E. Florida. The sands at the entrance of Nassau lie three miles off the S E point of Amelia I. and from the N E point of Talbot I.

Talbot, a county of Maryland, on the E shore of Chesapeake bay, bounded E by Choptank river, which divides it from Caroline co. and S by the same river, which separates it from Dorchester. It contains 13,436 inhabitants, of whom 4775 are slaves. The soil is rich and fertile.

Talcaguama, a cape on the coast of Chili, 11 leagues N E of the island of St. Mary, and 2 N of Port St. Vincent.

Talcaguama Port, is 9 miles within the above point of its name, and is one of two good roads in the bay of Conception.

The town here has been built since the city of Conception was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, which was 3 leagues distant. The town stands on the river Bio-bio, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. Here is the Episcopal cathedral, the seat of the Bishop, and all the religious houses. The government of the district has been wholly military and ecclesiastical. The country round is remarkably healthy and fertile, yielding 60 fold. Vast numbers of cattle are annually killed for their hides and tallow, which are sent to Lima. About 200,000 dollars worth of gold is annually collected from the sands of the rivers in this bishoprick. The Indians of this country have numerous herds of cattle, and plenty of horses, and live more like the Tartars of Asia, than the savages of N. America. See *Conception*.

Tallow Point, a mark for anchoring in the harbour of Port Royal, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica.

Taloo Harbour, on the N side of the island of Eimeo, in the S. Pacific Ocean. S lat. 17 30, W lon. 150.

Tamaleque, an inland city, in the province of St. Martha, on the coast of Terra Firma. It is situated on the banks of Magdalena river, and carries on a trade on that river from New Granada to Carthagena, from whence it is distant above 150 miles.

Tamar, Cape, is the N W point of a large bay and harbour on the N shore of the Straits of Magellan, within the cape. The S E point of the bay is named Providence. S lat. 52 51, W lon. 75 40.

Tamarika, an island on the coast of Brazil, about 24 miles in length, 2 miles N of Parnovello, and has a harbour and good fresh water. S lat. 7 56, W lon. 35 5.

Tamatamque, called by the Spaniards, *Villa de las Pulmas*, a town of Santa Martha, in Terra Firma, S. America; on the E bank of Santa Martha river, about 28 miles above Teneriffe.

Tambo Land, on the coast of Peru, extends about 9 miles from Cape Remate to Playa de los Perdrices, or the Partridge Strand, about 9 miles. There is clear and good anchorage upon this strand, under a row of high, ridgy, and sandy hills. On making them from the sea, they resemble a covey of partridges just rising; hence the name of the coast.

Tammany's, St. a village on Dan river, in Virginia, 15 miles from Gill's Bridge, 7 from Mecklenburg court house, 42 from Halifax court house, in N. Carolina, 398 from

from Philadelphia, and 226 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Tammany, *Fort St.* or *St. Mary's*, at the mouth of *St. Mary's* river, on the S line of Georgia. See *St. Mary's*.

Tammata Pappa, a low island of the N Pacific Ocean, said to be near the Sandwich Islands.

Tamou Island, one of the small islets which form part of the reef on the E side of *Ulietea I.* one of the Society Islands.

Tampa. See *Spiritu Santo*.

Tamworth, a township in the northern part of *Strafford co.* *N. Hampshire*. It contains 757 inhabitants.

Tanbanti Bay, on the coast of Brazil, has a good road, sheltered by the sands that lie off within 3 miles of the shore, between *Point Negro* and *Point Luena*.

Taneytown, a small post town of Maryland, in *Frederick co.* between *Piney Run* and *Pine Creek*, on which are a number of mills and some iron works. It lies 27 miles N by E of *Frederickstown*, and 71 from Washington.

Taneta, or *Toneta*, a tract of shore on the W coast of Mexico, on the N. Pacific Ocean, commencing near the *Sugar Loaf Hill*, about 16 miles within the land, bearing NE and SW with the burning mountain of *Lacatecolula* about 18 miles up the river *Limpa*.

Tangola, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, and on the W coast of N. Mexico; affording good anchorage and plenty of wood and water. It is about 60 miles W of *Guatemala*.

Tanguay, or *Tonguey*, on the coast of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 30 miles from *Limari*, and in lat. 30° 30' N.

Tanfa, a branch of the river *Mobile*, 3 leagues below the *Alabama* branch.

Tao, the most southerly of the *Friendly Islands*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 10 leagues in circuit, and so elevated as to be seen at the distance of 12 leagues.

Taouka, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Society Islands. S lat. 14° 30', W lon. 145° 9'.

Tapanatepec, a town of *Guaxaca*, and audience of Mexico. It stands at the foot of the mountains *Quelenos*, at the bottom of a bay in the S. Sea; represented as one of the pleasantest places in this country, and the best furnished with flesh, fowl and fish, being contiguous both to the sea and a river, amidst rich farms, each of which being stocked with between 1000 and 4000 head of cattle. Here are delightful

walks of orange, lemon, citron, fig and other fruit trees.

Taparica, a long island on the W side of the entrance into the Bay of All Saints, in Brazil. See *Bahia*.

Tapayo, a town of S. America, on the S bank of *Amazon* river, easterly from the mouth of *Madeira* river.

Tappabannock, a post town and port of entry of Virginia, in *Essex co.* between *Dangerfield N.* and *Hoskin's creek S.* and on the S W bank of *Rappahannock* river, 54 miles from *Richmond*, 67 from *Williamsburg*, and 117 from Washington. It is also called *Hobbes' Hole*; which see. It is laid out regularly, on a rich plain, and contains about 100 houses, an episcopal church, a court house, and gaol; but is rather unhealthy. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 160,673 dollars.

Tappan, or *Orangetown*, a town of N. York, in the S E part of *Orange co.* about 4 miles from the W bank of *Hudson* river, and at the S end of the *Tappan* sea. Here is a reformed Protestant Dutch church. Major *Andre*, adjutant general to the British army suffered here as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780; having been taken on his way to N. York, after concerting a plan with major general *Arnold* for the delivering up *West Point* to the British.

Tappan Sea, or *Bay*, a dilatation of *Hudson* river, opposite the town of *Tappan*, and 35 miles N of N. York city; immediately S of and adjoining *Haverstraw Bay*. It is 10 miles long and 4 wide; and has on the N side fine quarries of a reddish free stone, used for buildings and grave stones; which are a source of great wealth to the proprietors. See *Steep Rocks*.

Tapuyes, or *Tapayos*, the most considerable nation of the native Brazilians, in S. America, that have not yet been conquered by the Portuguese. They spread themselves a great way inland to the W, and are divided into a number of tribes or cantons, all governed by their own kings.

Tarahumary, a province of N. Spain, 1200 miles from the capital.

Tarborough, a post town of N. Carolina, on the W side of *Tar River*, about 85 miles from its mouth, 140 from *Ocrecock Inlet*, 110 N by E of *Payetteville*, 37 S of *Halifax*, 112 S by W of *Petersburg* in Virginia, and 420 S W of Philadelphia. It contains 523 souls, a court house and gaol. Large quantities of tobacco, of the *Petersburg* quality, pork, beef, and Indian corn are collected here for exportation.

Tarija,

Tarija, or *Chichas*, one of the fourteen jurisdictions, belonging to the archbishopric of Plata, in Peru. It lies about 90 miles S of Plata, and its greatest extent being about 105 miles. The temperature of the air is various; in some parts hot, and in others cold; so that it has the advantage of corn, fruits and cattle. This country abounds every where in mines of gold and silver; but especially that part called *Chocayas*. Between this province and the country inhabited by the wild Indians, runs the large river *Tipuanys*, the sands of which being mixed with gold, are washed, in order to separate the grains of that metal.

Tar, or *Pamlico River*, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which pursues a S E course, and passing by Washington, Tarborough and Greenville, enters Pamlico Sound in lat. 35 22 N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to the town of Washington, 40 miles from its mouth, and for scows or flats carrying 30 or 40 hhd. 50 miles farther to the town of Tarborough. According to the report of a committee, appointed by the legislature of N. Carolina, to inquire into the practicability of improving the inland navigation of the State, it is supposed that this river, and Fishy Creek, a branch of it, may be made navigable 40 miles above Tarborough.

Tarpanlin Cove, on the coast of Massachusetts, lies about 3 leagues N N W of Holmes's Hole, in Martha's Vineyard. It is high water here, at full and change, 2 minutes after 10 o'clock, 5 fathoms water.

Tarrytown, a considerable village in the township of Greenburgh, N. York, on the E bank of Hudson's river, 30 miles N of N. York city. Under a large tree, which is shewn to travellers as they pass the river, is the spot where the unfortunate Major Andre was taken; who was afterwards executed at Tappan.

Tarstoun. See *Lewisburg*, Pennsylvania.

Tarte's Rapids, La, on the river Ohio, 40 miles above the mouth of the Great Kanaway.

Tatmagouche, a place in Nova Scotia, on a short bay which sets up southerly from the Straits of Northumberland; about 25 miles from Onslow, and 21 from the island of St. John's. See *Southampton*. It has a very good road for vessels, and is known also under the names *Tatamagan-abou*.

Tatnall, a new county in Georgia.

Tatnam Cape, the eastern point of Haye's river, in Hudson's Bay. N lat. 57 35, W lon. 91 30.

Tatooete, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ingraham Isles, called by Capt. Ingraham, *Franklin*, and by Captain Roberts, *Blake*. See *Ingraham Isles*.

Taumaco, an island about 1250 leagues from Mexico, where de Quiros stayed 10 days. One of the natives named above 60 islands round it. Some of the names follow, viz. Manicola, Chicayno, larger than Taumaco, and about 300 miles from it; Guatopo, 150 miles from Taumaco; Tucopia, at 100, where the country of Manicola lay. The natives had, in general, lank hair; some were white, with red hair; some mulattoes, with curled hair; and some woolly like negroes. De Quiros observes that in the bay of Philip and James, were many black stones, very heavy, some of which he carried to Mexico, and upon assaying them, they found silver.

Taunton, a river which empties into Narraganset Bay, at Tiverton, opposite the N end of Rhode Island. It is formed by several streams which rise in Plymouth co. Massachusetts. Its course is about 50 miles from N E to S W, and it is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.

Taunton, a post town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Bristol co. on the W side of Taunton river, and contains 40 or 50 houses, compactly built, a church, court house, gaol, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1792. It is 36 miles S by E of Boston, 21 E of Providence, 21 N of Bedford, and 460 from Washington. The township of Taunton was taken from Raynham, and incorporated in 1639, and contains 3860 inhabitants. A flitting mill was erected here in 1776, and for a considerable time the only one in Massachusetts, and was then the best ever built in America. The annual production of 3 mills now in this township is not less than 800 tons of iron; about 50 tons are cut, and 300 hammered into nails, and the remainder is wrought into spades and shovels; of which last article 200 dozen are rolled annually. Mr. Samuel Leonard rolled the first shovel ever done in America. This invention reduces the price one half. Wire drawing, and rolling sheet iron for the tin manufacture are executed here. There is also a manufactory of a species of ochre, found here, into a pigment of a dark yellow colour.

Taunton

Taunton Bay, in Maine, is 6 miles from Frenchman's Bay.

Tavernier Key, a small isle one of the Tortugas, 2 miles from the S W end of Key Largo, and 5 N E of Old Matacombe. N of this last island is a very good road.

Tawandee Creek, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, runs N E into the E branch of Susquehannah, 12 miles S E of Tioga Point.

Tawas, an Indian tribe in the state of Ohio, 18 miles up the Miami of the Lake. Another tribe of this name, inhabit higher up the same river, at a place called the Rapids.

Taxivtavi, *The English*, or *Picque Town*, in the State of Ohio, is situated on the N W bank of the Great Miami, 35 miles below the 5 mile portage, to the Miami of the Lake, and 68 S W by S of Miami Fort. It was taken in 1752, by the French. N lat. 40 41, W lon. 84 48.

Tazewell, a post town in Clairbourne co. Tennessee, 517 miles from Washington.

Tazewell, a county in Virginia, 370 miles from Washington. Here is a post office kept at the court house.

Teaches, a small island close to the E shore of Northampton co. Virginia, and N by E of Parramore Island.

Tecoantepec, a large bay on the W coast of N. Mexico, on the S side of the Isthmus from the bay or Gulf of Campeachy, in the S W part of the Gulf of Mexico; and bounded W by Point Angelos. The port town of its name, lies in lat. 15 28 N, and lon. 96 15 W.

Teconic Falls, are in Kennebeck river, 18 miles above the flowing of the tide, 65 above the mouth of the river. In the course of 26 rods the water falls 20 feet over a ragged bed of rocks, 400 feet in width. At the head of the falls an island of solid rock lifts its summit, waiting to receive a bridge, which it is expected will be erected over the river in this place.

Tehuacan, a city of N Spain, 120 miles S E of Mexico.

Teky Sound, on the coast of Georgia, S of Savannah river, is a capacious road, where a large fleet may anchor in from 10 to 14 fathoms water, and be land-locked, and have a safe entrance over the bar of the river. The flood tide is generally 7 feet.

Telica, a burning mountain on the W coast of N. Mexico, seen at N N E over the ridge of Tosta. It is one of the range of volcanoes which are seen along the coast from Fort St. John's to Tecaante-

peck, and is 18 miles from Volcano del Vejo, or old Man's Burning Mountain; and there are two others between them, but not so easily discerned, as they do not often emit smoke.

Tellico Block House, in Tennessee, erected in 1794, stands on the N bank of Tennessee river, immediately opposite the remains of Fort Loudon; and is computed to be 900 miles, according to the course of the river from its mouth, and 32 miles S of Knoxville in Tennessee. In point of situation, it is much admired. A gentleman of great taste and science, who had seen much of Europe, and America generally, exclaimed, upon casting his eye from it up the river, to the east, "What a scene for the exercise of the genius of a landscape painter!" Upon this view you behold the Tennessee for several miles descending from the foot of the mountains. At about six miles the eye is intercepted by the Chilhowee mountain, extending from N E to S W; and further to the E you behold mountain rising above mountain to a great height, in summer clothed in rich verdure, and in winter covered with snow. To the S looking across the river and, over looking the remains of Fort Loudon, is a very extensive plain, forming a very pleasing contrast with the mountains, in which are a number of the Cherokee towns, at present inhabited, and the remains of many others, which have been destroyed by the white people since the year 1776. To the W the eye is again delighted with a view, for miles, down the river, and the remains of several large Indian towns. From the N comes Nine mile Creek, through a rich tract of country, and empties into the Tennessee one hundred paces above the block house. As a military post, it has been the corner stone of the present peace with the Cherokees, and creeks too, so far as respects this country; and as a trading post, it will very much contribute to the preservation of peace with those two nations.

Telligua, Great, in Tennessee, was on the E side of the Chota branch of Tennessee river, about 25 miles N E of the mouth of Holston river, and 5 S of the line which marked Lord Granville's limits of Carolina. This was a British factory, established after the treaty of Westminster, in 1729.

Telligua Mountains, lie S of the above place, and seem to be part of what are
new

now called the Great Iron Mountains, in the latest maps.

Tempe, a place in New Galicia, 200 leagues N W of the city of Mexico.

Temple, a township of N. Hampshire, Hillsborough co. N of New Ipswich, and 70 miles W of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 867 inhabitants.

Temple, a town in Kennebeck co. on the W side of the river, incorporated in 1803.

Temple Bay, on the Labrador coast, opposite Belle Isle. A British settlement of this name was destroyed by the French, in October, 1796.

Templeton, a post town in the N W part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1068 inhabitants. It was granted as a bounty to the soldiers in king Philip's war, and was called Narraganset No. 6, until its incorporation in 1762. It is 63 miles W by N W of Boston, 28 N by W of Worcester, and 472 from Washington.

Tench's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, was discovered in 1790, by Lieut. Ball, and lies in lat. 1 39 S, and lon. 151 31 W. It is low, and only about 2 miles in circuit, but is entirely covered with trees, including many of the cocoa nut kind. It abounds with inhabitants, and the men appear to be remarkably stout and healthy.

Teneriffe, a town of Santa Martha and Terra Firma, in S. America, situated on the eastern bank of the great river Santa Martha, below its confluence with Madalena, about 135 miles from the city of Santa Martha, towards the S, the road from which capital to Teneriffe is very difficult by land, but one may go very easily and agreeably from one to the other partly by sea, and partly by the abovementioned river.

Tennant's Harbour, on the coast of Maine, lies about 3 leagues from George's Islands.

Tennessee, the most considerable Ridge of the Cumberland Mountain. It separates the waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. In some parts it rises into abrupt hills, but in others it admits of good roads.

Tennessee, a navigable river of the State of Tennessee, called by the French *Cherokee*, and absurdly by others, Hogohegee river, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rises in the mountains of Virginia in about lat. 37, and pursues a course of about 1000 miles, S and S W nearly to lat. 34, receiving from both sides a number of large tributary streams. It then wheels

about to the N in a circuitous course, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for vessels of great burden to the *Muscle Shoals*, 250 miles from its mouth. It is there about 3 miles broad, full of small isles, and only passable in small boats or batteaux. The navigation here may be much improved the bottom being loose stones easily removed. From these shoals to the *Whirl*, or *Suck*, the place where the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards, and breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, and the navigation for large boats all the way excellent. Boats easily ascend the *Whirl* being towed. The highest point of navigation upon this river is Tellico Block House, 900 miles from its mouth according to its meanders. It receives Holston river 22 miles below Knoxville, and then running W 15 miles, receives the Clinch. The other waters which empty into Tennessee, are Duck and Elk rivers, and Crow Creek, on the one side; and the Occachappo, Chickamauga and Hiwassee rivers on the S and S E sides. In the Tennessee and its upper branches are great numbers of fish, some of which are very large and of an excellent flavour. The river to which the name Tennessee was formerly confined, is that part of it which runs N, and receives Holston river 20 miles below Knoxville. The Coyeta, Chota, and Chilhawee Indian towns are on the W side of the river; and the Tallassee town on the E side.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, and, until 1796, called the *Tennessee Government*, or *Territory of the United States, South of the Ohio*. It is in length 400 miles, and in breadth 104; between lat. 35 and 36 30 N, and lon. 81 28 and 91 38 W. It is bounded N by Kentucky and part of Virginia; E by N. Carolina; S by the Mississippi Territory, W by the Mississippi. It is divided into 3 districts, viz. Washington, Hamilton, and Mero, which are subdivided into 22 counties, viz. Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Carter, Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Grainger, Anderson, Claiborne, Roane, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Williamson, Wilson, Smith, and Jackson. The first 5 belong to Washington district, the next 9 to that of Hamilton, and the 8 latter to Mero district. The two former districts are divided from the latter, by an uninhabited country of 91 miles in extent; that is, from the block

black houses, at the point formed by the junction of the Clinch with the Tennessee, called S. W. Point, to Fort Blount upon Cumberland R. through which there is a waggon road, opened in the summer of 1795, and now kept in repair by a turnpike company. There are few countries so well watered with rivers and creeks. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch. The tract called the broken Ground, sends immediately into the Mississippi, the Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obian or Obean, and Reelfoot; which are from 30 to 80 yards wide at their mouths; most of the rivers have exceedingly rich low grounds, at the extremity of which is a second bank, as on most of the lands of the Mississippi. Beside these rivers, there are several smaller ones, and innumerable creeks, some of which are navigable. In short, there is hardly a spot in this country, which is more than 20 miles from a navigable stream. The chief mountains are Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka, adjoining to one another, from the eastern boundary of the state, and separate it from N. Carolina; their direction is nearly from N. E. to S. W. The other mountains are Clinch and Cumberland. It would require a volume to describe the mountains of this State, above half of which is covered with those that are uninhabitable. Some of these mountains, particularly the Cumberland or Great Laurel Ridge, are the most stupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginseng and coal. Their caverns and cascades are innumerable. The *Enchanted Mountain*, about 2 miles S. of Brads Town, is famed for the curiosities on its rocks. There are on several rocks a number of impressions resembling the tracks of turkeys, bears, horses, and human beings, as visible and perfect as they could be made on snow or sand. The latter were remarkable for having 6 toes each; one only excepted, which appeared to be the print of a negro's foot. By this we must suppose the originals to have been the progeny of Titan or Anak. One of these tracks was very large, the length of the foot 16 inches, the distance of the extremes of the outer toes 13 inches, the proximate breadth behind the toes 7 inches, the diameter of the heel ball 5. One of the horse tracks was likewise of an uncommon size, the transverse and conjugate diameters, were 8 by 10 inches; perhaps the horse which the Great Warrior rode. What appears the most in fa-

vour of their being the real tracks of the animals they represent, is the circumstance of a horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches, and recovered again, and the figures having all the same direction, like the trail of a company on a journey. If it be a *lusus naturæ*, she never sported more seriously. If the operation of chance, perhaps there was never more apparent design. If it were done by art, it might be to perpetuate the remembrance of some remarkable event of war, or engagement fought on the ground. The vast heaps of stones near the place, said to be tombs of warriors, slain in battle, seem to favour the supposition. The texture of the rocks is soft. The part on which the sun had the greatest influence, and which was the most indurated, could easily be cut with a knife, and appeared to be of the nature of the pipe stone. Some of the Cherokees entertain an opinion that it always rains when any person visits the place, as if sympathetic nature wept at the recollection of the dreadful catastrophe which those figures were intended to commemorate. The principal towns are Knoxville, the seat of government, Nashville, and Jonesborough, beside 8 other towns, which are as yet of little importance. In 1791, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 35,691. In November, 1795, the number had increased to 77,262 persons. In 1800 there were 105,602 inhabitants, of whom 13,584 were slaves. The soil is luxuriant, and will afford every production, the growth of any of the United States. The usual crop of cotton is 800 lbs. to the acre, of a long and fine staple; and of corn from 60 to 80, and sometimes 100 bushels. It is asserted, however, that the lands on the small rivers, that empty into the Mississippi, have a decided preference to those on Cumberland river, for the production of cotton, rice, and indigo. Of trees, the general growth is poplar, hickory, black and white walnut, all kinds of oaks, buckeye, beech, sycamore, black and honey locust, ash, hornbeam, elm, mulberry, cherry, dogwood, sassafras, poplar, cucumber tree, and the sugar tree. The undergrowth, especially on low lands, is cane; some of which are upwards of 20 feet high, and so thick as to prevent any other plant from growing. Of herbs, roots, and shrubs, there are Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, ginseng, angelica, spice wood, wild plum, crab apple, sweet annise, red bud, ginger, spikenard, wild hop and grape vines. The glades are covered with
wild

wild rye, wild oats, clover, buffalo, grafs, strawberries and pea vines. On the hills at the head of rivers, and in some high cliffs of Cumberland, are found majestic red cedars; many of these are 4 feet in diameter, and 40 feet clear of limbs. The animals are such as are found in the neighbouring States. The rivers are well stocked with all kinds of fresh water fish; among which are trout, perch, cat fish, buffalo fish, red horse, eels, &c. Some cat fish have been caught which weighed upwards of 100 pounds: the western waters being more clear and pure than the eastern rivers, the fish are to the same degree more firm and savoury to the taste. In 1799, a fish was caught in the Holston, a few miles below Knoxville, about 6 feet long, the scales of which were large, and thickset, and gave fire by collision with a flint, like steel. The climate is temperate and healthful; the summers are very cool and pleasant in that part which is contiguous to the mountains that divide this State from N. Carolina; but on the western side of the Cumberland Mountain the heat is more intense, which renders that part better calculated for the production of tobacco, cotton and indigo. Lime stone is common on both sides of Cumberland Mountain. There are no stagnant waters; and this is certainly one of the reasons why the inhabitants are not afflicted with those bilious and intermitting fevers, which are so frequent, and often fatal, near the same latitude on the coast of the southern States. Whatever may be the causes, the inhabitants have been remarkably healthy since they settled on the waters of Cumberland R. The country abounds with mineral springs. Salt licks are found in many parts of the country. [See *Campbell's Salines*.] Iron ore abounds in the districts of Washington and Hamilton, and fine streams to put iron works in operation. Iron ore was lately discovered, upon the S of Cumberland river, about 30 miles below Nashville, and a furnace is now erecting. There is a bloomery, furnace, and 2 forges in Robertson co. Several lead mines have been discovered, and one on French Broad has been worked; the ore produced 75 per cent. in pure lead. The Indians say that there are rich silver mines in Cumberland Mountain, but cannot be tempted to discover any of them to the white people. It is said that gold has been found here; but the mine from which that metal was extracted is now unknown to the white people. Ores and

springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found in various parts. Saltpetre caves are numerous; and in the course of the year 1796, several tons of saltpetre were sent to the Atlantic markets. This country furnishes all the valuable articles of the southern States. Fine waggon and saddle horses, beef cattle, giuing, deer skins and furs, cotton in great quantities, hemp, and flax, may be transported by land; also iron, lumber, pork and flour may be exported in great quantities, now that the navigation of the Mississippi is opened to the citizens of the United States. In 1801, the exports of this State, the N. W. Territory and Mississippi, amounted to 443,955 dolls. The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians; in 1788, they had 23 large congregations, who were then supplied by only 6 ministers. There are also some Baptists and Methodists. The inhabitants have paid great attention to the interests of science; beside private schools, there are 3 colleges established by law; Greenville in Green's co. Blount at Knoxville, and Washington in the county of that name. The college in Green's county is flourishing under the direction of a President and Vice President. [See *Greenville*.] Here is likewise a "Society for promoting Useful Knowledge." A taste for literature is daily increasing. The inhabitants chiefly emigrated from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies W of the Blue Ridge. The ancestors of these people were generally of the Scotch nation; some of whom emigrated first to Ireland, and from thence to America. A few Germans and English are intermixed. In 1788, it was thought there were 20 white persons to 1 negro; and the disproportion is thought to be far greater now. This country was included in the 2d charter of king Charles II. to the proprietors of Carolina. In a subsequent division, it made a part of N. Carolina. It was explored about the year 1745, and settled by about 50 families in 1754; who were soon after driven off or destroyed by the Indians. Its settlement recommenced in 1765. The first permanent settlement took place near Long Island of Holston, and upon Watauga, about 1774; and the first appearance of any persons from it, in the public councils of N. Carolina, was in the convention of that State in 1776. In the year 1780, a party of about 40 families, under the guidance and direction of James Robertson, (since Brig. Gen. Robertson, of Merodistrict

district) passed through a wilderness of at least 300 miles to the French Lick, and there founded Nashville. Their nearest neighbours were the settlers of the infant State of Kentucky, between whom and them, was a wilderness of 200 miles. From the year 1784, to 1788, the government of N. Carolina over this country was interrupted by the assumed State of Frankland; but in the year 1789, the people returned to their allegiance. In 1789, N. Carolina ceded this territory to the United States, on certain conditions, and Congress provided for its government. A convention was held at Knoxville, in 1796, and on the 6th of Feb. the constitution of the State of Tennessee was signed by every member of it. Its principles promise to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people. The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this State are the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

Tennessee Ridge, the height is so called, which divides the waters of Tennessee river from those of the Cumberland, extending from Cumberland mountain to the river Ohio, a course of nearly 300 miles, if measured by its meanders in which it resembles the most serpentine river. Its general bearing, for the first half of the way, is westwardly, and then northwesterly. It slopes away from Cumberland mountain, so that in the meridian of Nashville, it is only a gradual swell; though much of it farther W is higher and more abrupt. From some of its highest points, one may overlook a vast extent of country. As it shifts its direction continually, ribs extend from it in all points of compass, and these again are subdivided, and split into still farther ramifications, the heads of the different hollows giving origin to streams of water, which, collecting together round the points of the spurs or ribs of the ridges, form creeks and rivers.

Tenafaw, a settlement near Mobile Bay, inhabited in 1787 by 90 American families. See *Taensa*.

Teowenista Creek, runs southerly about 28 miles, then westerly 6 miles, and empties into Alleghany river about 18 miles from its mouth, and nearly 5 below the Hickory town.

Tepeasa, in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Tequajo, or *Tiguas*, a province of Mexico; in about lat. 37, where are 16 villages.

Tequepa, a part of the coast of New Mexico, 18 leagues N W of Acapulco.

Teguery Bay, on the S E part of the coast of the island of Cuba, between Cape Cruiz, and Cape Maizi, at the E end. It affords good anchorage and shelter for ships, but is not much frequented.

Termina, Laguna, or *Lake of Tides*, lies at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the S W part of the Gulf of Mexico. It is within Trieste and Beef Island, and Port Royal Island. The tide runs very hard in, at most of the channels between the islands; hence the name.

Terra Blanca, in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Terra de Latraton, or the *Ploughman's Land*, the name given by the Spaniards to Labrador, inhabited by the Esquimaux.

Terra del Fuego Island, or *Land of Fire*, at the S extremity of S. America, is separated from the main on the N by the Straits of Magellan, and contains about 42,000 square miles. This is the largest of the islands S of the Straits, and they receive this name on account of the vast fires and smoke which the first discoverers of them perceived. The island of Staten Land lies on the E. They are all barren and mountainous; but there have been found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds on the lower grounds and islands that are sheltered by the hills. Here are found winter's bark, and a species of arbutus which has a very well tasted red fruit of the size of small cherries. Plenty of cellery is found in some places, and the rocks are covered with very fine muscles. A species of duck as large as a goose, and called the loggerhead duck at the Falkland Islands, is here met with, which beats the water with its wings and feet, and runs along the sea with inconceivable velocity; and there are also geese and falcons.

Terra Firma, or *Castile del Oro*, the most northern province of S. America, 1400 miles in length, and 700 in breadth; situated between the equator and 12 N lat. and between 60 and 82 W lon. bounded N by the N. Atlantic Ocean, here called the N Sea, E by the same ocean and Surinam, S by Amazonia and Peru, and W by the N. Pacific Ocean. It is called Terra Firma from being the first part of the continent discovered by the Spaniards, and is divided into Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Venezuela, Comana, Paria, New Granada, and Popayan. The chief towns are Porto Bello, Panama, Carthagena, and Popayan. The principal bays of this province in the Pacific Ocean, are those of Panama and

St.

St. Michael, in the N. Sea, Porto Bello, Sino, Guirara, &c. The chief rivers are the Darien, Chagre, Santa Maria, Conception, and Oronoke. The climate, especially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May, to the end of Nov. the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain and tempests, the clouds precipitating the rain with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is consequently flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the earth with vapours; that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, the air is extremely unwholesome. The soil of this country is very different, the inland parts being very rich and fertile, and the coasts sandy and barren. It is impossible to view without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriance of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, sugar, tobacco, &c. and fruits of all kinds. This part of S. America was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage to America. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives.

Terra Firma Proper, or *Darien*, a subdivision of Terra Firma. Chief towns, Porto Bello, and Panama. See *Darien*.

Terra Magellanica. See *Patagonia*.

Terra Nueva, near Hudson's Straits, is in lat. 62 4 N, and lon. 67 W, high water, at full and change, a little before 10 o'clock.

Territory N. W. of the Ohio, or *N. Western Territory*. All that part of the United States was so called, which lies between 37 and 50 N lat. and between 81 8 and 98 8 W lon. bounded N by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; E by the lakes and Pennsylvania; S by the Ohio river; W by the Mississippi; estimated to contain 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water. This portion of the United States is now divided into the State of Ohio, the Indiana Territory, and Wayne county, which forms a separate district and government. See these several heads. The N western part of the above Territory lying N of the Illinois, and between the lakes, and the Mississippi, is still inhabited by Indians, and is not included in either of the above divisions.

In some parts, the country is too hilly for cultivation, and in some places between the Ohio and the lakes, the land is so flat that the water stands till midsummer. For miles the ground is not visible, yet the water is not more than from 12 to 18 inches deep.

Tesjalon, a river of Upper Canada which falls into lake Huron, 50 leagues N W of French river, in lat. 46 12 21 N.

Tesfigos, islands, near the coast of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, on the S coast of the Caribbean Sea. Several small islands at the E end of the island of Margarita lie between that island and those called Tesfigos. N lat. 11 6, W lon. 61 48.

Teteroa Harbour, on the W side of the island of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands.

Teburoa, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 24 miles from Point Venus in the island of Otaheite. S lat. 17 4, W lon. 149 30.

Tetzuco, a brackish lake in Mexico. See *Mexico*.

Teushanysfonggoghta, an Indian village on the northern bank of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, 5 miles N of the S line of the State, and 14 E S E of Chatoughque Lake.

Tewksbury, the *Wamefit*, or *Parwotuckett* of the Indians, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on Concord river, near its junction with the Merrimack 24 miles N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734 and contains 944 inhabitants.

Tewksbury, a township of N. Jersey, Hunterdon co. The townships of Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury, contained in 1790, 4370 inhabitants, including 268 slaves.

Thames River, in Connecticut, is formed by the union of Shetucket and Little, or Norwich rivers, at Norwich Landing, to which place it is navigable for vessels of considerable burden; and thus far the tide flows. From this place the Thames pursues a southerly course 14 miles, passing by New London on its W bank, and empties into L. Island Sound; forming the fine harbour of New London.

Thames River, U. Canada, formerly called *La Tranche* or *Trenche*, and by the Indians *Essexcumyseepe*, rises in the Chip-pawa country, and running S W washes the counties of (the W riding of) York, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent, and empties itself into Lake St. Clair, above De Troit; it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. From its upper branches it communicates

communicates by small portages with Lake Huron, and the Grand River; the site of Oxford is on its Upper Fork; and that intended for Dorchester on its middle Fork; London on the Main Fork; and Chatham on its Lower Fork. It is a fine inland canal, and capable of being highly improved. The lands on its banks are extremely fertile.

Smyth.

Batcher's Island, lies about a mile E of the S E point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts, and forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay; and has 2 light houses. Cape Ann light house lies in lat. 43 36 N, and lon. 70 47 W.

Theakiki, the eastern head water of Illinois river, rises about 8 miles S of Fort St. Joseph. After running through rich and level lands, about 112 miles, it receives Plein river in lat. 41 48 N, and from thence the confluent stream assumes the name of Illinois. In some maps, it is called *Huakita*.

Thetford, a township in the S E corner of Orange co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut river, about 10 miles N of Dartmouth college, and contains 1478 inhabitants.

Thirty mile stream. See *Livermore*.

Thomas's Bay, on the W coast of the island of Antigua. It affords some shelter from the S and S E winds.

Thomas's Creek, a stream of S. Carolina, which falls into the Great Pedee, 1 mile from Chatham.

Thomas Island, St. or the *Danes Island*, is the largest and most northerly of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, and is about 9 miles long and 3 broad. It has a sandy soil and is badly watered, but enjoys a considerable trade, especially in time of peace, in the contraband way; and privateers in time of war sell their prizes here. A large battery has been erected for its defence, mounted with 20 pieces of cannon. N lat. 18 22, W lon. 64 51. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and lies about 30 miles E of the island of Porto Rico.

Thomas Island, St. on the W coast of N. Mexico. N lat. 20 10, W lon. 113 5.

Thomas, St. a town of Guiana, in S. America, on the banks of the Oroonoko. N lat. 75, W lon. 62 36.

Thomas, Port St. a harbour in the bay of Honduras, on the Spanish Main; from which goods are shipped to Europe.

Thomas, St. the chief town of New Andalusia, or Parie, in the northern division of Terra Firma.

Thomas, St. a parish of Charleston district, in S. Carolina.

Thomaston, a post town of Maine, Lincoln co. on the W side of Penobscot Bay, and about 4 leagues from Franklin Island, at the mouth of the river St. George, which divides this town from Warren and Cushing. A considerable river in the S E part of the township is called *Wessowesigeeg*. From the hill of *Madambettocks* may be seen islands and lands to a great distance; and near it there is thought to be plenty of iron ore. The grand staples of Thomastown are lime and lumber. Limestone is very common. There are now about 35 kilns erected, each of which, on an average, will produce 200 fifty gallon casks. Too much attention being paid to this business, prevents a due cultivation of the lands. There were owned in 1796 on the river, 12 brigs, schooners, and sloops, equal to about 1100 tons, employed in foreign and coasting voyages. On the river, and its several streams, are a number of tide and other grist and saw mills. A fort with a number of cannon, and a regular garrison of provincials, was formerly stationed about 5 miles below the head of the tide. Few vestiges of the fort now remain; but in place of it an elegant building was erected in 1794, by the Hon. Henry Knox, Esq. The settlement of Thomastown began about 1720, in 1777 it was incorporated, in 1790 it contained 801 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1397. There are here no public schools constantly kept, though there are several private ones throughout the year. There are two churches, one for Baptists, the other for Congregationalists. Here is also a social library. The compact part of the town is 7 miles southerly of Camden, 7 E of Warren, 39 N E by E of Wiscasset, 215 N E of Bolton, and 702 from Washington.

Thome, St. or *St. Thomas*, a plain in the centre of the island of St. Domingo, on the S side of the first chain of the mountains of Chibao. It is contiguous to the N of that of St. John of Maguana. The fort of St. Thomas was erected here, near the head of the Artibonite, by Christopher Columbus to protect the mines against the Indians. There is now no vestige of the fort remaining.

Thomsons Island, lies near the entrance of the river St. Clair, U. Canada. It scarcely contains 200 acres of dry land, fit for tillage, but a great many acres of marsh.

Smyth.

Thompson,

Thompson, a township of Windham co. in the N E corner of Connecticut; having the town of Killingly on the S, the state of Rhode Island E, and that of Massachusetts on the N; from which last it receives Quinabaug and Five mile rivers. Inhabitants 2341.

Thomsonboro', a town in Lincoln county, Maine, late the W part of Bowdoin, incorporated 1798. It has 776 inhabitants.

Thompsons Creek, is formed by several small streams which rise in the southern part of the Mississippi Territory, cross the S line of the United States, into W. Florida, now the eastern division of Louisiana, where they unite and pursue a S E course into the Mississippi river. Its mouth is opposite Point Coupee. The land on this Creek is represented as very valuable. In 1775, Peter Chester, Governor of West Florida, granted to Capt. John Ellsworth, a tract of land in the forks of this Creek, on which in 1778, he built a small house. His heirs now claim this land.

Thopicanos, a small river of the Indiana Territory, which runs southward to Wabash river, into which it enters a few miles eastward of Ouixtanon.

Thornburg, a post town in Spotsylvania co. Virginia, 74 miles from Washington.

Thornton, a township of N. Hampshire, Grafton co. at the head of Merrimack river, which contains 535 inhabitants.

Thorold Township, in Lincoln co. U. Canada, lies S of Grantham and is watered by the river Welland.

Thoulouze, Port, on the S coast of the island of Cape Breton, near the entrance of the Strait of Fronsac or Canso, lies between the gulf called Little St. Peter and the islands of St. Peter. It was formerly called Port St. Peter, and is 60 miles W of Gabaron bay.

Thousand Isles, are in St. Lawrence, a little N of Lake Ontario.

Thousand Lakes, a name given to a great number of small lakes near the Mississippi, about 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country about these lakes, though little frequented, is fine hunting grounds. Here the Mississippi is not above 90 yards wide.

Three Brothers, 3 islands within the river Essequibo on the E coast of S. America.

Three Islands Bay, or *Harbour*, on the E coast of the Island of St. Lucia, W. Indies.

Three Points, Caps, on the coast of Guiana, in S. America. N lat. 10 38, W lon. 61 57.

Three Rivers, in Canada. See *Trois Rivières*.

Three Sisters, three small isles on the W shore of Chesapeake Bay, which lie between W river and Parker's Island.

Thrum Cap, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a small circular isle, not more than a mile in circumference, 7 leagues N 62° W from Lagoon Island. High water, at full and change, between 11 and 12 o'clock. S lat. 18 35, W lon. 139 48.

Tibule, Southern, an island in the S Atlantic Ocean, the most southerly land ever discovered; hence the name. S lat. 59. 35, W lon. 27 45.

Thurlovo Township, Hastings co. U. Canada, lies near the head of the bay of Quin- te, and E of Sidney.

Thurman, a township in Washington co. N. York; taken from Queensburg, and incorporated in 1792.

Thunder Bay, on the N shore of Lake Superior, U. Canada, opposite the E end of Isle de Minatte. There is a remarkable high mountain at its easternmost cape.

Thunder Bay, in lake Huron, lies about half way between Sagana Bay and the N W corner of the lake. It is about 9 miles across either way; and is thus called from the thunder frequently heard there.

Tilbury Township, in the western district of U. Canada, is situated upon lake St. Clair, W of Raleigh, where the Thames empties itself into that lake.

Tianaderba River. See *Unadilla River*.

Tiogon, an ancient Indian town, about 150 miles up the Susquehannah river.

Tiber, or *Goose Creek*, a small stream which runs southerly through the city of Washington, and empties into Patowmac river. Its source is 236 feet above the level of the tide in the creek; the waters of which and those of Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the President's house, and to the capitol. The contemplated *Dry Dock*, was to have been erected on this Creek.

Tiberon, Cape, a round black rock on the S W part of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and forms the N W limit of the bay of Tiberon.

Tiberon, or *Tiburon*, a bay and village on the S W part of the island of St. Domingo. The bay is formed by the cape of its name on the N W, and Point Burgau on the S E, a league and three fourths apart. The stream, called a river, falls in at the head of the bay, on the western side of the village, which stands on the high road, and, according to its course along the sea shore, 10 leagues S of Cape Dame Marie, 20 from Jeremie, and 32 by the winding of the

the

the road from Les Cayes. The cape is in lat. 18 20 30 N, and in lon. 76 52 40 W. The exports from Cape Tiberon, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, 1000lbs. white sugar, 377,800lbs. brown sugar, 600,002lbs. coffee, 13,672lbs. cotton, 1088lbs. indigo, and small articles to a considerable amount. Total value of duties on exportation, 2465 dollars 76 cents.

Tiberon, a fort, near the town or village above mentioned; taken by the French, the 21st March, 1795.

Titchfield, a town on the bay of Antopio, on the N E part of Jamaica I. See *Port Antonio*.

Tickle Harbour, on the E coast of Newfoundland, 15 leagues from Bonaventura Port.

Tickle Me Quickly, a name given by British seamen to a fine, little, sandy bay of Terra Firma, on the Isthmus of Darien, at the N W end of a reef of rocks, having good anchorage and safe landing. The extremity of the rocks on one side, and the Samballas Islands (the range of which begins from hence) on the other side, guard it from the sea, and so form a very good harbour. It is much frequented by privateers.

Ticonderoga, in the State of N. York, built by the French in the year 1756, on the N side of a peninsula formed by the confluence of the waters issuing from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. Its name signifies *Noisy*, in the Indian language, and was called by the French, *Corillor*. Mount Independence in Addison co. Vermont, is about 2 miles S E of it, and separated from it by the narrow strait which conveys the waters of Lake George and South river into Lake Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it, being defended on 3 sides by water surrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a swamp, and where that fails, the French erected a breast work 9 feet high. This was the first fortress attacked by the Americans during the revolutionary war. The troops under Gen. Abercrombie were defeated here in the year 1758, but it was taken the year following by Gen. Amherst. It was surprised by Cols. Allen and Arnold, May 10, 1775, and was retaken by Gen. Burgoyne in July, 1777.

Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo, called by Bougainville, *The Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*, and by Capt. Cook, *The*

New Hebrides, may be considered as the eastern extremity of the vast Archipelago of *New Guinea*. These islands are situated between the latitudes of 14 29 and 20 40 S, and between 169 41 and 170 21 E lon. from Greenwich, and consist of the following islands, some of which have received names from the different European navigators, and others retain the names which they bear among the natives; viz. *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Mallicollo*, *Pic de l'Etoile*, *Aurora*, *Isle of Lepers*, *Whitfuntide*, *Ambrym*, *Paoon*, *Shepherds Isles*, *Sandwich*, *Erromango*, *Inmer*, *Tanna*, *Erroman*, *Annatom*, *Apee*, *Three Hills*, *Montagu*, *Hinchinbrook*, and *Erromanga*. Quiros, who first discovered these islands, in 1606, describes them, as "richer and more fertile than Spain, and as populous as they are fertile; watered with fine rivers, and producing silver, pearls, nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, ebony of the first quality, wood for the construction of vessels, and plants which might be fabricated into sail cloth and cordages, one sort of which is not unlike the hemp of Europe." The inhabitants of these islands, he describes, as of several different races of men; black, white, mulatto, tawny, and copper coloured; a proof, he supposes, of their intercourse with various people. They use no fire arms, are employed in no mines, nor have they any of those means of destruction which the genius of Europe has invented. Industry and policy seem to have made but little progress among them; they build neither towns nor fortresses; acknowledge neither king nor laws, and are divided only into tribes, among which there does not always subsist a perfect harmony. Their arms are the bow and arrows, the spear and the dart, all made of wood. Their only covering is a garment round the waist, which reaches to the middle of the thigh. They are cleanly, of a lively and grateful disposition, capable of friendship and instruction. Their houses are of wood, covered with palm leaves. They have places of worship and burial. They work in stone, and polish marble, of which there are many quarries. They make flutes, drums, wooden spoons, and from the mother of pearl, form chisels, scissors, knives, hooks, saws, hatchets, and small round plates for necklaces. Their canoes are well built and neatly finished. Hogs, goats, cows, buffaloes, and various fowls and fish for food, are found in abundance on and about these

these islands. Added to all these and many other excellencies, these islands are represented as having a remarkably salubrious air, which is evinced by the healthy robust appearance of the inhabitants, who live to a great age, and yet have no other bed than the earth. Such is the description which Quiros gives of these islands in and about which he spent some months, and which he represents to the king of Spain, as "the most delicious country in the world; the garden of Eden, the inexhaustible source of glory, riches and power to Spain." On the N side of the largest of these islands, called *Espritu Santo*, is a bay, called *San Felipe* and *Sant Yago*, which, says Quiros, "penetrates 20 leagues into the country; the inner part is all safe, and may be entered with security, by night as well as by day. On every side, in its vicinity, many villages may be distinguished, and if we may judge by the smoke which rises by day, and the fires that are seen by night, there are many more in the interior parts." The harbour in this bay, was named by Quiros, *La Vera Cruz*, and is a part of this bay, and large enough to admit 1000 vessels. The anchorage is on an excellent bottom of black sand, in water of different depths, from 6 to 40 fathoms, between 2 fine rivers.

Tignares, the chief town of the captainship of Rio Grande in Brazil.

Timiskamain Lake, in L. Canada, is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, having several small islands. Its waters empty into Utawas river, by a short and narrow channel, 30 miles N of the N part of Nepissing lake. Indians named Timmiskamaings reside round this lake.

Tinicum, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Buck's co. the other in that of Delaware. The former has 947, and the latter 272 inhabitants.

Tinker's Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, on the coast of Massachusetts, off Buzzard's Bay, 8 miles from the main land of Barnstable co. It is the second in magnitude, and the middle one of the 3 largest. It is about 3 miles long from N to S, and about a mile and a half broad from E to W; and between this and Nashawn Island is a channel for sloops and small vessels, as there is also between it and Slocum's Island, about a mile farther to the westward.

Tinmouth, a township of Nova Scotia on the eastern coast. It was formerly called Pictou, and lies about 40 miles from Truro. See *Pictou*.

Tinmouth, a post town of Vermont, Rutland co. and contains 973 inhabitants.

Tinignal, a rich silver mine in the province of Costa Rica; which see.

Tinta, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru; wherein is the famous silver mine called Condonoma. See *Cancas*.

Tintamare, a river of Nova Scotia, which is navigable 3 or 4 miles up for small vessels.

Tinto, a river of Terra Firma, 20 leagues E of Cape Honduras.

Tioga Point, or *Cape*, on the W coast of N. Mexico, is a rough head land, 8 leagues from the valley of Colima.

Tioga, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne co. having 560 inhabitants.

Tioga, a co. of N. York, bounded E by Otsego, W by Ontario, N by Onondago, and S by the State of Pennsylvania. It contains 7406 inhabitants. The courts are held alternately, at Chenengo, and Newtown Point, in the town of Chemung. Some curious bones have been dug up in this county. About 12 miles from Tioga Point, the bone or horn of an animal was found, 6 feet 9 inches long; 21 inches round, at the long end, and 15 inches at the small end. It is incurvated nearly to an arch of a large circle. By the present state of both the ends, much of it must have perished; probably 2 or 3 feet from each end.

Tioga Point, the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the E branch of Susquehannah river. It is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly from the line which divides N. York from Pennsylvania, and is about 150 miles N by W of Philadelphia. The town of Athens stands on this point of land.

Tioga River, a branch of the Susquehannah, which rises in the Alleghany mountains in about lat. 42, and running eastwardly, empties into the Susquehannah at Tioga Point, in lat. 41 57. It is navigable for boats about 50 miles. There is said to be a practicable communication between the southern branch of the Tioga, and a branch of the Alleghany, the head waters of which are near each other. The Seneca Indians say they can walk 4 times in a day, from the boatable waters of the Alleghany, to those of the Tioga, at the place now mentioned.

Tioughnioga River. See *Chenengo River*.

Tiookea, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of those called George's Islands. S lat. 14 27, W lon. 144 56.

Tipuany's River. See *Tarija*.

Tisbury,

Tisbury, a small fishing town on the N side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 3 miles from Chilmark, and 97 from Boston. The township was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1092 inhabitants. It is in Duke's co. Massachusetts, and in 1796 the easterly part was incorporated into a separate precinct.

Tiscan, a village of Ouenca, 2nd department of Alanfis, in Quito, in S. America, which was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, but the inhabitants escaped, and removed to a safer situation. The marks of this dreadful convulsion of nature are still visible.

Titicaca, an island of S. America, in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Charcas, in Peru; and is the largest of all the known lakes in S. America. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from N W to S E, and about 80 leagues in circuit. The water is, in some parts, 70 or 80 fathoms deep. Ten or twelve large, beside a greater number of smaller streams fall into it. The water of this lake, though neither salt nor brackish, is muddy, and has something so nauseous in its taste, as not to be drank. On an isle in this lake, Mungo Cassac, the founder of the Peruvian monarchy, reported that the Sun, his father, had placed him with Oello his consort and sister. Here was a temple dedicated to the Sun, splendid with plates of gold and silver. The Indians, on seeing the violent rapacity of the Spaniards, are thought to have thrown the immense collection of riches in the temple, into this lake. But these valuable effects were thrown into another lake, in the valley of Orcos, 6 leagues S of Cusco, in water 23 or 24 fathoms deep. Towards the S part of Titicaca Lake, the banks approach one another, so as to form a kind of bay, terminating in a river, called El Desaguadero, or the drain; and afterwards forms the Lake of Paria, which has no visible outlet. Over the river El Desaguadero still remains the bridge of rushes, invented by Capac Yupanqui, the fifth Inca, for transporting his army to the other side, in order to conquer the provinces of Collasuyo. The Desaguadero is here between 80 and 100 yards in breadth, flowing with a very impetuous current, under a smooth, and, as it were, sleeping surface. The Inca, to overcome this difficulty, ordered 4 very large cables to be made of a kind of grass, which covers the lofty heaths and mountains of that coun-

try, and by the Indians called *Iehu*: so that these cables were the foundation of the whole structure. Two of these being laid across the water, fascines of dry junceira, and totora, two species of rushes, were fastened together, and laid across the cables. On this again the two other cables were laid, and covered with similar fascines securely fastened on, but of a smaller size than the first, and arranged so as to form a level surface. And by this means the Inca procured a safe passage for his army. This bridge of rushes, which is about five yards broad, and one yard and a half above the surface of the water, is carefully repaired, or rebuilt, every six months by the neighbouring provinces, in pursuance of a law made by that Inca; and since often confirmed by the kings of Spain, on account of its vast use, it being the channel of intercourse between those provinces on each side the Desaguadero.

Tiverton, a township of Rhode Island, Newport co. having Massachusetts on the N and E, and Little Compton township on the S. It contains 2717 inhabitants. It is about 13 miles N N E of Newport.

Tizon, a river in the S W part of N. America, 600 miles from New Spain. In a journey made thus far, in 1606, the Spaniards found some large edifices, and met with some Indians who spoke the Mexican language, and who told them, that a few days journey from that river towards the N was the kingdom of Tolan, and many other inhabited places whence the Mexicans migrated. It is, indeed, confirmed by Mr. Stewart, in his late travels, that there are civilized Indians in the interior parts of America. Beyond the Missouri, he met with powerful nations who were courteous and hospitable, and appeared to be a polished and civilized people, having regularly built towns, and enjoying a state of society not far removed from the European; and indeed to be perfectly equal wanted only iron and steel.

Tlascala, or *Los Angeles*, a province of New Spain. See *Angelos*.

Toa, one of the two rivers, Bajamond being the other, which empty into the harbour of Porto Rico, in the island of that name in the W. Indies.

Toaboutu, one of the two small islands to the N eastward of the S end of Otaha Island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Toamensing, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Montgomery co. the other in that of Northampton.

Tobago,

Tobago, an island in the W. Indies, which, when in the hands of the Dutch, was called *Nieu Veloberen*, is about 10 leagues to the N of Trinidad, and 40 S of Barbadoes. Its length is about 32 miles, but its breadth only about 12, and its circumference about 80 miles. The climate is not so hot as might be expected so near the equator; and it is said that it lies out of the course of those hurricanes that have sometimes proved so fatal to the other W. India Islands. It has a fruitful soil, capable of producing sugar, and indeed every thing else that is raised in the W. India islands, with the addition (if we may believe the Dutch) of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous springs; and its bays and rivers are so disposed as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping. The value and importance of this island, appears from the extensive and formidable armaments sent thither in support of their different claims. It seems to have been chiefly possessed by the Dutch, who defended their pretensions against both England and France, with the most obstinate perseverance. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral; though by the treaty of 1763, it was yielded up to G. Britain; but in June, 1781, it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the treaty of 1783; and captured by the British in 1793. N lat. 11 16, W lon. 60 30.

Tobago Island, Little, near the N E extremity of the above island. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

Toby's Creek, an eastern branch of Alleghany river in Pennsylvania: its southern head water is called Little Toby's Creek. It runs about 55 miles in a W S W and W course, and enters the Alleghany about 20 miles below Fort Franklin. It is deep enough for batteaux for a considerable way up, thence by a short portage to the W branch of Susquehannah, by which a communication is formed between Ohio, and the eastern parts of Pennsylvania.

Tocayma, a city of Terra Firma, and in N. Granada.

Togobatchee Creek, a water of Oakmulgee river, in Georgia.

Tolland, a county of Connecticut, bounded N by the State of Massachusetts, S by New London co. E by Windham, and W by Hartford co. It is subdivided into 9 townships, and contains 14,319 inhabitants. A great proportion of the county is hilly, but the soil is generally strong and good for grazing.

Tolland, the chief town of the above county, was incorporated in 1715, and is about 18 miles N E of Hartford. It has a congregational church, court house, gaol, and 20 or 30 houses, compactly built, in the centre of the town, and contains 1638 inhabitants.

Tolu, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, with a harbour on a bay of the N. Sea. The famous balsam of the same name comes from this place; 114 miles S W of Carthagena. N lat. 9 36, W lon. 75 22.

Tomaco, a large river of Popayan, and Terra Firma, S. America, about 9 miles N E of Galla Isle. About a league and a half within the river is an Indian town of the same name, and but small, the inhabitants of which commonly supply small vessels with provisions, when they put in here for refreshment.

Tomabawek Island, on the E coast of Patagonia, 24 miles N E of Seal's Bay.

Tomba River, on the coast of Peru, is between the port of Hilo and the river of Xuly or Chuly. There is anchorage against this river in 20 fathoms, and clean ground. Lat. 17 50 S.

Tombigbee River, is the dividing line between the Creeks and Chactaws. Above the junction of Alabama and Mobile rivers, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, on the W side of it, about 96 miles above the town of Mobile. The source of this river is reckoned to be 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickasaws. The fort of Tombigbee was captured by the British, but abandoned by them in 1767. The river is navigable for sloops and schooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile: 130 American families are settled on this river, that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.

Tomefobi Lake, in Hatley township, L. Canada, gives rise to a southern branch of St. Francis river.

Tomina, a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of La Plata in Peru. It begins about 12 leagues S E from the city of Plata; on its eastern confines dwell a nation of wild Indians, called Chiriguanos. It abounds with wine, sugar and cattle.

Tomiscaning, a lake of N. America, which sends its waters S E through Ottawas river, into Lake St. Francis in St. Lawrence river. The line which separates Upper from Lower Canada, runs up to this lake a line drawn due N until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay.

Tompsintown, a village of Pennsylvania,

MILIN

Milfin co. containing about a dozen houses, 22 miles from Lewistown.

Tom's Creek, in N. Jersey, separates the towns of Dover and Shrewsbury.

Tonagayon Bay, on Lake Ontario, U. Canada, opposite the E end of Amherst Island, lies between Kingston and Ernest Town.

Tondelo, a river at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the S W part of the Gulf of Mexico; 15 miles W of St. Aunes, and 24 E of Gausikwalp. It is navigable for barges and other vessels of from 50 to 60 tons.

Tonerwanto, the name of a creek and Indian town, in the N W part of N. York. The creek runs a westward course, and enters Niagara River opposite Grand Island, 8 miles N of Fort Erie. It runs about 40 miles, and is navigable 28 miles from its mouth. The town stands on its S side, 18 miles from Niagara River. Also the Indian name of Fishing Bay, on Lake Ontario.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in circuit, but rather oblong, and widest at the E end. It has a rocky coast, except to the N side, which is full of shoals and islands, and the shore is low and sandy. It furnishes the best harbour or anchorage to be found in these islands. The island is all laid out in plantations, between which are roads and lanes for travelling, drawn in a very judicious manner for opening an easy communication from one part to another. The inhabitants are less warlike than savages in general, mild and gentle in their manners. They cut off two joints of the little finger at the loss of a near relation. They offer human sacrifices to their deities. The Missionary Society of London have sent the gospel to these poor pagans, but the success has not equalled their wishes. The gospel ill accords with their lusts, too long indulged to be easily restrained. S lat. 21 9, W long. 174 46. Variation of the needle, in 1777, was 9 53 E.

Tomanta Creek, runs into the river St. Lawrence, in the township of Yonge, U. Canada.

Tonicas. See *Coupee Point*.

Tonti, an island at the mouth of Lake D'Urfe, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, is within the British territories; 11 miles N E of Point au Goelans, and 12 west of Grand Island, having several isles between it and the latter.

Tonti, or *Tonty*, a river which empties through the N shore of Lake Erie; 22 miles W by N of Riviere a la Barbué.

Tontoral, Cape, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, 15 leagues to the N of Guafca, and in lat. 27 30 S.

Toobawai, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, not more than 5 or 6 miles across in any part. S lat. 23 25, W long. 149 23.

Toofoa, one of the Friendly Isles. It is covered with forests, 4 leagues in circumference, mountainous, and uninhabited. It lies near Kao.

Toofbecondolch, an Indian village on the N W coast of America, of considerable importance in the fur-trade; situated on a point of land between two deep sounds. N lat. 53 2, W long. 131 30.

Tootouch, a small low island in Nootka Sound, on the N W coast of America, on the eastern side of which is a considerable Indian village; the inhabitants of which wear a garment apparently composed of wool and hair, mostly white, well fabricated, and probably by themselves.

Topia, a mountainous, barren part of New-Biscay province in Mexico, N. America; yet most of the neighbouring parts are pleasant, abounding with all manner of provisions.

Topsfield, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. containing 789 inhabitants. It is 8 miles westerly of Ipswich, and 24 N by E of Boston.

Topsbam, a township of Vermont, in Orange co. W of Newbury, adjoining. It is watered by some branches of Wait's River, and contains 344 inhabitants.

Topsbam, a township of Maine, in Lincoln co. It is bounded on the N W by Little River; N by Bowdoin and Bowdoinham; E by Cathance and Merry Meeting Bay; S and S W by Amariscoggin River, which separates it from Brunswick. It has 942 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1764. A few English attempted to settle here in the beginning of the last century. These were cut off by the natives. Some families ventured to settle in this hazardous situation in 1730; from which period, until the peace of 1763, the inhabitants never felt wholly secure from the natives. It is 37 miles S by W of Hallowell, and 156 N by E of Boston.

Torbay, a town on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia; 22 miles S W of Roaring Bull Island, and 100 N E of Halifax.

Torbeck, a village on the S side of the S peninsula

peninsula of St. Domingo; 3 leagues N W of Avache Island.

Tormentin Cape, on the W side of the Straits of Northumberland, between the island of St. John's and the E coast of Nova-Scotia, is the N point of the entrance to Bay Verte. It is W from Governor's Island, on the S E coast of the island of St. John's. In some maps this point is called *Cape Storm*.

Toronto, a settlement on the N W bank of Lake Ontario, 53 miles N by W of Fort Niagara. N lat. 44 1, W long. 79 10.

Toronto Bay, now called York harbour.

Toronto River, called by some St. John's River, now called the Humber.

Torrington, or Bedford's Bay, on the southern coast of Nova-Scotia, and its entrance is at America Point, about 3 miles N of the town of Halifax. It has from 10 to 13 fathoms at its mouth, but the bay is almost circular, and has from 14 to 50 fathoms water in it. A prodigious sea sets into it in winter.

Torrington, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles N of Litchfield. It has 1,417 inhabitants.

Tortoises, *The River of*, lies 10 miles above a lake 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad, which is formed by the Mississippi in Louisiana and Florida. It is a large fine river, which runs into the country a good way to the N E, and is navigable 40 miles by the largest boats.

Tortue, *Portage de la*, at the head of the S W branch of the Ottawa River, U. Canada, near the small lake which joins the portage leading to Lake Nepissing.

Tortue, an island on the N side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the N W part, about 9 leagues long from E to W, and 2 broad. The W end is nearly 6 leagues from the head of the bay of Mouffique. The freebooters and buccaniers drove the Spaniards from this island in 1632; in 1638, the Spaniards massacred all the French colony; and in 1639, the buccaniers retook Tortue. In 1676, the French took possession of it again.

Tortugas, *Dry*, shoals south-westward from Cape Florida. They are 134 leagues from the bar of Pensacola, and in lat. 24 32 N, and long. 83 40 W. They consist of 10 small islands or keys, and extend E N E and W S W 10 or 11 miles; most of them are covered with bushes, and may be seen at the distance of four leagues. The S W key is one of the smallest, but the most material to be known, is in

lat. 24 32 N, and long. 83 40 W. From the S W part of this key, a reef of coral rocks extends about a quarter of a mile; the water upon it is visibly discoloured.

Tortugas Harbour, on the coast of Brazil, is 60 leagues E S E from the Cape of Arbrafec, and the shore is flat all the way from the Gulf of Maranhao.

Tortugas, an island so named from the great number of turtle found near it, is near the N W part of the island of St. Domingo. See *Tortue*.

Tortugas, or *Sal Tortuga*, is near the W end of New-Andalusia and Terra Firma. It is uninhabited, although about 30 miles in circumference, and abounding with salt. N lat. 11 36, W long. 65. It is 14 leagues W of Margaritta Island, and 17 or 18 from Cape Blanco on the main. There are many islands of this name on the N coast of S. America.

Tortugas Point, on the coast of Chili, and in the S. Pacific Ocean, is the S point of the port of Coquimbo, and 7 or 8 leagues from the Pajoras Islands. Tortugas road is round the point of the same name, where ships may ride in from 6 to 10 fathoms, over a bottom of black sand; near a rock called the Tortugas. The road is well sheltered, but will not contain above 20 or 30 ships safely. Ships not more than 200 tons burthen may careen on the Tortugas rock.

Tosquiatoffy Creek, a N head water of Alleghany River, whose mouth is E of Squeaghta Creek, and 17 miles N W of the Icbua Town; which see.

Totorua, a place or village at the Great Falls in Passaic River, N. Jersey.

Tottery, a river which empties through the S E bank of the Ohio, and is navigable with batteaux to the Occasioto Mountains. It is a long river, and has few branches, and interlocks with Red Creek, or Clinche's River, a branch of the Tennessee. It has below the mountains, especially for 15 miles from its mouth, very good land.

Toulon, a township of N. York, in Ontario co. In 1796, 93 of the inhabitants were electors.

Towerhill, a village in the township of S. Kingstown, Rhode-Island, where a post office is kept. It is 10 miles W of Newport.

Townsend, a town in Norfolk co. U. Canada, lies in the rear and N of Woodhouse.

Townsbend, a township of Windham co. Vermont.

Vermont, W of Westminster and Putney, containing 1,083 inhabitants.

Townsend, a harbour on the coast of Maine, where is a bold harbour, having nine fathoms water, sheltered from all winds. High water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock.

Townsend, a township of Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 1,149 inhabitants, 45 miles northward of Boston.

Tracadube, now *Carleton*, a settlement on the N side of Chaleur Bay, about 5 leagues from the great river Casquipibiatic, in the S W direction. It is a place of considerable trade in cod-fish, &c. Between the township and the river Casquipibiatic is the small village of Maria.

Tranquillity, a place in Suffex co. New Jersey, 8 miles S of Newtown.

Trap, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, about 6 miles S E of Oxford.

Trap, The, a village of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery co. having about a dozen houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 11 miles from Pottsgrove, and 26 from Philadelphia.

Trap, a village in Somerset co. Maryland, at the head of Wicomico Creek, a branch of the river Wicomico, 7 miles S W of Salisbury, and 6 N of Princess Ann.

Traptown, a village of Frederick co. Maryland, on Cotoctin Creek, between the South and Cotoctin Mountains, and 7 miles S W of Fredericktown.

Traverse Bay, Great, lies on the N E corner of Lake Michigan. It has a narrow entrance, and sets up into the land S E, and receives Traverse River from the east.

Treadhaven Creek, a small branch of Choptank River.

Treasury Islands, form a part of Mr. Shortland's *New Georgia*, (Surville's Archipelago of the *Arfacides*) lying from 6 38 to 7 30 S lat. and from 155 34 to 156 E long. from Greenwich. See *Arfacides*, &c.

Trenche Mont River, a small river of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Trecothic, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, having 47 inhabitants.

Trent, a small river of North Carolina, which falls into Neus River, at Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels, 12 miles above the town, and for boats 20. See *Neus*.

Trenton, one of the largest towns in N. Jersey, and the metropolis of the State, in Hunterdon co. on the E side of Delaware

River, opposite the falls, and nearly in the centre of the State from N to S. The river is not navigable above these falls, except for boats which will carry from 500 to 700 bushels of wheat. This town, with Lamberton, which joins it on the S, contains about 300 houses, and 2,000 inhabitants. Here the legislature stately meets, the supreme court sits, and most of the public offices are kept. The inhabitants have lately erected a handsome court-house, 100 feet by 30, with a semi-hexagon at each end, over which is a balustrade. Here are also a church for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and a Quaker meeting house. In the neighbourhood of this pleasant town are a number of gentlemen's seats, finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, and ornamented with taste and elegance. Here is a flourishing academy. It is 12 miles S W of Princeton, 30 from Brunswick, 30 N E of Philadelphia, and 176 from Washington. N lat. 40 15, W long. 74 15.

Trenton, a small post town of Maine, Hancock co. 12 miles W by S of Sullivan, 31 N E by E of Penobscot, 286 N E of Boston. This town is near Desert Island, and has 294 inhabitants.

Trenton, the chief town of Jones' co. N. Carolina, on the S side of Trent River. It contains 195 inhabitants, a court house and gaol. It is 321 miles from Philadelphia.

Trenton, a post town in Oneida co. New York, 508 miles from Washington.

Trepassi Bay, or *Trepasser Bay*, and *Harbour*, on the S side of Newfoundland Island, near the S E part, and about 21 miles to the north-westward of Cape Race, the S E point of the island. The harbour is large, well secured, and the ground good to anchor in.

Triangle Island, a small island, one of the Bahamas. N lat. 20 51, W longitude 69 53.

Triangle Shoals, lie westward of the peninsula of Yucatan, near the E shore of the Bay of Campeachy, nearly W of Cape Concededo. N lat. 17 5, W long. 111 59.

Trieft Bay, on the coast of Terra Firma, is nearly due S from Bonair Island, one of the Little Antilles, E of Curassou Island.

Trieft Island, a small island at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, W of Port Royal Island, about 3 leagues from E to W. The creek which separates it from Port Royal Island is scarcely broad enough

enough to admit a canoe. Good fresh water will be got by digging 5 or 6 feet deep in the salt sand; at a less depth it is brackish and salt, and at a greater depth than 6 feet it is salt again.

Trinidad, a small island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, E of Spiritu Santo, in Brazil. S lat. 20 30, W long. 41 20. It is also called Trinity.

Trinidad, or *Trinidad Island*, near the coast of Terra Firma. It partly forms the Gulf of Paria, or Bocca del Drago, and is much larger than any other upon the coast. It is 36 leagues in length, and 18 or 20 in breadth, but the climate is rather unhealthy, and little of it is cleared. The current sets so strong along the coast from E to W, as to render most of its bays and harbours useless. It produces sugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, some cotton, and Indian corn. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island, and extorted money from the inhabitants. It was captured by the British in Feb. 1797. It is situated between 59 and 62 W long. and in 10 N lat. The N E point lies in lat. 10 28 N, and long. 59 37 W. The chief town is St. Joseph.

Trinidad, La, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the banks of the river Belen, 12 miles from the sea; but the road is almost impassable by land. It is 70 miles S E of Guatimala, and 24 E of La Concepcion. N lat. 13, W long. 91 40.

Trinidad, La, on the N coast of the Isthmus of Darien, lies eastward of Bocca del Toro, and some clusters of small islands, and S W of Porto Bello and Fort Chagre. N lat. 8 30, W long. 81 30.

Trinidad, or *La Sonsonate Port*, a town on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, about 65 miles S E of Petapa, and 162 from the town of Guatimala. All the goods that are sent from Peru and Mexico to Acaxatla, about 12 miles from it, are brought to this port. It is 9 miles from the town to the harbour which is much frequented, and is a place of great trade; being the nearest landing to Guatimala for ships that come from Peru, Panama, and Mexico.

Trinidad, La, one of the seaports on the S part of the island of Cuba, N W of the W end of the groupe of islands called Jardin de la Reyna. N lat. 21 40, W long. 80 50.

Trinidad, La, an open town of Veragua, and audience of Mexico.

Trinidad Channel has the island of Tobago on the N W, and that of Trinidad on the S.

Trinidad, or *Trinity*, a town of New Granada and Terra Firma, in S. America, about 23 miles N E of St. Fe.

Trinity Bay, on the E side of Newfoundland Island, between lat. 47 53 30, and 48 37 N.

Trinity Port, a large bay of Martinico Island, in the W. Indies, formed on the S E by Point Caravelle.

Trinity Isle lies near the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, E of York Islands. S lat. 50 37.

Trinity Isle, the northeasternmost of the small islands on the S E coast of the peninsula of Alaska, on the N W coast of America, N E of Foggy Islands.

Trio, a cape on the coast of Brazil, S. America.

Trifo, a bay on the N coast of S. America, is W S W of the river Turiano. It has good anchorage, and is well sheltered from the swell of the sea.

Trivigillo Bay, in the Gulf of Honduras, or S shore of the Gulf of Mexico, is within the island of Pines. Dulce River lies a little W.

Trocadie, a small island on the N coast of the island of St. John's, lying off the mouth of Shimene Port, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Trois Rivieres, a bay at the E end of the above mentioned island of St. John's, and W of Cape Breton Island. Three streams fall into it from different directions; hence its name. N lat. 46 5, W long. 62 15.

Trois Rivieres, or the *Three Rivers*, a town of Lower Canada, settled by the French in 1610. The town stands on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence at that part of the river called Lake St. Pierre. It is but thinly inhabited, though commodiously situated for the fur trade, and was formerly the seat of the French government, and the grand mart to which the natives resorted. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, about 50 miles S W of Quebec. The inhabitants are mostly rich, and have elegant, well furnished houses, and the country round wears a fine appearance. N lat. 46 51, W long. 75 15.

Trompeur, Cape, del Enganna, or *Falso Cape*, is the easternmost point of the island of St. Domingo. N lat. 18 25, W long. from Paris 71.

Tropic Keys are small islands or rocks,

N of Crab Island, and off the E coast of Porto Rico Island. A number of tropic birds breed here, which are a species never seen but between the tropics.

Troques, a bay at the southern extremity of the eastern part of Lake Huron, separated from Matchudoch Bay on the NE by a broad promontory.

Troguqua, an island on the N coast of S. America, in the mouth of a small bay near Cape Seco, a short way S E from the E point of the bay or river Tara-tura.

Trou Jacob, on the S side of St. Domingo. From this to Cape Beate, or Cape a Foux, the shore is rocky.

Trou, Le, a settlement in the N part of the French division of the island of St. Domingo. N lat. 19 35, W long. from Paris 74 22,

Troy, a post town of N. York, Rensselaer co. 6 miles N of Albany, 3 S of Lansingburgh city, and 405 from Washington, on the E bank of Hudson River. The township of Troy is bounded E by Petersburg, and was taken from Rensselaerwyck township, and incorporated in 1791. In 1796, 350 of the inhabitants were electors, and in 1800, the whole number was 4,926. In 1789, the site of this flourishing city was covered with flocks and herds.

Trumbull, a post town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 309 miles from Washington. It has 1,291 inhabitants.

Trumbull, a county of the State of Ohio, is bounded E by the western line of Pennsylvania, N by Lake Erie, S by the parallel of 41 N lat. extending W 120 miles on the S line, embracing the whole of what is called *New Connecticut*. There is a water communication between St. Lawrence and Mississippi, except portages at Niagara, Three Rivers, and from the Cayuga to Muskingum, 8 miles, the whole not exceeding 30 miles. On Lake Erie are 22 vessels from 40 to 200 tons, employed in transportation of furs, salt, English goods, &c. &c. across the lake. This county in 1800 had 1,303 inhabitants. The county town, *Warren*, is 76 miles N W from Pittsburgh.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax co. at the head of the Basin of Minas, opposite to, and 3 miles southerly of Onslow; 40 miles N by W of Halifax, and 40 from Pictou. It was settled by the North Irish, some Scotch, and the descendants of North Irish. Through this town runs the river called by the Indians

Shubbenacadie, navigable for boats to within 9 miles of Fort Sackville.

Truro, a post town of Barnstable co. Massachusetts, lies between lat. 41 57, and 42 4 N, and between long. 70 4 and 70 13 W. It is on the easternmost part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 57 miles S E of Boston, in a straight line, but as the road runs it is 126, and 40 from the court house of Barnstable. It is the *Pamet* of the Indians, and after its settlement in 1700, was some time called *Dangerfield*; it was incorporated under its present name in 1709, and contains 1,152 inhabitants. Only one family of Indians remained a few years since, and lived on *Pamet Point*. In the valley called *Great Hollow*, a creek sets up from the bay, at the mouth of which is a tide harbour. The other landing places are of small note. *Pamet Harbour* is about 100 yards wide at the mouth, but is wider within; and if repaired would be of public utility. It lies above 3 leagues S E of Cape Cod harbour. The hill on which the meeting-house stands, branches from the high land of Cape Cod, well known to seamen. The mountain of clay in Truro, in the midst of sandy hills, seems to have been placed there by the God of Nature, to serve as a foundation for a light-house, which, if erected, might save the lives of thousands, and millions of property. The soil of Truro is, in most places, sandy, like Provincetown; and the inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from the sea, which here abounds with vast variety of fish. Great part of their corn and vegetables are procured from Boston and the neighbouring towns. Two inhabitants of Truro, Captains David Smith and Gamaliel Collings, were the first who adventured to Falkland Islands in pursuit of whales. This voyage, which was crowned with success, was undertaken in 1774, by the advice of Admiral Montague of the British navy. The whale-men of Truro now visit the coast of Guinea and Brazil. Many of the masters of ships employed from Boston and other ports, are natives of Truro. The elderly men and small boys remain at home to cultivate the ground; the rest are at sea 3/4s of the year. The women are generally employed in spinning, weaving, knitting, &c.

Truxillo, a bay, harbour, and town, at the bottom of St. Giles's Bay, on the coast of Honduras, in the gulf of that name. The bay is about 6 miles broad, being deep

deep and secure, and defended by a castle; but it has little trade. The town stands about a league from the North Sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, with some islands before them, form the harbour. The country is exceedingly fruitful in corn and grapes, and notwithstanding the heat of the climate, very populous. The city is defended by a thick wall towards the sea, and is inaccessible but by a narrow, steep ascent. The castle joins to the wall, and stands on a hill. Behind the city are high mountains. It lies 300 miles N E of Amapala. N lat. 15 20, W long. 85 56.

Truxillo, the first diocese in the audience of Lima, in Peru.

Truxillo, a bay or harbour, and one of the principal cities of the province of the same name in Peru, is 11 leagues from Chocope, and 80 N W of Lima; and according to Ulloa, the city lies in lat. 8 6 3 S, and long. 77 30 W. It stands in the valley of Chimo, on a small river, about half a league from the sea; is surrounded with a brick wall, and from its circuit may be classed among cities of the third order. Two leagues to the northward is the port of Guanchaeco, the channel of its trade. The houses make an elegant appearance, being generally of brick, with stately balconies and superb porticoes.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, a town of New-Granada (Venezuela) and Terra Firma, in S. America, 125 miles S of Maracaibo Lake; on the S bank of which lake is a village, called Truxillo, dependent on this city. The city is in lat. 9 21 N, and long. 69 15 W.

Tryon Mountains, in N. Carolina, lie N W of the town of Salisbury, on the borders of the State of Tennessee.

Tuape, the chief town of the division of Senora, in New Mexico.

Tubai, a small island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 4 or 5 leagues to the N by W, or N N W from Bolabola. S lat. 16 12, W long. 151 44.

Tucopoe, on the coast of Chili, and the W side of S. America, is on the S. Atlantic Ocean, 10 leagues N N E from Rio Imperial, and 10 to the island of Santa Maria, or St. Mary.

Tuckabatchee, a town of the Creek nation of Indians.

Tuckaboc Creek, in Maryland, Talbot co. a branch of Choptank River.

Tuckerton, the port of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbour, in the State of N. Jersey.

Tuckerton, a post town in Burlington co. N. Jersey, 201 miles from Washington.

Tucuman, a province of S. America, so called from a tribe of Indians, and in the S W division of Paraguay. It is bounded N partly by Los Chicas, in Peru, and partly by Chaco; S by Cayo and Pampas; E by Paraguay Proper, and Rio de la Plata; and W by St. Jago, in Chili, and the S end of Chicas; extending itself from Rio Vermego to Rio Cuarto, almost from lat. 24 to 34 S, and from E to W, where broadest, from the river Salado to the ridge of the Cordillera, separating it from Chili, almost from long. 62 to 69 30 W. The climate is healthy and temperate. The lands are rich and well cultivated, especially towards Chili, with some desert cantons towards the Magellanic side. Its two principal rivers are Dolce and Salado, that is, the sweet and salt ones; beside innumerable smaller streams. The natives are somewhat civilized by the Spaniards, and cover themselves with their woollen and cotton manufactures, and live in villages.

Tucayo, a town of New Granada, and Terra Firma, in N. America. It stands in a valley of the same name, every where surrounded by mountains. The air is very healthy, and the soil fruitful, and a river divides the place. It is 200 miles S of Maracaibo city. N lat. 7 10, W long. 68 36.

Tufstonborough, a town of N. Hampshire, in Strafford co. on the N E side of Lake Winipiseogee, adjoining Wolfborough, containing 357 inhabitants.

Tugulo River, in Georgia, is the main branch of Savannah River. The other great branch is Kcovee, which joining with the other, 15 miles N W of the northern boundary of Wilke's co. form the Savannah. Some branches of the Tugulo rise in the State of Tennessee. A respectable traveller relates that in ten minutes, having walked his horse moderately, he tasted of Tugulo, Apalachicola, and Hiwassee Rivers.

Tuichtehoona Creek, in the State of New-York, is 16 miles above Schenectady. E of the creek is a curious Indian inscription.

Tully, one of the military townships of Onondago co. N. York, having Sempronius W, and Fabius E. It is within the jurisdiction of Pompey, lies 29 miles S E of the ferry on Cayuga Lake, and has a post office.

Tulpechocken, a branch of the Schuylkill, which

which empties into that river at Reading. Also, the name of a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster co. 6 miles W of Middletown, and 65 N W of Philadelphia. Tulpehocken Creek or River, and Quitapahilla, head within 4 miles of each other. The water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehannah must be formed over a tract of country of about 40 miles in extent, from river to river, in a straight line; but about 60 miles as the navigation must go. This tract is cut by the above two creeks. The bottom of the canal, through which the navigation must pass, will not here rise more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the above two creeks: nor so much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Susquehannah or Schuylkill.

Tumbes, a town in the road to Lima and Peru, in S. America, 7 leagues from Salto, a place for landing goods consigned to this place, and in lat. 3 12 16 S. Near this town is a river of the same name, which empties into the bay of Guayaquil. It has near 70 cane houses.

Tumbling Dam, on Delaware River, is about 22 miles above Trenton.

Tunbridge, a township of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles W of Thetford. It contains 1,314 inhabitants.

Tunia, a city of New Granada, in Terra Firma.

Tunja, a town of New Granada and Terra Firma, in S. America. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful. It is about 30 miles S W of Truxillo. N lat. 4 51, W long. 72 10.

Tunkers. See *Ephrata*.

Tunkbannock, a post town and creek in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania. The creek is a water of Susquehannah.

Tupinambar, the name of a famous nation who inhabited Brazil on its first discovery by the Portuguese. They left their chief abode about Rio de Janeiro, and wandered up to the parts near the Amazon, where the Tapayos are now the descendants of that brave people. Their migration and history are fully described by Father Dacunha.

Tura Bamba, a spacious plain of Peru, in S. America, at the extremity of which stands the city of Quito. To this plain there is a road from Guayaquil.

Turbet, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah River.

Turiano, a river on the N coast of S. America, 3 leagues E of the islands Bar-

barata. Near it is a salt pond which furnishes all the coast with salt, and there is harbour and road for ships to ride in.

Turin, a post town in Oneida co. N. York, 536 miles from Washington.

Turkey, a small town of N. Jersey, Essex co. 14 miles N W of Elizabeth Town.

Turkey Foot, in Youghiogany River, is the point of junction of the great S Branch, Little Crossings from the S E, and N Branch from the northward. It is 35 miles from the mouth of the river, 22 miles S S W of Berlin, in Pennsylvania, and 36 N E of Morgantown. N lat. 39 44.

Turkey Point, a promontory on the N side of Lake Erie, opposite to Presque Isle, on the S side, about 50 miles across.

Turkey Point, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, is a point of land formed by the waters of the bay on the N W, and those of Elk River on the S E. It is about 15½ miles S W of Elkton, and 44 N E of Annapolis. Here the British army landed, in August, 1777, before they advanced to Philadelphia.

Turks Islands, several small islands in the W. Indies, about 35 leagues N E of the island of St. Domingo. The Bermudians frequently come hither and make a great quantity of salt, and the ships which sail from St. Domingo commonly pass within sight of them. N lat. 21 18, W long. 71 5.

Turner, a township of Maine, Cumberland co. on the W bank of Androscoggin River, which divides it from Green in Lincoln co. It was incorporated in 1786, contains 722 inhabitants, 172 miles N of Boston, and 31 S W of Hallowell. *Twenty mile Stream* runs through the middle of this township, and falls into the Great Amariskoggin River opposite the plantation of Littleborough, and about 5 miles below *Thirty mile Stream*.

Turtle Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is nearly a league long, and not half so broad. It is surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, that have no soundings without them. S lat. 19 49, W long. 177 57.

Turtle Creek, in Pennsylvania, a small stream which empties through the E bank of Monongahela River, about 12 miles from the mouth of that river, at Pittsburg. At the head of this creek, General Braddock engaged a party of Indians, the 9th of July, 1755, on his way to Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg, where he was repulsed, himself killed, his army put to flight, and the remains of the army brought off the field by the address and courage

tourage of Colonel, afterwards General Washington.

Turtle River, in Georgia, empties into St. Simon's Sound, and its bar has a sufficiency of water for the largest vessel that swims. At its mouth is the town of Brunswick, which has a noble and capacious harbour. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. The lands on the banks of this river are said to be excellent.

Tury, a river on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, 40 leagues E S E of the river Cayta. The island of St. John lies just off the river's mouth, and makes a very good harbour on the inside of it. But the passage both in and out, is difficult, and no pilots are to be had.

Tuscarora Creek, a small stream of Pennsylvania, which empties through the S W bank of Juniatta River, 12 miles S E of Lewistown.

Tuscarora Villages, lie a mile from each other, 4 miles from Queenstown, in U. Canada, containing together about 40 decayed houses. Vestiges of ancient fortifications are visible in this neighbourhood. The Indian houses are about 12 feet square; many of them are wholly covered with bark, others have the walls of logs, in the same manner as the first settlers among white people built their huts, having chimneys in which they keep comfortable fires. Many of them, however, retain the ancient custom of having the fire in the centre of the house. The lands in the vicinity are of a good quality.

Tuscaroras, a tribe of Indians in the State of N. York. They migrated from N. Carolina, about the year 1712, and were adopted by the Oneidas, with whom they have since lived, on the supposition that they were originally the same tribe, from an affinity which there is in their language. They now consist of about 400 souls, their village is between Kahnawolohale and New Stockbridge, on Tuscarora or Oneida Creek. They receive an annuity of about 400 dollars from the United States.

Tuskarawi, the ancient name of a head water of Muskingum River. It is also called Tuscarawas.

Tutapan, a large town on the W coast of New Mexico, in the N. Pacific Ocean. From the river Sacatulca, the high and rugged land extends N W 25 leagues.

Twelve Isles, or *Twelve Apostles*, isles on the S side of Lake Superior, and on the S side of the mouth of West Bay.

Twenty Mile Creek, an eastern branch of Tombigbee River, in Georgia, which runs first a S by E course, then turns to the S W. Its mouth lies in about lat. 33 33 N, and long. 88 W.

Twenty Five Mile Pond, a settlement in Kennebeck co. Maine.

Twightwees, a tribe of Indians, in the State of Ohio, inhabiting near Miami River and Fort. Warriors 200. See *Wawiahtonos*.

Tyber Island, on the coast of Georgia, lies at the mouth of Savannah River, to the southward of the bar. It is very pleasant, with a beautiful creek to the W of it, where a ship of any burden may lie safe at anchor. A light-house stands on the island, 80 feet high, and in lat. 32 N, and long. 81 10 W. The light-house is 7 miles E S E $\frac{1}{2}$ E from Savannah.

Tyboine, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland co. having 1,446 inhabitants.

Tygart's Valley, in Pennsylvania, lies on Monongahela River.

Tyger, a small river of S. Carolina, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and, taking a S E course nearly parallel to Enoree river, empties into Broad River, 5 miles above the Enoree.

Tyngsborough, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on Merrimack River, 31 miles N of Boston, containing 696 inhabitants.

Tyngstown, a township of Kennebeck co. Maine, containing 244 inhabitants.

Tyringham, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. It contains 1,712 inhabitants, lies 14 miles from the shire town, and 140 W of Boston.

Tyrone, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Cumberland, the latter having 1,946 inhabitants.

Tyrral, a maritime county of Edenton district, N. Carolina; bounded N by Roanoke River and Albemarle Sound, and S by Beaufort. It is generally a low, flat, and swampy country, and contains 3,363 inhabitants.

U.

UCAH, Port, on the N W coast of N. America, is situated on Washington's Island, S of Port Geyer, and N of Port Sturgis. At its mouth are Needham's Isles. The middle of the entrance of this bay is in lat. 52 25 N.

Ucayala River, a S branch of Amazon River.

Uche, an Indian town on the Chata Uche River. It is situated, according to Bartram, on a vast plain, and is the largest, most compact, and best built Indian town he ever saw. The habitations are large, and neat; the walls of the houses are constructed of a wooden frame, then lathed and plastered inside and out with a reddish well-tempered clay or mortar, which gives them the appearance of red brick walls; and the roofs are neatly covered with cypress bark, or shingles. The town appears populous and thriving, full of youth and young children; and is supposed to contain about 1,500 inhabitants. They are able to muster 500 gunmen or warriors. Their national language is radically different from the Creek or Muscogulge tongue, and is called the Savanna or Savanuca tongue. It is said to be the same or a dialect of the Shawanese. Although in confederacy with the Creeks, they do not mix with them; and are of importance enough to excite the jealousy of the whole Muscogulge confederacy, and are usually at variance, yet are wise enough to unite against a common enemy to support the interest of the general Creek confederacy.

Ulistea, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 7 or 8 leagues from the island of Huahine, at S W by W. There are 9 uninhabited islands W of it. The S end lies in lat. 16 55 S, and long. 151 20 W.

Ulloa, or *St. John de Ulloa*, near the W shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

Ulster, a mountainous and hilly county of N. York, bounded E by Hudson River, S by the county of Orange, and N by the co. of Green. Chief town, Kingston.

Ulysses, one of the military townships in Cayuga co. N. York, situated at the S end of Cayuga Lake, having Hector W, and Dryden E, which last township is included within the jurisdiction of Ulysses, which was incorporated in 1794. It has 927 inhabitants.

Umbagog, the general name of a chain or collection of Lakes in the northerly part of York co. Maine, which all fall into the Great Amariskoggin River. Their several names are Aquehook, Mofelmagunteag, Molachunkamaug, Kenabakook, and Welokenebakook. Two streams, the Kupsuktook and the Magallowa, fall in on the N side. The surveys of this northern part of the country are too defective to give a more particular and precise description.

Walcutt.

Umbagog, a large lake of N. Hampshire, next in size to Lake Winipiseogee. It lies in Grafton co. and a small part of it in Maine.

Unadilla, a river of the State of New-York, called also *Tianaderba*, runs southward, and joining the main branch, forms Chenango River.

Unadilla, a post town of N. York, Otsego co. on the northern side of the main branch of Chenango River. It is about 110 miles S W of Albany, and 438 from Washington, and has 828 inhabitants.

Unaka Mountain. See *Tennessee*.

Unami, a tribe of the Delaware Indians, considered as the head of that nation.

Underhill, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. 12 miles E of Colchester, and contains 212 inhabitants.

Unicorn, a post town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, 124 miles from Washington.

Union, a district of S. Carolina, containing 10,235 inhabitants, of whom 1,697 are slaves. It sends two representatives and one senator to the State Legislature. Chief town, Pinckneyville. At the court house there is a post office.

Union, a rocky township in Tolland co. Connecticut, W of Woodstock, and about 12 miles N E of Tolland. It has 767 inhabitants.

Union, a township of Maine, Lincoln co. at the head of Muskongus River, containing 573 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1786, and is 290 miles from Boston.

Union, a post town of N. York, Tioga co. on the N side of Susquehanna River, and W of the mouth of Chenango, 122 miles S E by E of Williamsburg, on Genesee River, 24 E N E of Athens, or Tioga Point, 92 S W of Cooperstown, 340 N by W of Philadelphia, and 390 from Washington. It has 927 inhabitants.

Union River, in the county of Hancock, Maine, empties into Blue Hill Bay, on the E side of Penobscot Bay. Long-Island, in this bay, is in lat. 44 25, and long. 67 45.

Union Town, in the Mississippi Territory, Pickering co. containing 41 inhabitants.

Union Town, a post town of Pennsylvania, Fayette co. on Redstone Creek. It contains a church, a stone gaol, and a brick court house, about 80 dwelling-houses, and 1,719 people. Near it are two valuable merchant mills. It is the seat of the county courts, and is 14 miles S by

3 by E of Brownsville, where Redstone Creek enters the Monongahela, 58 miles S of Pittsburg, 24 N E of Morgantown, in Virginia, 327 W of Philadelphia, and 232 from Washington.

Unitas, a village of N. Carolina, situated at the head of Gargal's Creek.

UNITED STATES. The United States of America, exclusive of Louisiana, occupy, perhaps, the 39th part of the habitable globe, and the 199th part of the whole. They are classed in 3 grand divisions.

I. *The NEW-ENGLAND, or EASTERN, or NORTHERN STATES.*

<i>Vermont,</i>	<i>District of Maine,</i>
<i>New-Hampshire,</i>	<i>Rhode-Island, and</i>
<i>Massachusetts, inclu.</i>	<i>Connecticut.</i>

II. *The MIDDLE STATES.*

<i>New-York,</i>	<i>Ohio,</i>
<i>New-Jersey,</i>	<i>Indiana Territory,</i>
<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	<i>and</i>
<i>Delaware,</i>	<i>Wayne.</i>

III. *The SOUTHERN STATES.*

<i>Maryland,</i>	<i>Tennessee,</i>
<i>Virginia,</i>	<i>South Carolina,</i>
<i>Kentucky,</i>	<i>Georgia, and</i>
<i>North-Carolina,</i>	<i>Mississippi Territory.</i>

To these may now be added, the vast country of Louisiana. The whole territory now under the government of the United States, is generally described in the Appendix, under the head of *Fredonia*; which see.

The above grand divisions, as also the different States, have already been described; to which we refer the reader. The territory of the United States, before Louisiana was annexed, was in length 1,250 miles, and in breadth 1,040, lying between 31 and 46 N lat. and between 64 and 96 W long. from London; bounded N and E by British America, or the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New-Brunswick; S E by the Atlantic Ocean; S by East and West Florida, and W by the river Mississippi. According to Mr. Hutchins, it contained, by computation, a million of square miles, in which are

	640,000,000 acres
Deduct for water	51,000,000

Acres of land in the	} 589,000,000
United States	

The largest rivers that border upon, or pass through the United States, are Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee, on the W

side of the Alleghany Mountains; and the Alatomaha, Savannah, Santee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Patowmac, Susquehannah, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Androscoggin, Kennebeck, and Penobscot, whose general courses are from N W and N to S E and S, and which empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The United States embosom some of the largest lakes in the world. The most remarkable lie in a chain along their northern boundary upon the Canada line, and are Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Champlaine, George, Memphremagog, Umbagog, Chefaunkook, and Moosehead Lake. The most remarkable swamps are Ekanfanoka, nearly 300 miles in circumference in the State of Georgia; the two Disnals in North-Carolina, of immense extent, each containing a large lake in its centre; and Buffalo Swamp, in the north-western parts of Pennsylvania. The principal mountains in the United States are Agamenticus, in Maine; the White Mountains and Monadnock, in New-Hampshire; Wachusett, in Massachusetts; the Green Mountains, in Vermont; and the Alleghany Mountains, about 900 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. The face of the country, generally speaking, is agreeably variegated with plains and mountains, vales and hills. New-England is an uneven, hilly and rocky country. A broad space, including all the branches of the Alleghany Mountains, commencing at Hudson's River in New-York, and extending circuitously south-westerly through all the States westward and southward, Delaware excepted, is mountainous. Eastward of these mountains, quite to the sea-coast, a border of from 60 to 100 miles, and sometimes more, in breadth, is a remarkably level country, and in the southern States free of stone. West of this range of mountains, is a fine and charmingly diversified country, well watered, fertile, temperate in climate, and increasing in population with unexampled rapidity. Every species of soil that the earth affords may be found in the United States; and all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulse and garden plants and roots which are found in Europe; besides a great variety of native vegetable productions. Tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax, and hemp, are among the principal productions of the United States. The

United

United States constitute a REPUBLIC, consisting of 17 separate, independent States, (besides several territorial governments) having governors, constitutions and laws of their own, united under a general, federal constitution of government, administered by an elective head, and by a proportionate number of representatives of the people from all the States. The merchants of this country carry on an extensive foreign trade with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Hamburgh, United Netherlands, and Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, in Europe—with Morocco, and several other parts of Africa—with China, and various Asiatic countries, and the East-India Islands—with the West-Indies, and the N W coast of N. America. The principal articles exported are fish, lumber, live stock, beef, pork, flour, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, indigo, flax-seed, pot and pearl ashes, iron, &c. There were, in 1803, 54 banks in the United States; of these 34 were E of Philadelphia. The number of stockholders in the funds of the United States, in 1803, east of Philadelphia, was 7,971, who draw annually 1,785,443 dolls.; south of Philadelphia, 1,371, who draw annually 340,435. The exports of the year ending Sept. 30, 1796, amounted to 67,064,095 dollars. Six years before, the value of exports was but about 18 millions of dollars. The aggregate amount of exports in 1801, was 71,957,144 dolls.; in 1803, 55,800,033 dollars. The tea imported into the United States, in 1791, directly from China, was 2,601,852 lbs. The export of salted beef and pork, in 1791, was 66,000 barrels. The fishing trade of the United States is rendered peculiarly important as a means of defence or of annoying the commerce of hostile nations. The fishermen may be transmuted by war immediately into a corps of privateersmen, and their ships into private vessels of war. A tax of 20 cents a month, on each seaman, while actually employed, has been laid by Congress, to form a fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. The whole sum collected, from the commencement of the establishment, to the 30th of June, 1803, was 244,079 dolls. 55 cents. Of this 22,067 dolls. 81 cents, have been deducted from the pay of seamen employed in public service, and 222,012 dolls. 74 cents from that of seamen in private service. Nearly a third part of this sum has been col-

lected in the single State of Massachusetts. From this fund marine hospitals have been erected at Norfolk, in Virginia, and at Charlestown, in Massachusetts; the latter cost 14,000 dollars. The capital ports for large ships, in the United States stand thus ranked: Newport, in Rhode-Island; Portland, in Maine; and N. York. Several important branches of manufactures have grown up and flourished with a rapidity which surprises; affording an encouraging assurance of success in future attempts. Religion here is placed on its proper basis, without the feeble and unwarranted aid of civil power, and is left to be supported by its own evidence, by the lives of its professors, and by the almighty care of its Divine Author. The following denominations of Christians are more or less numerous, viz. Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed Church, Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Moravians or United Brethren of the Episcopal church, Tunkers, Mennonists, Universalists, and Shakers. There are a few Jews; and many who reject revealed religion as unnecessary, inconvenient, and fabulous, and plead the sufficiency of natural religion. In 1800, there were 5,305,666 inhabitants in the United States; 893,605 of whom were slaves. The present number is probably nearly six millions, made up of almost all the different nations of Europe, but principally of the descendants of the English nation. The military strength of this country lies in a well-disciplined militia of about 900,000 brave and independent freemen, and an army of about 3 or 4,000 men to defend the frontiers of the Union, and to man the several fortresses in the different parts of the United States. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the service of the year 1804, were—

	Dolls.	Cts.
For the civil list,	564,308	68
Miscellaneous expenses,	183,496	50
For intercourse with foreign nations,	159,900	
For the military department,		
For the naval establishment,	863,351	9
	650,000	

Total, 2,421,056 27

See *America*, *N. America*, and *Fredonia*, in the Appendix.

Unity, a settlement in Kennebeck co. Maine.

Maine, 8 miles W of Sidney, opposite Vassalborough, and 15 miles N W of Hallowell. It lies on Sandy River, about 16 miles from its mouth.

Unity, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. a few miles N E of Charlestown. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 902 inhabitants.

Unity Town, in Montgomery co. Maryland, lies 2 or 3 miles from Patuxent River, 11 from Montgomery court house, and 24 northerly of the city of Washington.

Upatcharwanan, or *Temiscamain*, a Canadian settlement in N. America, in lat. 47 17 30 N.

Upper Alloways Creek, in Salem co. N. Jersey.

Upper Bald Eagle, a township of Pennsylvania, Mifflin co.

Upper Freehold, a township of N. Jersey, Monmouth co. has Freehold on the E. It contained, in 1790, 3,442 inhabitants.

Upper Great Monadnock, in the township of Lemington, in the N E corner of Vermont, on Connecticut River.

Upper Hanover, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

Upper Marlborough, a post town of Maryland, 16 miles S E of Bladensburg, 15 N E of Piscataway, and 18 from Washington.

Upper Milford, a township of Pennsylvania, Northampton county.

Upper Penn's Neck, a township of N. Jersey, Salem county.

Upper Saura, a place in N. Carolina, on Dan River, about 200 miles from Halifax.

Upper Savage Islands, in Hudson's Bay. N lat. 62 32 30, W long. 70 48.

Upright Bay, near the W end of the Straits of Magellan. S lat. 53 8, W long. 75 35.

Upton, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. containing 854 inhabitants, dispersed on 13,000 acres of land, favourable for orcharding, pasturage and grass. It is W of Sherburne, 15 miles S E of Worcester, and 38 S W of Boston.

Upton, a village in the township of Stillwater, in N. York.

Uracho, a river on the E coast of S. America, is 18 leagues W N W of Cau-rora River.

Uroguay, a province in the E division of Paraguay, in S. America, whose chief town is Los Reyes.

Urano, a river on the N coast of S. America, which enters the ocean abreast of the westernmost of the Peritas Islands,

about 3 leagues westward of Comana Bay. It only admits small boats and canoes. Orcher Bay is W of it.

Urbanna, a small post town of Virginia, Middlesex co. S W side of Rappahannock River, 22 miles from Stingray Point, at the mouth of the river, 73 S E of Fredericksburgh, 73 E by S of Richmond, and 145 from Washington. Wheat is shipped from this to Europe, and Indian corn, &c. to N. England, Nova-Scotia, and the W. Indies.

Urvaig, or *Urvaiga*, a province of S. America; bounded by Guayra on the N, the mouth of Rio de la Plata S, the cap-tainry of del Rey E, and Parana W, from which it is divided by the river of that name. Its extent is from lat. 25 to 33 20 S; the length from N E to S E being somewhat above 210 leagues, and the breadth from E to W, where broadest, 130, but much narrower in other parts. It is divided by the river Urvaiga, or Uruguay, into the E and W parts. This river runs above 400 leagues, the upper part with a prodigious noise among rocks and stones, and falls into the La Plata nearly opposite Buenos Ayres.

Utawas, a river which divides Upper and L. Canada, and falls into Jesus Lake, 118 miles S W of Quebec. It receives the waters of Timmiskamain 360 miles from its mouth; 85 miles above it is called Montreal River.

Utica, a town of Oneida co. N. York, on the S bank of the Mohawk River, 3 miles from Whiteborough. This place, with Whiteborough and New-Hartford, form the township of Whitestown. Utica stands on the site of Old Fort Schuyler, and is well situated for trade, as the articles of commerce which pass up and down the Mohawk, are landed here. It bids fair to be a place of great importance. Its increase has been remarkable. In the year 1794, there were only two houses on this spot. Now, (in 1804) it has several handsome streets laid out and built with genteel houses, and large stores, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. Here is a large commodious hotel, of brick, two printing-offices, where newspapers are printed that have an extensive circulation; also two bookstores. There is a bridge across the Mohawk opposite this town.

Utrecht, New, a township of N. York, King's co. Long-Island. It has a Dutch church, and contains 778 inhabitants. It is 7 or 8 miles southward of N. York city.

Usbridge,

Unbridge, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 41 miles S W of Boston. It was taken from Mendon, and incorporated in 1727, and Northbridge was afterwards taken from it. It contains 180 dwelling-houses, and 1,404 inhabitants. It is bounded S by Rhode-Island. Not far from Shoe-log Pond, in the S W part of the town, there is an iron mine which is improved to considerable advantage.

V.

VACCAS, *Cayo*, one of the Tortugas, or Florida Keys, eastward of Bahia Honda; the distance between them is 4 leagues, and the coast in its direction turns to the northward. On the S side of Cayo Vaccas, about 8 miles from the W end, there are wells of fresh water. A thick range of isles go by this name. Bahia Honda is in lat. 24 35 N.

Vacca, called also the *Cow's*, or *Neat's Tongue*, a low point on the W coast of Chili, in S. America, which bounds the bay of Tonguey W.

Vache, or *Cow's Island*, lies on the S coast of the southern peninsula of St. Domingo, and is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues long, and in the broadest part a league and a half from N to S. The S point is 3 leagues E of Point Abacou; and in lat. 18 4 N, and long. from Paris 76 2 W. It has a very good soil, with 2 or 3 tolerable ports, and lies very conveniently for trade with the Spanish colonies on the continent, and with Cayenne. The seamen call this Ash Island, a corruption from *Vash*, as it is pronounced.

Vach, et le *Torreau*, or *Cow and Bull Rocks*, on the S coast of Newfoundland Island, are about a mile S E of Cape St. Mary, which is the point between the deep bay of Placentia W, and St. Mary's Bay E. They are fair above water, but there are others near them which lurk under water.

Vae's Island, *Anthony*, a small island on the E coast of Brazil, in S. America. It lies S of the sandy Reccif, and opposite, it is joined to the continent by a bridge.

Vaisieux Island, on the N shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

Valadolid, or *Valladolid*, called by the Indians *Coimayagua*, is the chief city of the province of Honduras, in New Spain. It is the seat of the Governor, and is a bishop's see suffragan of Mexico, since the year 1558. It is on a plain, 30 miles W of the Gulf of Honduras, 170 S W of

Truxillo, and 65 S E of Merida. N lat. 14 10, W long. 51 21.

Valdivia. See *Baldivia*.

Valencia, a town in the province of Caracas, on Terra Firma, about 80 miles N of Baraquicimeto, and 250 W of Cumana. N lat. 10, W long. 67.

Valley Forge, a place on Schuylkill River, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Here Gen. Washington remained with his army, in huts, during the winter of 1777, after the British had taken possession of that city.

Valparaiso, a large and populous town of Chili, in S. America, having a harbour forming the port of St. Jago, in lat. 33 2 36 S, and long. 77 29 W. It is 390 miles E of the island of Juan Fernandes. From this port the principal part of the commerce of the kingdom is carried on, on account of its central situation. The distance of this port from St. Jago was formerly 30 leagues, but by a new and expensive road through swamps and over hills, it is reduced to 22 leagues. The distance from St. Jago to Buenos Ayres is 20 days journey for the post; after you pass the Andes eastward, the road is through an entire desert, without any sort of vegetation, perfectly level, without even a hillock.

Vancouver.

Vancouver's Fort, in Kentucky, stands at the junction of the two branches of Big Sandy River, 20 miles N of Harmar's Station.

Van Dykes, *Josef* and *Little*, two of the smaller Virgin Islands, N W of Tortola. N lat. 18 25, W long. 63 15.

Vanslow, in the country of the Cherokees, on a branch of Alabama River.

Vose River, *au*, empties into the Mississippi from the N E, 3 miles below the Great Rock, about 55 N W by N of the mouth of the Ohio, and about the same distance N W of Fort Maffiac. It is navigable into the Indiana Territory, about 60 miles, through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffaloe, deer, &c. It is about 8 miles above Cape St. Antonio.

Vassalborough, a post town of Kennebeck co. Maine, on the E side of Kennebeck River, about half way between Hallowell and Winslow, 10 miles from Augusta, and 204 miles N by E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 1,188 inhabitants.

Vauclin Bay, on the E coast of the island of Martinico. Vauclin Point forms the S side

Side of Louis Bay, on the E coast of the same island.

Vavoo, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 2 days sail from Hapae, lat. 18 34 S. It is nearly as large as Tongataboo, more lofty, and better supplied with water.

Vealtown, a village of New Jersey, near Baskenridge, about 7 miles S W of Morristown.

Veau, Anse a, a village on the N side of the S peninsula of St. Domingo, 5 leagues W by N of Miragoane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ eastward of Petit Trou, and 19 N E of Les Cayes.

Vega, or *Concepcion de la Vega Real*, a town in the N E part of the island of St. Domingo, on the road from St. Domingo city to Daxabon. It is situated near the head of Yuna River, which empties into the bay of Samana; 12 leagues N W by W of Cotuy, and about 38 easterly of Daxabon. It stands on a beautiful plain among the mountains, on the very spot where *Gua-sionex*, cacique of the kingdom of Magua, had resided. In 1494, or 1495, the settlement of this town was begun by Columbus. Eight years after, it had become a city of importance, and sometimes during the year, there were 240,000 crowns in gold, minted at this place. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1564.

Vega, St. Jago de la. See *Spanish Town*.

Vejas, or *Morro de Vejas*, on the coast of Peru, is, about half a league from the island of Lobos.

Vela, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma, S. America, in about lat. 12 N, and long. 72 W, and about 18 leagues N by E of the town of La Hacha.

Velas, or *Velasco*, a port on the W coast of New Mexico, is 7 leagues N W by N of the Morro Hermosa.

Velicala, a town on and near the head of the peninsula of California, near the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, and northerly from Ancote Point. N lat. about 20 35, W long. 115 50.

Venango Fort. See *Fort Franklin*.

Venango, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Warren, E by Lycoming, S by Armstrong and Butler, W by Mercer, and N W by Crawford. It contains 389,620 acres, two townships, and 1,130 inhabitants. Chief town, Franklin.

Venezuelo, a province of Terra Firma, bounded E by Caracas, S by New Granada, W by Rio de la Hacha, and N by the North Sea. It abounds with game and wild beasts, producing plenty of corn twice a year, with fruits, sugar, and to-

bacco, and the best cocoa plantations in America. It spreads round a gulf of the same name that reaches near 30 leagues within land; and the middle of this country is occupied by a lake 20 leagues long, and 30 broad, with a circumference of 80, and navigable for vessels of 30 tons. It communicates with the gulf by a strait, on which is built the city of Maracaibo, which gives name to both lake and strait. This city is defended by several forts, which were attacked in the last century by Sir Henry Morgan, and the whole coast laid under contribution, and Maracaibo ransomed. The province is about 100 leagues in length, and as much in breadth. It had its name from its small lagoons, which make it appear like Venice at the entrance of the lake. The Spaniards massacred above a million of the natives in 1528. In 1550, the country was again depopulated; when a great number of black slaves were brought from Africa, and was one of the principal epochs of the introduction of negroes into the W. Indies. Soon after, a revolt of the negroes was the cause of another massacre, and Venezuela became again a desert. At present it is said to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, who live tolerably happy, and raise great numbers of European sheep. They cultivate tobacco and sugar, which are famous over all America. They manufacture also some cotton stuffs. It has many populous towns, and its waters have gold sands. Its capital, of the same name, or Cora, stands near the sea-coast, about 50 miles S E of Cape St. Roman. N lat. 10 30, W long. 70 15.

Venezuelo, a spacious gulf of the same province, communicating by a narrow strait with Maracaibo Lake.

Venta de Cruz, a town on the isthmus of Darien, and Terra Firma. Here the Spanish merchandise from Panama to Porto Bello is embarked on the river Chagre, 40 miles S of the latter, and 20 N of the former. N lat. 9 26, W long. 81 36.

Vento Sierra, on the N coast of South America, are mountains so named, behind the land called Punta de Delrio, opposite Tortugas island.

Vera Cruz, La, the grand port of Mexico, or New Spain, having a safe harbour protected by a fort, situated on a rock of an island nearly adjoining, called St. John de Ulloa, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is, perhaps, one of the most considerable pla-

es for trade in the world, being the natural centre of the American treasure, and the magazine for all the merchandize sent from New Spain, or that is transported thither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of East India produce by way of Acapulco, from the Philippine Islands. Most of its houses are built of wood, and the number of Spanish inhabitants is about 3,000, mulattoes and mongrels, who call themselves white. It is rather unhealthy, from the rank bogs around it. N lat. 19 12, W long. 97 30. It is in the E extremity of the province of Tlascala, or Los Angeles. At the Old Town, 15 or 16 miles further W, Cortez landed on Good Friday, 1518, when, being determined to conquer or die, he sunk the ships that transported his handful of men hither. La Vera Cruz is 215 miles S E of the city of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, La, an excellent harbour in the Bay of *San-Felipe Sant-Yago*, on the N side of the island *Espiritu Santo*. See *Tierra Austral del Espritu Santo*.

Veragua, a province of Terra Firma joining W to Costa Rica; E to Panama; with the North Sea on the N; and the South Sea on the S. The coast was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1503, to whom it was granted with the title of Duke, and his posterity still enjoy it. The province is very mountainous woody, and barren; but has inexhaustible mines of silver, and some gold, the dust of the latter being found among the sands of the rivers. Santiago de Veraguas, or Santa Fe, the capital, is but a poor place; and in this province is the river Veragua, on which that town stands.

Veragua, the river above mentioned, empties into the sea 18 leagues S E of the river or lake of Nicaragua, in lat. 10 5 N. Here is a very good port; but the island at its mouth is foul. The best anchorage is on the W and S sides next the main, where ships may ride under shore in from 8 to 9 fathoms, and safe from the N and E winds, that are most violent on this coast. Several islands lie off the coast, both singly and in clusters, from this to Cape Gracias a Dios; to the eastward is Chagre River.

Vera Paz, a province of the audience of Guatimala, and New Spain, in North America. It has the bay of Honduras and Chiapa N, Guatimala S, Honduras E, and Soconusco, with part of Chiapa W. It is 48 leagues long, and 28 broad. The lands are mountainous, yielding little corn,

but abounding in cedar, &c. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton-wool, honey, &c. Its capital of the same name, or *Coban*, stands on the W side of a river which runs into Golfo Dulce, 184 miles E of Guatimala. N lat. 15 10, W long. 93 15.

Verde, or *Green Island*, on the N coast of S. America, is at the mouth of the river St. Martha.

Verde Key, one of the Bahama Islands. N lat. 22 12, W long. 75 15.

Verde, Porto, or *Vedra*, is on the N. Atlantic Ocean, about 4½ leagues S E by E of Rio Roxo. The island of Bydones is at the entrance of this port, round which ships may sail on any side, there being 7 fathoms on the N, where it is shoalest, and 20 fathoms on the S side, where is the best entrance into the river. This is a port of good trade, and sometimes large ships put in here. The islands of Bayonne are 5 leagues S of the island in the mouth of the port.

Verderonne, or *La Bourladerie*, an island on the E coast of Cape Breton Island. It is 7 or 8 leagues long; and at each end is a channel, through which the waters of the Labrador Lakes, in the inner part of Cape Breton Island, discharge into the ocean on the E.

Vere, a parish of the island of Jamaica, having Manury Bay in it; a very secure road for shipping.

Vergennes, a post town, and one of the most growing and commercial towns of Vermont, in Addison co. on Otter Creek, about 6 miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain. It is regularly laid out, and contains a Congregational church, and a gaol. In its neighbourhood are several mills. It is 115 miles N of Bennington, 22 S of Burlington, 407 N E by N of Philadelphia, and 519 from Washington. The township contains 516 inhabitants.

Verina, a small village, and Spanish plantation of New-Andalusia, and Terra Firma, S. America. Its tobacco is reputed the best in the world. It lies 60 miles E of Cumana.

Vermeja, or *Vermillion Bay*, on the N shore of the Gulf of Mexico, or coast of Louisiana. It is N W of Ascension Bay, in about lat. 30 N, and long. 92 W.

Vermejo, or *Bermejo*, an island and port on the coast of Peru, 2 degrees N, and a little W of Lima. It is 4 leagues from Mongon N, and 6 from Guarmey Port S.

Vermillias Barryer, on the coast of Brazil, between the island of St. John's and

and Sypomba Island, which are 7 leagues asunder. Here is a large bay with good anchorage.

Vermillion, Purple, or Red Sea, a name given by some to the Gulf of California.

Vermillion Point, called also Long Point, is the peninsula between Bay Puan and Lake Michigan.

Vermillion River, in the Indiana Territory, runs N W into Illinois River, nearly opposite the S W end of Little Rocks, and 267 miles from the Mississippi. It is 30 yards wide, but so rocky as not to be navigable.

Vermillion Indians reside 220 miles up the Miami of the Lake.

Vermont, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 42 44 and 45 N, and between long. 71 32 and 73 25 W. It is bounded N by L. Canada; E by N. Hampshire, from which it is separated by Connecticut River; S by Massachusetts; and W by the State of N. York. No part of the State is nearer than 70 or 80 miles of any part of the ocean. Computing by the latitudes, the length of the State from the southern to the northern boundary is $157\frac{1}{2}$ miles: the mean width from E to W is about 65 miles: this will give $10,237\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of land and water. It is divided into 11 counties, viz. those on Connecticut River from S to N are Windham, Windfor, Orange, Caledonia, and Essex; in a similar direction, along the N. York line, are the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, and Franklin, between which last and Essex lies the county of Orleans, on the N line of the State. These are subdivided into upwards of 230 townships, which are generally 6 miles square, a part of which were granted by the governor of N. Hampshire, and the other part by Vermont. In those townships granted by the former, a right of land is reserved for the first settled minister, one as a glebe for the the Episcopal church, one for the society for propagating the gospel, and one for supporting a town school. In those granted by the latter, are reserved a college right, a right for the support of county grammar-schools, a right for the support of town schools, and a right for the support of the gospel. In these reservations, liberal provision is made for the support of the gospel, and for the promotion of common and collegiate education. In 1800, according to the census then taken, the number of inhabitants in this State was 154,465. The

people are an industrious, brave, hardy, active, frugal race. The soil is deep, and of a dark colour, rich, moist, warm, and loamy. It bears corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain, in large quantities, as soon as it is cleared of the wood, without any ploughing or preparation; and after the first crops, naturally turns to rich pasture or mowing. The face of the country exhibits very different prospects. Adjoining to the rivers, there are the wide extensive plains of a fine level country. At a small distance from them, the land rises into a chain of high mountains, intersected with deep and long vallies. Descending from the mountains, the streams and rivers appear in every part of the country, and afford a plentiful supply of water. Through this State there is one continued range of mountains, which are called the *Green Mountains*, from their perpetual verdure, and gives name to the State. They extend from Lower Canada S, through the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminate within a few miles of the sea-coast. Their general direction is from N N E to S S W, and their extent is through a tract of country not less than 400 miles in length. They are generally from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, are much intersected with vallies, abound with springs and streams of water, and are covered with woods. *Kellington Peak*, one of the highest of the Green Mountains, is 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean. All the streams and rivers of Vermont rise among the Green Mountains; about 35 of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut River; about 25 run westerly, and pay tribute to Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the same direction fall into Hudson's River. In the north-easterly parts of the State, 4 or 5 streams have a northerly direction, and discharge their waters into Lake Memphremagog; from thence through the river St. Francis, they communicate with the river St. Lawrence. The most considerable on the W side of the Green Mountains, are Otter Creek, Onion River, La Moille, and Michiscoui. On the E side of the Green Mountains, the rivers are not so large as those on the W, but they are more numerous. The largest are Wantastiquek, or West River, White River and Pousoomsuck. The earth is generally covered with snow from the middle of December to the middle of March, and in some high lands,

to the depth of 4 or 5 feet. Since the country has been cleared, the winters have proved milder. Vegetation advances in the spring with great rapidity. Iron and lead ores of several kinds, pipe clay, which has been wrought into durable crucibles, and vast quantities of white, grey, and variegated marble, have been found in different parts of this state. The trade of Vermont is principally to Boston, Portland, Hartford and N. York; to which places the inhabitants export horses, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes. Great advantages may accrue to Vermont, from the manufactures of iron. Large quantities of iron ore are found in several of the towns on the W side of the Green Mountains. Tinmouth, Rutland, Pittsford, and Shoreham contain great quantities. The ore in these towns is of a reddish kind, mixed with earth, tinged with yellow ore. It melts easily, and produces from one fourth to one seventh of iron. The iron is mostly of a coldfire kind; works easily, and makes excellent nails. The principal part of the ore hitherto used, has been brought from a mountain on the W side of Lake Champlain, about 4 miles N of Crown Point. Some grains of pure iron nearly as big as a pea have been found in this ore is so rich, that, when well managed, it will yield four sevenths of pure iron, but is very hard to melt. In 1792 several forges and furnaces were erected. In Bennington co. they have 1 forge; in Rutland co. 14; in Addison co. 4; and in Chittenden co. 2. In addition to which there are 3 furnaces in Rutland co. From these, great quantities of bar iron and nails are made. Nature, indeed, seems to have designed this part of the United States to be the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing that can be made of iron or steel. The other chief manufactures are pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, and spirits distilled from grain. Most families manufacture a considerable part of their clothing. No country is more attentive to education. A charter for a richly endowed university was granted by the legislature of this state, in 1791, to be established at Burlington; and 33,000 acres of land have been reserved, in the several grants made by this state, for its use. In 1800 a college was incorporated in Middlebury, and is now in a flourishing state. Common schools are supported in almost every neighbourhood, a considerable part of

the year; many of the principal towns have grammar schools; and there are academies in Bennington, and Peacham. In 1792, the state of the militia was as follows; 20 regiments of infantry, divided into 8 brigades, and 4 divisions; 15 companies of cavalry, and 6 companies of artillery; the whole computed at 18,500. Vermont sends four representatives to Congress, and has been settling only since about the year 1764. The Indians were never numerous here; and at present there are none. The amount of the exports from this state in 1801 was 31,479 dollars.

Vernon, a place in Suffex co. N. Jersey, E of the source of Wall Kill, and about 21 miles N E of Newtown.

Vernon Mount, the seat of Gen. Washington. See *Mount Vernon*.

Vernon, formerly *Hinsdale*, the S easternmost township in Windham co. Vermont, on the W bank of Connecticut river. It contains 480 inhabitants.

Verrettes, a settlement in the French part of the Island of St. Domingo, on the S W bank of Artibonite river; 4 miles S by E of the settlement of Petit Riviere.

Versailles, the chief town of Woodford co. Kentucky; situated on a small stream which falls into Kentucky river. It contains a court house, stone gaol, and about 30 houses, and 172 inhabitants, and lies 13 miles W by S of Lexington, and 560 from Washington.

Vershire, a township of Vermont, Orange co. adjoining Fairlee, and containing 1031 inhabitants.

Vest Bay, or *Green Bay*, in the straits of Northumberland, in N. America, opens to the N E opposite St. John's Island. The head of the bay approximates within 12 miles of the N easternmost branch of the Bay of Fundy. It is about 10 leagues N W of Tatamagauche Harbour, and serves in part to separate the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Vessel Bay, on the E shore of Lake Champlain, sets up N E in the township of Charlotte, in Vermont.

Vicinas Illas, isles of the Bay of Honda, on the coast of Honduras, or the Spanish Main.

Victoria, a town of New Mexico.

Victoria, an island on the coast of Brazil, E of St. Sebastian's Island.

Victory Cape, is the extreme N W point of the straits of Magellan, at the opening to the S Pacific Ocean. S lat. 52 15, W lon. 76 40.

Victory,

ViFory, a township of Vermont, Essex co. W of Guildhall, on Connecticut river.

Vienna, a port of entry and post town of the eastern shore of Maryland, Dorchester co. on the W side of Nanticoke river, about 15 miles from its mouth. It contains about 30 houses, and carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring sea ports, in lumber, corn, wheat, &c. Its foreign exports in 1794, amounted to 1667 dollars. It is 15 miles N W of Salisbury 32 S S E of Easton, and 120 from Washington.

Vienna, the capital of Greene co. Kentucky, on the N side of Green river, about 158 miles W S W of Lexington.

Vienna, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, N of Fayette, S of New Sharon 25 miles N W of Augusta, incorporated 1802. It includes the late plantations of Goshen and Wyman.

Vienna, a post town in Abbeville co. S. Carolina, 651 miles from Washington.

Vienna, a town in Ohio co. Kentucky, has 26 inhabitants.

Ville de Mose, a town in the province of Tabasco, 4 leagues from the town of Estape, on Tabasco river.

Villa Hermoso, a town of Mexico or N. Spain, near the mouth of a river which falls into the Bay of Campeachy, and Gulf of Mexico.

Villa Nova, in Brazil, about 120 miles W of Porto Seguro, and as far S E by S of Carlosa.

Villa Rica, or *Almeria*, a town of Tlascala or New Spain, in N. America. It stands on the coast on a small river, having an indifferent port, but in a better air than Vera Cruz, 20 leagues N of the latter. A clandestine trade was formerly carried on here between some of the Spanish merchants on shore, and the French of St. Domingo and Martinique.

Villia La, a town and river of Veragua and Guatimala audience, in New Spain. It is about 7 leagues from Nata bordering on Panama. The river is very large, and at low water breaks at the mouth as on a fiat shore; so that large ships anchor within cannon shot, but barks of about 40 tons may go up about a league and a half. The harbour is a quarter of a league above the town. About a league to the windward, is a large rock, generally covered with vast numbers of wild fowl.

Vinalhaven, a township on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. containing 858 inhabitants. It is S E of Deer Island, and 250 miles from Boston.

Vincennes, the capital of the Indiana Territory, and the seat of government, stands on the bank of the Wabash, 150 miles from its mouth, in lat. 33 N. Its situation is delightful, being surrounded by a prairie of 4 miles in length and one in breadth, most of which is cultivated by the inhabitants, the remainder is a handsome meadow formed by nature, producing good grass. The soil here is inferior to none in the United States, yielding corn, rice, wheat, tobacco, hemp, hops, grapes, &c. The Wabash is navigable, most of the year as far as this place, and about 20 miles below the town is a ripple, where mills may be built, so that the farmer may have his wheat manufactured on his way to N. Orleans; which is a good market for all kinds of produce. Commerce centers here; the merchants bring their goods from Canada, down the Wabash, from Orleans up the Mississippi, and from the eastern states, down the Ohio and up the Wabash. It has 714 inhabitants. It is a post town 743 miles from Washington. The fort stands on the E side of Wabash river. It was erected in the year 1787, in order to repel the incursions of the Wabash Indians, and to secure the western lands from intruding settlers. It has 4 small brass cannon, and is garrisoned by a Major and 2 companies. The town of Vincents contained, in 1792, about 1500 souls, principally of French extraction. It is 300 miles S W of Fort Recovery.

Vincent, St. one of the 14 captainships of Brazil, and the most southerly one. The capital is an inconsiderable place, with only about 60 houses, and the harbour will not receive large vessels. It has 5 or 6 sugar mills, and lies 76 leagues S W of Rio Janeiro. S lat. 23 40, W lon. 45 10.

Vincent, St. a town on the coast of Brazil; situated on Amiaz Island, in the Bay of All Saints or Santos; in which island is the city of Dos Santos, the I. lying on the W side of the entrance into the island. S lat. 24 15, W lon. 46 30.

Vincent, de la Pazes, St. or Onda, a town of Popayan and Terra Firma, in S. America; about 25 miles eastward of St. Sebastian, with a port where canoes from Carthagen and St. Martha unload their merchandise.

Vincent, a township of Pennsylvania, Chester county, has 1354 inhabitants.

Vincent, St. one of the Caribbee Islands. It lies between 61 10, and 61 18 W lon. and

and between 13 5 and 13 19 N lat. being about 17 miles long and about 10 broad. On this island are several mountains, which cross it from N to S, from which issue 22 rivers capable of turning sugar mills; these mountains are in general of an easy ascent; the vallies fertile and extensive, and the clearing the ground has rendered the climate healthy. Of 84,000 acres which the island contains, 23,605 are at present posselt by British subjects, and about as much more is supposed to be held by the Charaibes; and the remainder is thought to be incapable of cultivation. This is the only island of the Antilles, where the small remains of the natives (with a mixture of negro blood) exist in the form of a nation. At the peace in 1763 the British government sold the lands of St. Vincent, as it had those of Tobago, and left the French (whom the fear of confiscation had not driven away) those they possessed paying a moderate fine, and a yearly rent still more moderate. These proceedings encroaching upon the possessions of the Charaibes, occasioned their resistance, which the troops sent against them could not subdue, and a peace was concluded with them in 1773, and lands assigned them; since that time St. Vincent has enjoyed internal tranquillity. The number of inhabitants appears to be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. St. Vincent is divided into 4 parishes, St. David, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. George. Its towns are Kingston, the capital, and Richmond; the others are villages or hamlets, at the several bays and landing places. The islands dependent on the St. Vincent's government, are Bequia, containing 3700 acres; Union, 2150 acres; Canouane, 1777 acres; and Mustique above 1200 acres. Of the above 11,853 negroes, about 1400 are employed in the cultivation of these islands. There are likewise the little islets of Petit Martinique, Petit St. Vincent, and Balleseau, each of which produces a little cotton. The total exports in 1788, in 122 vessels, from St. Vincent, amounted in value, according to the current prices in London, to £186,450 14 : 8, including exports to the American states, to the value of £9019 : 1 . 8 sterling. The cargoes consisted of 65,128 cwt. 1qr. 27lb. sugar, 88,266 gallons rum; 9656 gallons molasses; 634 cwt. 1qr. 5lb. coffee; 761,880 lbs. cotton; 143 cwt. 24lb. cocoa; beside hides, dying woods, &c. Here they cultivate cinnamon, mango,

sesamum, vanilla, China tallowtree, camphor, gumstorax, &c. It is about 20 leagues W of Barbadoes.

Vincent, Port St. on the coast of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 6 miles NN E of the mouth of the river Bobio, having a safe harbour, and secure against all winds but the W, which blows right in. Talca-guama Port is 6 miles to the N of it.

Vincento, a channel on the W side of the channel of Amiaz Island, in the Bay of All Saints, on the coast of Brazil.

Viner's Island, in Hudson's Bay, lies N E of the mouth of Albany river.

Vineyard, New, a township in Kennebec co. Maine, on the two N easternmost branches of Sandy river, has 336 inhabitants, about fifty nine miles N by W of Brunswick, and 37 N W of Hallowell.

Vineyard, a township on the Isle of Motte, in lake Champlain, in Grand Isle co. Vermont, called till 1802, Isle Motte. It contains 135 inhabitants.

Vineyard Sound, on the S eastern coast of Massachusetts, is the strait or passage between the Elizabeth Islands and Martha's Vineyard. The S W channel of which, about 7 miles broad, has Gay Head on the S E and the Sow and Pigs on the N W.

Viper Key, one of the Tortugas, on the coast of Florida; 5 miles N eastward of Duck Key, and 3½ E of Old Matacombe.

Virgil, a military township of Onondago co. N. York, having Dryden on the W, Cincinnatus E, Homer N, and on the S, 230,000 acres of land on Susquehanna river, ceded to the state of Massachusetts. It is under the jurisdiction of Homer, which was incorporated in 1794.

Virgin Gordo, one of the principal of the Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies. It lies 4 leagues E of Tortula, and of a very irregular shape. Its greatest length from E to W is about 18 miles; is worse watered than Tortula, and has fewer inhabitants. A mountain which rises in its centre, is affirmed to contain a silver mine. N lat. 18 18 W lon. 64.

Virginia, one of the United States, lies between 36 30 and 40 30 N lat. and between 75 54 and 83 8 W lon. from London. It is in length 446 miles, in breadth 224; containing about 70,000 square miles. Bounded N by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio river; W by Kentucky; S by N. Carolina, and E by the Atlantic Ocean. This state is divided into 90 counties, which follow;

TABLE

T A B L E.
West of the Blue Ridge.

Countries.	Countries.
Ohio	Hampshire
Monongalia	Berkly
Washington	Frederick
Montgomery	Shenandoah
Wythe	Rockingham
Botetourt	Augusta
Greenbriar	Rockbridge
Kanawa	

Between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters.

Loudoun	Henry
Fauquier	Pittsylvania
Culpepper	Halifax
Spotsylvania	Charlotte
Orange	Prince Edward
Louisia	Cumberland
Goochland	Powhatan
Flavania	Amelia
Albemarle	Notaway
Amherst	Lunenburg
Bedford	Mecklenburg
Duckingham	Brunswick

Between James River and Carolina.

Greenville	Southampton
Dinwiddie	Isle of Wight
Chesterfield	Nansemond
Princess George	Norfolk
Surry	Princess Ann
Suffex	

Between James and York Rivers.

Henrico	Williamsburg
Hanover	York
New Kent	Warwick
Charles City	Elizabeth City
James City	

Between York and Rappahannock Rivers.

Caroline	Essex
King William	Middlesex
King and Queen	Gloucester

Between Rappahannock and Potowmac Rivers.

Fairfax	Richmond
Prince William	Westmoreland
Stafford	Northumberland
King George	Lancaster

Eastern Shore.

Accomac	Northampton
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New Counties.

Campbell	Madison
Franklin	Mathews
Harrison	Patrick
Randolph	Wood
Hardy	Lee
Pendleton	Nottoway
Ruffel	Grayson
Munroe	

The inhabitants are 534,396 free, and 345,796 slaves.

In an extensive country, it will be expected that the climate is not the same in all its parts. It is remarkable that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Alleghany. From thence, descending in the same latitude to the Mississippi, the change reverses; and, if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the same latitude on the sea side. Their testimony is strengthened by the vegetables and animals which subsist and multiply there naturally, and do not on the sea coast. Thus catalpas grow spontaneously on the Mississippi, as far as the latitude of 37, and reeds as far as 38. Parroquets even winter on the Scioto, in the 39th degree of latitude. The S W winds, E of the mountains, are most predominant. Next to these, on the sea coast, the N E and at the mountains, the N W winds prevail. The N E is loaded with vapour, insomuch that the salt manufacturers have found that their crystals would not shoot while that blows; it occasions a distressing chill, and a heaviness and depression of the spirits. The N W is dry, cooling, elastic and animating. The E and S E breezes come on generally in the afternoon. They have advanced into the country very sensibly within the memory of people now living. Mr. Jefferson reckons the extremes of heat and cold to be 98 above, and 6 below 0, in Farenheit's Thermometer. The months of June and July, though often the hottest, are the most healthy in the year. The weather is then dry and less liable to change than in August and September, when the rain commences, and sudden variations take place. On the sea coast, the land is low, generally within 12 feet of the level of the sea, intersected in all directions with salt creeks and rivers, the heads of which form swamps and marshes, and fenny ground, covered with water, in wet seasons. The uncultivated lands are covered with large trees, and thick underwood. The vicinity of the sea, and salt creeks and rivers occasion a constant moisture and warmth of the atmosphere, so that although under the same latitude, 100 or 150 miles in the country, deep snows, and frozen rivers frequently happen, for a short season, yet here such occurrences are considered

as phenomena; for these reasons, the trees are often in bloom as early as the last of February; from this period, however, till the end of April, the inhabitants are incommoded by cold rains, piercing winds, and sharp frosts, which subjects them to the inflammatory diseases, such as pleurisy and peripneumony. The chief rivers are Roanoke, James', Nansemond, Chickahominy, Appamatox, Rivanna, York, Piankatank, Rappahannock, Patowmack, Shenandoah, the great and little Kanaway, Staunton and Green Briar. These rivers and creeks are described under their respective names. They abound with fish of various kinds, as sturgeon, shad, bass, carp, sheephead, drum, herrings, perch, catfish, oysters, crabs, &c. It is worthy notice, that the mountains are not solitary and scattered confusedly over the face of the country; but commence at about 150 miles from the sea coast, are disposed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea coast, though rather approaching it as they advance north eastwardly. See *Alleghany Mountains*. In the same direction generally are the veins of limestone, coal, and other minerals hitherto discovered; and so range the falls of the great rivers. But the courses of the great rivers are at right angles with these. James and Patowmack penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eastward of the Alleghany, which is broken by no water course. It is in fact the spine of the country between the Atlantic on one side, and the Mississippi and St. Lawrence on the other. The passage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. The mountains of the Blue Ridge, and of these, the Peaks of Otter, are thought to be of a greater height measured from their base, than any others in Virginia, and perhaps in N. America. From data, which may found a tolerable conjecture, we suppose the highest peak to be about 4000 feet perpendicular, which is not a fifth part of the height of the mountains of S. America, nor one third of the height which would be necessary in our latitude to preserve ice in the open air unmelted through the year. The ridge of mountains next beyond the Blue Ridge, called the North Mountain, is of the greatest extent; for which reason they are named by the Indians the Endless Mountains. The Onafoto Mountains are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap. These mountains abound

in coal, lime, and free stone; the summits of them are generally covered with a good soil, and a variety of timber; and the low, intervalle lands are rich and remarkably well watered. The whole country below the mountains, which are about 150, some say 200 miles from the sea, is level, and seems from various appearances to have been once washed by the sea. The land between York and James rivers is very level, and its surface about 40 feet above high water mark. It appears from observation, to have arisen to its present height at different periods far distant from each other, and that at these periods it was washed by the sea; for near Yorktown, where the banks are perpendicular, you first see a *stratum*, intermixed with small shells resembling a mixture of clay and sand, and about 5 feet thick; on this lies horizontally, small white shells, cockle, clam, &c. an inch or two thick; then a body of earth similar to that first mentioned, 18 inches thick; then a layer of shells and another body of earth; on this a layer of 3 feet of white shells mixed with sand, on which lay a body of oyster shells 6 feet thick, which were covered with earth to the surface. The oyster shells are so united by a very strong cement, that they fall only when undermined, and then in large bodies from 1 to 20 tons weight. They have the appearance of large rocks on the shore. The soil below the mountains seems to have acquired a character for goodness which it by no means deserves. Though not rich, it is well suited to the growth of tobacco and Indian corn, and parts of it for wheat. Good crops of cotton, flax and hemp are also raised; and in some counties they have plenty of cyder, and exquisite brandy, distilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance upon the numerous rivers of the Chesapeake. The planters, before the war, paid their principal attention to the culture of tobacco, of which there used to be exported, generally, 55,000 hogheads a year. Since the revolution, they are turning their attention more to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, barley, flax and hemp. It is expected that this State will add the article of rice to the list of her exports; as it is supposed, a large body of swamp in the easternmost counties, is capable of producing it. Horned or neat cattle are bred in great numbers in the western counties of Virginia, as well as in the States S of it, where they have an exten-

five range, and mild winters, without any permanent snows. They run at large, are not housed, and multiply very fast. The gentlemen, being fond of pleasure, have taken much pains to raise a good breed of horses, and have succeeded in it beyond any of the States. They will give 1000l. sterling for a good seed horse. Horse racing has had a great tendency to encourage the breeding of good horses, as it affords an opportunity of putting them to the trial of their speed. They are more elegant, and will perform more service, than the horses of the northern States. Caves among the mountains, have lately been discovered, which yield salt petre in such abundance, that 500,000 pounds of it might be collected from them annually. Virginia is thought to be the most pregnant with minerals and fossils of any State in the Union. A single lump of gold ore has been found, near the falls of Rappahannock river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been discovered in its neighbourhood. On the great Kanaway, opposite to the mouth of Cripple Creek, and also about 25 miles from the southern boundary of the State, in the county of Montgomery, are mines of lead. The metal is mixed, sometimes with earth, and sometimes with rock, which requires the force of gunpowder to open it; and is accompanied with a portion of silver, too small to be worth separation, under any process hitherto attempted there. The proportion yielded is from 50 to 80 lb. of pure metal from 100 lb. of washed ore. The most common is that of 60 to the 100 lb. Copper, iron, black lead, coal, marble, limestone, &c. are found in this country. Crystals are common. Some amethysts, and one emerald have been discovered. Every able bodied freeman, between the ages of 16 and 50, is enrolled in the militia. Those of every county are formed into companies, and these again into one or more battalions, according to the numbers in the county. They are commanded by Colonels and other subordinate officers, as in the regular service. In every county is a county lieutenant, who commands the whole militia in his county, but ranks only as a Colonel in the field. They have no general officers always existing. These are appointed occasionally, when an invasion or insurrection happens, and their commission ceases with the occasion. The Governor is head of the military as well

as civil power. The law requires every militia man to provide himself with the arms usual in the regular service. The interfection of Virginia by so many navigable rivers, renders it almost incapable of defence. As the land will not support a great number of people, a force cannot soon be collected to repel a sudden invasion. If the militia bear the same proportion to the number of inhabitants now, as in 1782, they amount to about 75,000. This state is not divided into townships, nor are there any towns of consequence, owing probably to the interfection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants. Norfolk will probably become the emporium for all the trade of the Chesapeake Bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles, which is contemplated, will bring to it all that of Albemarle Sound and its waters. The College of William and Mary was founded about the beginning of the last century. See *Williamsburg*. In Prince Edward county is a college by the name of Hampden Sydney college. Washington College, at Lexington, is handsomely endowed, and is one of the most flourishing literary institutions in the State. There are academies at Alexandria, Norfolk, Hanover, and other places. The present denominations of Christians in Virginia are Presbyterians, who are most numerous, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. The exports of this State, in the year 1791, ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 3,131,227 dollars; in 1792, 3,549,499 dollars; in 1793, 2,984,317 dollars; in 1794, 3,321,494 dollars; in 1796, 5,268,615 dollars; in 1797, 4,908,713 dollars; in 1798, 6,113,451 dollars; in 1801, 4,660,361 dollars. The tonnage of Virginia in 1798 was, 69,586 tons. In 1790, about 40,000 hogheads of tobacco were exported; but its culture has since declined, and that of wheat taken its place. The greatest quantity of tobacco ever produced in this country, in one year, was 70,000 hhds. in the year 1758. Virginia was settled permanently, after several preceding unsuccessful attempts, in 1610, being the earliest established of any of the United States.

Virgin Islands, a group of small islands in the W. Indies, E of the Island of Porto Rico, belonging to different European powers. They extend for the space of 24 leagues, from E to W, and about 16 leagues from N to S, and nearly approach the E coast of Porto Rico. They are every

every way dangerous to navigators, though there is a basin in the midst of them of 6 or 7 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, in which ships may anchor and be sheltered and land locked from all winds; which is named the Bay of Sir Francis Drake, from his having passed through them to St. Domingo. Those which are occupied and inhabited appear under their respective names; but others are destitute both of names and inhabitants. The British and Danes possess most of them; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico. The island of *Virgin Gorda*, on which depend *Anegada*, *Nicker*, *Prickly Pear*, *Mosquito Islands*, *Camanoes*, *Dog Islands*, the *Fallen City*, the *Round Rock*, *Ginger*, *Cooper's*, *Salt*, *Peter's*, and *Dead Chest*, belong to the *British*; as also *Tortola*, on which depend *Joist Van Dykes*, *Little Van Dykes*, *Guana*, *Beef*, and *Thatch Islands*. To the *Danes* belong *St. Thomas's Island*, on which *Brass*, *Little Saba*, *Buck Island*, *Great and Little St. James*, and *Bird Island* are dependant; with *St. John's*, to which depend *Lavango*, *Cam*, and *Witch Islands*; and they have also *Santa Island*, or *St. Croix*. The *Spaniards* claim *Serpent's Island*, (called by the *British* *Green Island*) the *Tropic Keys*, *Great and Little Passage Island*, and particularly *Crab Island*. The *Booby birds* are so tame on *Bird Island*, that a man, it is said, in a short time, may catch sufficient in his hand to supply a fleet. These islands lie about lat. 18 20 N, and the course through them, with due attention, is perfectly safe at W by N and W N W as far as the W end of the fourth island. Leave this on the starboard side, and the island called *Foul Cliff*, on the larboard, between which there is 16 fathoms, and a free channel to the westward, before there is any alteration of the course; for though there be but 6 or 7 fathoms in some places, it is no where shoaler, and in some places there is from 16 to 20 fathoms. The island of *Anguilla*, on the N side of *St. Martin's I.* is E S E from them.

Virgin Mary, Cape, the N E point of the entrance of the *Straits of Magellan*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is a steep white cliff. S lat. 52 32, W lon. 67 54. The variation of the compass, in 1780, was 24 30 E.

Virgin Rocks, off the S E part of the coast of *Newfoundland Island*, 20 leagues S E of *Cape Race*. N lat. 46, according to others, lat. 46 30, and these last say 17 or 18 leagues S E by E of *Cape Ballard*.

Vittoria, St. Juan de, a city of *Peru*. See *Guamanga*, its most common name.

Volcanic Island, between *Swallow Island* and *Santa Cruz*, about 8 leagues N of the latter, in the *Pacific Ocean*, in which *Mendana*, in 1595, saw a volcano, which flamed continually. S lat. 10 30.

Voluntown, a township on the E line of *Connecticut*, *Windham co.* E of *Plainfield*, 19 N E of *Norwich*, and 26 S W of *Providence*. It was settled in 1696, having been granted to volunteers in the *Narraganset war*; hence its name. It was incorporated in 1719, it has a large swamp abounding with white pine, sufficient to supply the neighbouring towns with materials for building. Inhabitants 1119.

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WABASH, is a beautiful navigable river, of the *Indiana Territory*, which runs a S W and southern course, and empties into the *Ohio*, by a mouth 270 yards wide, in lat. 37 56 N, 168 miles from the mouth of the *Ohio*, and 1022 miles below *Pittsburg*. In the spring, summer, and autumn, it is passable in batteaux and barges, drawing about 3 feet water, 412 miles to *Ouiatanon*; and for large canoes 197 miles further, to the *Miami* carrying place, 9 miles from *Miami village*. This village stands on *Miami river* which empties into the S W part of *Lake Erie*. The communication between *Detroit* and the *Illinois* and *Ohio* countries, is up *Miami R.* to *Miami village*, thence by land 9 miles, when the rivers are high, and from 18 to 30 when they are low, through a level country to the *Wabash*, and through the various branches of the *Wabash* to the places of destination. The land on this river is remarkably fertile. A silver mine has been discovered about 28 miles above *Ouiatanon*, on the northern side of the *Wabash*. Salt springs, lime, free stone, blue, yellow, and white clay, are found in plenty on this river. The copper mine on this river, is perhaps the richest vein of native copper in the bowels of the whole earth. See *Vincennes* and *Ouiatanon*.

Wabash, Little, runs a course S S E, and falls into the *Wabash*, 10 miles from the *Ohio*.

Wachovia, or *Dobb's Parish*, a tract of land in *N. Carolina*, between the E side of *Yadkin river*, and the head waters of *Haw* and *Deep rivers*, consisting of about 100,000

100,000 acres, partly in Stokes and Surry counties. The United Brethren, or Moravians, purchased this tract of Lord Granville, in 1751, and called it Wachovia, after the name of an estate of Count Zinzendorf, in Germany. In 1755, it was made a separate parish, and named Dobb's, by the legislature. The settlement of Bethabara, was begun in 1753, by a number of the brethren from Pennsylvania. Salem, which is the principal settlement, commenced in 1766, and is inhabited by a number of ingenious tradesmen. This thriving parish lies about 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, and contains 6 churches.

Wachquatnach, an ancient Moravian settlement in Connecticut, on Stratford river; 23 miles from its mouth.

Wachusett Mountain, in the town of Princeton, Massachusetts, may be seen in a clear horizon, at the distance of 67 miles, being 2989 feet above the level of the sea.

Wadesborough, the chief town of Anson co. in Fayetteville district, N. Carolina. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 30 houses, and being seated on a lofty hill, is both pleasant and healthy. It is 76 miles W by S of Fayetteville, 50 S E by S of Salisbury, and 407 from Washington.

Wadmelaw, an island near Charleston, S. Carolina. By a bridge over a small creek it is joined to John's Island.

Wadsworth, a town of N. York, Ontario co. on the E bank of Genesee river.

Wadham Islands, near the N E coast of Newfoundland Island. N lat. 49 57, W lon. 53 37.

Wager's Strait, or *River*, in New N. Wales, in N. America, lies in lat. 65 23 N, and is about 2 or 3 miles wide. At 5 or 6 miles within its entrance, it is 6 or 8 leagues wide, having several islands and rocks in the middle. It has soundings from 16 to 30 and 44 fathoms; and the land on both sides is as high (according to Captain Middleton's account) as any in England. Savage Sound, a small cove or harbour, fit for ships to anchor in, lies on the northern shore, 13 or 14 leagues up the strait, in lon. 87 18 W. All the country from Wager's Strait to Seal river, is in some maps called New Denmark. Capt. Monk was sent thither, in 1610, by the king of Denmark, and wintered at a place called Monk's Winter Harbour, in lat. 63 20 N, which must be a little N of Rankin's Inlet. When Capt. Ellis was in this lat. the tide ran at the rate of from 8 to 10 leagues an hour. He compares it to the sluice of a mill.

Waitsfield, the S easternmost township of Chittenden co. Vermont, containing 473 inhabitants.

Wait's River, rises in Orange co. Vermont, and empties into Connecticut river, at Bradford.

Wajomick, an Indian town on Susquehanna river, about 400 miles from its mouth. In the spring of 1756, the Indians shot 2 seals here, and they could not sufficiently express their astonishment at the sight of these animals unknown to them.

Wake, an inland co. of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina; bounded N W by Orange, and E and S E by Johnson. It contains 12,768 inhabitants, including 3906 slaves. Chief town, Raleigh.

Wakefield, formerly *Easttown*, and *Watertown*, a township of Stratford co. N. Hampshire, E of Wolfborough, incorporated in 1774. It contains 835 inhabitants. In the N E part is a pond which is the source of Piscataqua river.

Wakkamaw, a beautiful lake, 26 miles in circuit, in Bladen co. N. Carolina. The lands on its E side are fertile, and the situation delightful, gradually ascending from the shores; bounded on the N W by vast rich swamps, fit for rice. This lake is the source of a fine river, of the same name, and runs a southerly course, for 70 or 80 miles, and empties into Winyaw Bay, at Georgetown, in S. Carolina.

Wahlen, a township of Vermont, Caledonia co. having Danville on the S E. It contains 153 inhabitants.

Waldoborough, a post town and port of entry in Maine, in Lincoln co. 12 miles S by W of Warren, 10 E by S of Newcastle, 20 E of Wiscasset, and 683 from Washington. Muskongus river runs nearly through the middle of the town. This is the port of entry for the district, lying between the towns of Camden and Northport; and all the shores and waters from the middle of Damariscotta river to the S W side of the town of Northport. The township of Waldoborough was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1511 inhabitants. See *Muskongus*.

Waldo Patent, a tract of land forming the S E part of Hancock co. in Maine, and on the W side of Penobscot river and bay.

Wales, New South, a country of vast extent, but little known, lying round the southern part of Hudson's Bay.

Wales New North, an extensive territory of N. America; having Prince William's Land N, part of Baffin's Bay E, and separated

separated from New S. Wales, S by Seal river.

Wales, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 55 miles N E of Portland, and 180 from Boston. It contains 366 inhabitants.

Walbalding, the Indian name of an eastern branch of Muskingum river, at the mouth of which stood Gofschachguenk, a Delaware town, and settlement of Christian Indians.

Walkerton, a post town in King and Queen co. Virginia, 120 miles from Washington.

Wall, Subterraneous. About the year 1795, a remarkable wall was discovered, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, in N. Carolina. Its distance from Third Creek, a considerable stream, is about one quarter of a mile, from the S. Yadkin river about a mile, from the Great Yadkin river about 2 and a half, or 3 miles; and from the Atlantic Ocean not less than 160 or 170 miles. Its direction is nearly N W and S E. Since its discovery various attempts have been made to ascertain its length, breadth, depth, and the materials of which it is composed. Its top is at unequal distances, below the surface of the earth; though it generally rises as the surface rises, and sinks as it sinks. A pit has been dug beside the wall, to the depth of 27 feet, but no appearance of its termination downwards. The thickness is uniformly the same, viz. 2 feet. Its length has not been ascertained; but from the place where the pit has been sunk, the wall is known to extend more than 100 feet down the hill, and parallel with a branch which runs near. Above the pit it extends 150 feet in a direct line. It then forms a segment of a large circle, for about 15 feet, and then proceeds in a right line, parallel with, but 6 or 7 feet out of its first direction. The face, on each side the wall, is smooth and even; all the stones of an irregular size and shape. The largest are near the size of a common brick, the smallest not larger than the end of a man's thumb. The large stones are all laid lengthwise, across the wall; the small, of which there is a great number, are used to fill up the interstices between them. The texture of the stone is of a peculiar kind, and different from any in the neighbourhood, except one quarry, which is at the distance from the wall of about one half of a mile. The cement is of a whitish colour, and appears to contain much lime; but when analyzed, yields iron without any lime. The discovery of this wall, which can scarcely be

VOL. I.

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thought a natural production, seems to strengthen the opinion of those who believe that this western world has once before been inhabited by a civilized people, or, at least visited oftener than history informs us of, and prior to its authenticated discovery by Columbus. Or it may be considered as a proof of the Mosaic account.

Wallingford, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. E of Tinmouth. It contains 912 inhabitants.

Wallingford, a pleasant post town of Connecticut, N. Haven co. 13 miles S W of Middletown, and 13 N E of New Haven. This township, called by the Indians *Coginchauge*, was settled in 1671; is divided into two parishes, and contains 3214 inhabitants. It is 12 miles long, and 7 broad.

Wallerfoille, a post town in Hancock co. Georgia, 729 miles from Washington.

Wallkill, a river of Orange co. N. York. It is a sluggish stream, 40 or 50,000 acres of land on its banks, being overflowed, a considerable part of the year, which exposes the inhabitants of the vicinity to intermittent fevers. It is said that the channel might easily be so deepened, as to prevent the lands from being drowned, and the people from sickness.

Wallkill, a township of N. York, Orange co. on the creek of its name, about 15 miles N by E of Goshen, 11 W of Newburgh, and 58 N W of N. York city. It contains 3592 inhabitants.

Walnut Cove. This is a beautiful tract of 8 or 10,000 acres of land, at the lower end of Powell's Valley, bounded N W by Cumberland Mountain, and S W by Cross Mountain, running from the Cumberland almost at right angles, 8 or 9 miles long, very steep, high and regular. These mountains afford to the inhabitants of the Cove a most romantic prospect. It contains some elegant situations.

Walnut Hills, are on the E bank of the Mississippi river, in the Mississippi Territory, a little S of the mouth of Yazoo river, in lat. 32 20 N, and lon. 15 45 W of Philadelphia. Fortifications to a considerable extent were erected here by the Spaniards before the place was given up to the Americans. This post is a very important one, and capable of being made very strong. Here were, in 1800, 80 inhabitants.

Walloomfack, a small branch of Hoo-fack river, Vermont.

Wallpack, a township in Sussex co. N. Jersey, on Delaware river, about 11 miles W of

W of Newtown, and 50 N W of Brunswick. It contained, in 1790, 496 inhabitants.

Walpole, a post town of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. on the eastern side of Connecticut river, 11 miles S of Charlestown, 14 N W by N of Keene, 108 W of Portsmouth, and 475 from Washington. The township contains 1743 inhabitants.

Walpole, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. on the great road to Providence, and 20 miles S W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1724, and contains 989 inhabitants.

Walsingham, Cape, is on the E side of Cumberland's Island, in Hudson's Straits. N lat. 62 39, W lon. 77 53. High water, at full and change, at 12 o'clock.

Waltham, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 11 miles N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1737, and contains 903 inhabitants.

Waltham, or *Westham*, a village in Henrico co. Virginia, on the N side of James' river, 4 miles N W of Richmond.

Walton, where is a post office, in Delaware co. N. York, 447 miles from Washington.

Wampanos, an Indian tribe, allies of the Hurons.

Wanaspattucket River, rises in Gloucester, Rhode Island, and falls into Providence river a mile and a half N W of Weybosset bridge. Upon this river formerly stood the only powder mill in this State, and within one mile of its mouth there are a sifting mill, 2 paper mills, 2 grist mills with 4 run of stones, an oil mill, and a saw mill.

Wando, a short, broad river of S. Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and empties into Cooper's river, a few miles above Charleston.

Wanooette, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 2 miles in extent from S E to N W. It is about 10 miles at N W by W from the N end of Waterhoo Island.

Wantage, a township near the N W corner of N. Jersey, Sussex co. 15 miles north-easterly of Newtown. It contained, in 1790, 1700 inhabitants.

Wantusie, the original name of W. river, Vermont.

Wappacamo River, a large S branch of Patowmac river, which it joins in lat. 39 39 N, where the latter was formerly known by the name of Cohongoronto.

Wapuwagan Islands, on the Labrador coast, lie between lat. 50 and 50 5 N, and between lon. 59 55 and 60 30 W.

Ward, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 5 miles S of Worcester, and contains 532 inhabitants.

Wardsborough, a township of Vermont, Windham co. 12 or 15 miles W of Putney, and 27 N E of Bennington, and contains 1484 inhabitants.

Wardsbridge, a post town of N. York, Orange co. on the Wallkill, 10 miles N of Goshen, 36 S by W of Kingston. It contains about 40 compact houses and an academy.

Ware, a small river of Massachusetts which originates in a pond in Gerry, in Worcester co. and in Peterham it receives Swift river, and receiving Quaboag river, which comes from Brookfield, it thence assumes the name of Chicabee, and falls into Connecticut river at Springfield. Its course is S and S W.

Ware, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. incorporated in 1761, and contains 997 inhabitants. It is 15 miles N E of Springfield, and 80 W of Boston.

Wareham, a post town of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. at the head of Buzzard's Bay, on the W side, 60 miles S by E of Boston. It was incorporated in 1739, and contains 770 inhabitants. N lat. 41 45, W lon. 70 40.

Warminster, a small post town of Virginia, on the N side of James' river, in Amherst co. about 90 miles above Richmond. It contains about 40 houses, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 21 miles from Charlottesville, and 188 from Washington. There is also a township of this name in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.

Warm Spring, a ridge of mountains bears this name, a part of the Alleghany Mountains, N W of the Calf Pasture, and famous for warm springs. The most efficacious of these, are 2 springs in Augusta, near the sources of James' river, where it is called Jackson's river. They rise near the foot of the ridge of mountains, generally called the Warm Spring Mountains, but in the maps Jackson's Mountains. The one is distinguished by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The Warm Spring issues with a very bold stream, sufficient to work a grist mill, and to keep the waters of its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The matter with which these waters is allied is very volatile; its smell indicates it to be sulphureous, as also does the circumstance of turning silver black. They relieve rheumatism. Other complaints.

plaints also of very different natures have been removed or lessened by them. It rains here 4 or 5 days in every week. The Hot Spring is about 6 miles from the Warm, is much smaller, and has been so hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its degree of heat to be lessened. It raises the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 112° , which is fever heat. It sometimes relieves where the Warm Spring fails. A fountain of common water issuing within a few inches of its margin, gives it a singular appearance. Comparing the temperature of these with that of the hot springs of Kamchatka, of which Krachinnikow gives an account, the difference is very great, the latter raising the mercury to 200 degrees, which is within 12 degrees of boiling water. These springs are very much resorted to, in spite of a total want of accommodation for the sick. Their waters are strongest in the hottest months, which occasions their being visited in July and August principally. The Sweet Springs in the county of Botetourt, at the eastern foot of the Alleghany, are about forty two miles from the Warm Springs.

Warner, a township of N. Hampshire, Hillsborough co. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 1569 inhabitants.

Warren, a township in Vermont, lying in two tracts, one in Addison co. adjoining Lincoln, and the other in Essex co. adjoining Norton. It contains 59 inhabitants.

Warren, a post town in Albemarle co. Virginia, 178 miles from Washington.

Warren, a thriving post town and the chief in Trumbull co. Ohio, 341 miles from Washington, and 76 NW from Pittsburgh. It has a gaol, about 230 inhabitants, who emigrated from New England, and some other States.

Warren, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina. It contains 11,046 inhabitants, including 5905 slaves. The soil is rich, and well watered. Quarries of mill stones, and also of whetstones are found here. There is also a mineral spring, efficacious in scorbutic and bilious complaints. More than half the people are in slavery among republicans.

Warren, or *Warrenton*, a post town, and the capital of the abovementioned county, 16 miles E by N of Hillsborough, 35 W of Halifax, 54 N of Raleigh, 83 S of Petersburg in Virginia, and 240 from Washington. The town contains 233 inhabitants, 107 of them are negroes. It stands

in a lofty, dry, and healthy situation: Europeans, of various nations, reside in and about the town. Here is a respectable academy, having generally from 60 to 70 students.

Warren, a post town of Maine, Lincoln co. adjoining Camden and Thomaston; 203 miles NE by N of Boston. This township is separated from that of Thomaston, by St. George's river; was incorporated in 1776, and contains 939 inhabitants.

Warren, a township of Grafton co. N. Hampshire, NE of Orford, adjoining, incorporated in 1763, and contains 336 inhabitants.

Warren, a post town of Rhode Island, Bristol co. pleasantly situated on Warren river, and the NE part of Narraganset Bay, 4 miles N of Bristol, 10 SSE of Providence. This is a flourishing town; carries on a brisk coasting and W. India trade, and is remarkable for ship building. The whole township contains 1473 inhabitants. Rhode Island College was first instituted in this town, and afterwards removed to Providence.

Warren, a new township of Herkemer co. N. York. It was taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796 and has 2445 inhabitants.

Warren, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. between the townships of Kent and Litchfield, having 1083 inhabitants.

Warren, a county of Georgia, containing 8329 inhabitants, of whom 2058 are slaves.

Warren, a county in the State of Ohio.

Warren, a county of Pennsylvania, containing 615,680 acres, and 233 inhabitants; bounded W by Crawford and Erie, N by N. York, E by Lycoming, and S by Venango. Chief town, Warren.

Warren, a county of Kentucky, bounded E by Barren county, N by Hardin, NW by Ohio co. W by Logan, and S by Tennessee. It is intersected by Great Barren river. The inhabitants are 4645, of whom 417 are slaves.

Warren's Point, on the coast of Nova Scotia, is on the E side of Chelmsford Harbour, about 2 miles E of the town of Halifax. It is at the entrance of a creek, which receives Saw Mill river and other streams.

Warrenton, a post town in Warren co. 683 miles from Washington, the capital of the United States.

Warrington, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in Buck's co.

Warsaw,

Warsaw, or *Wassaw*, an Island and sound on the coast of Georgia, between the mouth of Savannah river and that of Ogeechee. The island forms the N side of Ofsabaw Sound ; being in a N E direction from Ofsabaw Island. Warsaw Sound is formed by the northern end of the island and of its name, and the southern end of Tybee Island.

Warwick, a county of Virginia, bounded N by York county, and S by James' river, which separates it from Isle of Wight and Nansemond counties. It is the oldest county of the State, having been established in 1628. It contains 635 free inhabitants, and 1024 slaves.

Warwick, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. incorporated in 1763. It contains 1233 inhabitants. It is bounded N by N. Hampshire, not far E of Connecticut river, and is 80 miles N W of Boston.

Warwick, the chief town of Kent co. Rhode Island, at the head of Narraganset Bay, on the W side ; about 8 miles S of Providence. The township contains 2532 inhabitants, including 17 slaves. A cotton manufactory has been established in this town upon an extensive scale. One of Arkwright's machines was erected here in August, 1795 ; and the yarn produced answers the most sanguine expectation. This town was the birth place of the celebrated Gen. Green.

Warwick, a township of N. York, Orange co. bounded E by New Cornwall, and S by the State of N. Jersey. It contains 3816 inhabitants ; and lies 274 miles from Washington.

Warwick, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania ; the one in Buck's co. the other in that of Lancaster. In the latter is the fine Moravian settlement called Litiz ; which see.

Warwick, a post town of Maryland, Cecil co. on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay ; about 14 miles southerly of Elkton, 8 N E of Georgetown Cross Roads, 57 S W of Philadelphia, and 113 from Washington.

Warwick, a small town of Chesterfield co. Virginia ; agreeably situated on the S W side of James' river, about 7 miles S S E of Richmond, and 17 N of Petersburg. Vessels of 250 tons burden can come to this town. In 1781, Benedict Arnold destroyed many vessels in the river and on the stocks at this place.

Washington, a county of Maine, and the most easterly part of the United States.

It is bounded S by the ocean, W by Hancock co. N by L. Canada, and E by New Brunswick. It was erected into a county in 1789 ; the only towns yet incorporated are Machias, Steuben, Columbia, Addison, Harrington, and Eastport. The coast abounds with excellent harbours. Although the winters are long and severe ; yet the soil and productions are but little inferior to the other counties. The number of inhabitants in this county is 4436. Chief town, Machias.

Washington, a maritime county of Rhode Island ; bounded N by Kent, S by the Atlantic Ocean ; W by Connecticut, and E by Narraganset Bay. It is divided into 7 townships, and contains 16,135 inhabitants. Chief town, South Kingstown.

Washington, a county of N. York ; bounded N by Essex co. S by Rensselaer, S W by Saratoga, W by Hudson river, and E by Vermont. It contains 35,574 inhabitants. Salem is the chief town.

Washington, a county of Pennsylvania ; situated in the S W corner of the State. The division line is as follows, "beginning on the Monongahela River at the mouth of Ten mile creek ; up said Creek to Wal-laes mill ; thence South westerly to the ridge between the N and S forks ; thence along the ridge to the ridge between Whaling and Ten mile ; thence in a straight line to the head of Enlows branch of Whaling ; thence down the same to the W boundary line of the State ; thence round to the place of beginning." It is agreeably diversified with hills, which admit of easy cultivation quite to their summits. It is divided into 22 townships, and contains 28,298 inhabitants. Mines of copper and iron ore have been found in this county.

Washington, the capital of the above co. and a post town, is situated on a branch of Charter's Creek, which falls into Ohio river, a few miles below Pittsburg. It contains a brick court house, a stone gaol, a large brick building for the public offices. A college has been established here with a fund of several 1000 acres of land. Here are nearly 100 dwelling houses. It is 22 miles S S W of Pittsburg ; 22 N W of Brownsville, 60 miles N by W of Morgantown, in Virginia, 325 W by N of Philadelphia, and 274 from Washington. N lat. 40 13, W lon. 80 6 40. It is remarkable for its manufactures. There are 3 other townships of the same name in Pennsylvania, viz. in Fayette, Franklin, and Westmoreland counties.

Washington,

Washington, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay; bounded N by the State of Pennsylvania; E by Frederick co. from which it is divided by S. Mountain; S W by Patowmack river, which divides it from Virginia, and W by Sideling Hill Creek, which separates it from Alleghany co. This is called the garden of Maryland, lying principally between the North and South Mountains, and includes the rich, fertile, and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. Its streams furnish excellent mill seats, and the lands are thought to be the most fertile in the State. Limestone and iron ore are found here. Furnaces and forges have been erected, and considerable quantities of pig and bar iron are manufactured. Chief town, Elizabeth Town. It contains 18,850 inhabitants and 2200 being slaves.

Washington, a co. of Virginia; bounded E and N E by Wythe; N W by Russell; S by the State of N. Carolina, and W by Lee. It is watered by the streams which form Holston, Clinch and Powell's rivers. There is a natural bridge in this county similar to that in Rockbridge county. It is on Stock Creek, a branch of Pelefon river. It contains 8357 free inhabitants, and 817 slaves. Chief town, Abingdon.

Washington, a county of the Mississippi Territory containing 1250 inhabitants, of whom 497 are slaves.

Washington, a co. of N. Carolina containing 2165 inhabitants of whom 645 are slaves; at the court house there is a post office.

Washington, formerly a district of the Upper Country of S. Carolina, perhaps the most hilly and mountainous in the State. Now divided into Greenville, and Pendleton districts, which see. A number of old deserted Indian towns of the Cherokee nation, are frequently met with on the Keowee river, and its tributary streams which water this country.

Washington, a county of Kentucky, bounded N E by Mercer, N W by Nelson, S E by Lincoln, and W by Hardin. Containing 8887 inhabitants; 1382 being slaves.

Washington, a county of Tennessee. Washington college is established in this county by the legislature. It contains 6377 inhabitants, of whom 533 are slaves.

Washington, a county of the State of Ohio, erected in 1788 within the following boundaries, viz. beginning on the bank of the Ohio where the western line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along

the southern shore of that lake to the mouth of Cayahoga river, and up that river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawa branch of Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks of the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami, on which the fort stood which was taken from the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the Lower Shawanese town to Sandusky; thence S to the Sciota R. to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning. It has since been divided, and now contains 5427 inhabitants.

Washington, a county of the U. District of Georgia, which contains 15 towns and 10,300 inhabitants, including 2668 slaves. Fort Fidus is situated in the westernmost part of the county on the E branch of Alatomaha river. The county is bounded on the N E by Ogeechee river. Numbers have removed here from Wilkes co. to cultivate cotton in preference to tobacco. This produce, though in its infancy, amounted to 208,000 lbs. weight in 1792. Chief town, Golphinton.

Washington, a town in Scott co. Kentucky, has 570 inhabitants.

Washington, a town of Beaufort co. N. Carolina, containing 601 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles W of Bradford, and contains 510 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 7 miles S E of Pittsfield, 8 E of Lenox, and 145 W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1777, and contains 914 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of N. York, Dutchess co. bounded S by Beekman, and W by Poughkeepsie and Clinton. It contains 2666 inhabitants.

Washington, a post town of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. first called Camden. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 819 inhabitants; it is 12 or 14 miles E of Charlestown.

Washington, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. about 7 miles S W of Litchfield. It has 1568 inhabitants.

Washington Parish, in Virginia, on the Patowmack, about 50 miles from its mouth. Here the Grandfather of Gen. Washington, when he came from England in 1657, took up an extensive tract of uncultivated land. Here is the seat of Col. Washington, nephew of the General, and here with pride are shewn the ruins of the house where *Washington*, "the Man of the Age" was born. A number of Gentlemen have

have it in contemplation to erect a monument on the spot.

Washington, a port of entry and post town of N. Carolina, in Beaufort co. on the N side of Tar river, in lat. 35 30 N, 90 miles from Ocrecock Inlet, 40 from the mouth of Tar river, 61 S S W of Edenton, 38 N by E of Newbern, 131 N E by N of Wilmington, 460 from Philadelphia, and 321 from Washington City. it contains a court house, gaol, about 80 houses, and 601 inhabitants. From this town are exported tobacco of the Peterburg quality, pork, beef, Indian corn, peas, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, &c. also pine boards, shingles, and oak staves. About 130 vessels enter annually at the custom house in this town. The exports for a year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to 33,684 dollars.

Washington, a post town of Kentucky, and the capital of Mason county, about 3 miles S by W of the landing at Limestone, on the S side of Ohio river. It contains about 100 houses, and 570 inhabitants; a Presbyterian church, a handsome court house and gaol; and is fast increasing in importance. It is 62 miles N E of Lexington, 75 N E by E of Frankfort, 700 S W by W of Philadelphia, and 488 from Washington City. N lat. 38 40, W lon. 84 30.

Washington Court House, in S. Carolina, is 10 miles from Greenville, and 16 from Pendleton.

Washington, a post town of Georgia, and the capital of Wilkes co. 50 miles N W by W of Augusta, 58 N by W of Louisville, 28 from Greensborough, and 646 from Washington city. It stands on the western side of Kettle Creek, a N branch of Little river, which empties into Savannah river from the E, about 36 miles E of the town. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1788, 34 houses, a court house, gaol, and academy. The funds of the academy amount to about 800l. sterling, and the number of students to between 60 and 70. On the E side of the town, a mile and a half distant, is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree 4 or 5 feet in length. The inside of the tree is covered with a coat of matter an inch thick, and the leaves around the spring are incrustated with a substance as white as snow. N lat. 33 12.

Washington City, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded by the State of Virginia and Maryland to the United State, and

by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. This city stands at the junction of the river Patowmack, and the Eastern Branch, lat. 38 53 N, extending nearly 4 miles up each. For although the land in general appears level, yet by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects are produced, and a sufficient descent formed for conveying off the water occasioned by rain. Within the limits of the city are a great number of excellent springs; and by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had. Beside, the never failing streams that now run through that territory, may also be collected for the use of the city. The waters of Reedy Branch, and of Tiber Creek, may be conveyed to the President's house. The source of Tiber Creek is elevated about 236 feet above the level of the tide in said Creek. The perpendicular height of the ground on which the capitol stands, is 78 feet above the level of the tide in Tiber Creek. The water of Tiber Creek may therefore be conveyed to the capitol, and after watering that part of the city, may be destined to other useful purposes. The Eastern Branch forms a safe and commodious harbour, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about 4 miles above its mouth, while the channel lies close along the bank adjoining the city, and affords a large and convenient harbour. The Patowmack, although only navigable for small craft, for a considerable distance from its banks next the city, (excepting about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheless afford a capacious summer harbour; as a great number of ships may ride in the great channel, opposite to, and below the city. The situation of this metropolis is upon the great post road, equi distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic and Pittsburg, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a commercial territory, probably the richest, and commanding the most extensive internal resource of any in America. It has therefore many advantages to recommend it, as an eligible place for the permanent seat of the general government. The plan of this city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world, combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air. The positions of the different

ificent public edifices, and for the several squares and areas of different shapes as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and from their situation, susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may hereafter require. The capitol is situated on a most beautiful eminence, commanding a complete view of every part of the city, and of a considerable part of the country around. The President's house stands on a rising ground, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the capitol, and the most material parts of the city. Lines or avenues of direct communication, have been devised to connect the most distant and important objects. These transverse avenues, or diagonal streets, are laid out on the most advantageous ground for prospect and convenience, and are calculated not only to produce a variety of charming prospects, but greatly to facilitate the communication throughout the city. N and S lines, intersected by others running due E and W, make the distribution of the city into streets, squares, &c. and those lines have been so combined, as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues, so as to form, on the spaces *first determined*, the different squares or areas. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot ways, a walk planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. In order to execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the capitol. This line he crossed by another, running due E and W, which passes through the same area. These lines were accurately measured and made the bases on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a transit instrument, and determined the acute angles by actual measurement, leaving nothing to the uncertainty of the compass. The city contained in 1803, about 880 houses, 350 of brick, and a few of stone, the rest are of wood; many of these houses are large and handsome. These buildings are in 5 separate divisions or villages, one is near the capitol, one near the navy yard, one at Greenleaf's Point, one near the President's house, and one near Georgetown. This last is the smallest, and that

at Greenleaf's Point is the most solitary. Of 7 ranges of buildings, each having from 2 to 4 tenements, 2 and 3 stories high, not more than 3 are inhabited, all the other large and elegant buildings are falling into ruins. Of 26 brick houses, 2 stories high near the capitol, not more than 3 or 4 are habitable. The others are rapidly decaying. There are 3 places for public worship, one for Roman Catholics, one for Baptists, and one for Episcopalians. During the session of Congress the chaplains are permitted to preach in the representatives' room. The hall of the treasury department is also occasionally used for public worship. The President's house is 170 by 85 feet, two stories high. It is built of free white stone, the roof covered with slate. The plan of the capitol is to present, when completed, a front of 362 feet, but only the N wing is yet erected. The Hotel stands at the corner of 7th and 8th streets, extending 60 feet on the first, 120 on the other. The building is of brick, the basement is of cut white stone, 10 feet high, half of which is under ground. It is three stories high; the first and second are 14 feet high, the third is eleven. The goal is 100 feet by 26, two stories high, the first 9 the second 8 feet high. In the city are three market houses. At the navy yard are three large brick buildings for the reception of naval stores. Barracks are erected for the marines, having a front of 300 feet. A canal, connecting Tiber creek with the Eastern Branch, has been partially executed for a number of years; the tide flows into it 5 or 6 inches deep. At Greenleaf's Point is a powder magazine and a guard house. Two bridges are built over Rock creek, which divides the city from Georgetown. The bridge near the mouth of the creek has three arches, is about 135 feet in length, and 36 wide. The other, 650 yards above, is supported by piles, is about 280 feet long and 18 wide. The public offices occupy two buildings, each about 450 feet from the President's house, and having a front of 120 feet, 60 feet wide, two stories high, with a white stone basement 5 or 6 feet above the surface of the ground; each story is 16 feet high. The treasury department has erected two buildings, each two stories high, for the accommodation of its messengers, &c. Washington, is separated from Georgetown, in Montgomery co. Maryland, on the W by Rock Creek, but that town is now within the territory of Columbia. It is 42 miles

miles S W by S of Baltimore, 876 from Passamaquoddy, in the district of Maine, 500 from Boston, 248 from N. York, 144 from Philadelphia, 133 from Richmond, in Virginia, 232 from Halifax, in N. Carolina, 630 from Charleston, S. Carolina, and 794 from Savannah, in Georgia.

Washington College, in Maryland. See *Chestertown*.

Washington District, the territory in Tennessee, over which the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of law and equity extends, contains the counties of Sullivan, Washington, Green, Hawkins and Carter. It has 35,583 inhabitants, including 2514 slaves.

Washington, a post town in Culpepper co. Virginia, 79 miles from Washington City.

Washington, Fort, in the state of Ohio, is situated on the N bank of the river Ohio, westward of Little Miami river, and 45 miles N W of Washington, in Kentucky. See *Cincinnati*.

Washington, Mount, a small township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. in the S W corner of the state, it was incorporated in 1779, and contains 914 inhabitants.

Washington, Mount, one of the White Mountains of N. Hampshire, which makes for majestic an appearance all along the shore of the eastern counties of Massachusetts. See *White Mountains*.

Washington's Islands, on the N W coast of N. America. The largest is of a triangular shape, the point ending on the southward at Cape St. James's, in N lat. 51 58. Sandy Point, at its N E extremity, is in lat. 54 22 N. Its longitude W extends from Hope Point, the N W extremity, 226 37, to Sandy Point, in 128 45. Port Ingraham, Perkins, and Magee Sound, lie on the western side of the island; on the eastern side are the following ports from N to S; Skeetkiss, or Skitkiss Harbour, Port Cummaushawa, Kleiws Point, Smoke Port, Kanskeeno Point, Port Geyers, Port Ueah, and Port Sturgis. Capt. Cook, when he passed this island, supposed it to be a part of the continent, as the weather at the time was thick, and the wind boisterous, which obliged him to keep out at sea, till he made the western cape of the continent in about lat. 55 N. Capt. Dixon discovered these islands in 1787, and named them Queen Charlotte's Islands. Capt. Gray discovered them in 1789, and called them Washington's Islands. There are three principal islands, beside many small ones. It is conjectured that they make a part of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus.

Waskemashin, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Labrador. N lat. 50 3, W lon. 59 55.

Wassaw Island. See *Warsaw*.

Wataguahi Isles, on the coast of Labrador, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lie near the shore, N E of Ouapitongan Isle, and S W of Little Mecatina, about 10 or 12 leagues from each.

Watanga, a river of Tennessee, which rises in Burke county, N. Carolina, and falls into Holston river, 15 miles above Long I.

Watch Point, lies to the northward of Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, and W S W 7 leagues from Block Island.

Waterloo, an island in the South Pacific Ocean; a beautiful spot, about 6 miles long and 4 broad. N lat. 20 1, W lon. 158 15.

Waterborough, a post town in York co. Maine, 580 miles from Washington, lying on and bounded N by Little Ossapee river, E by Phillipsburgh and W by Shapleigh. The sources of the Northernly branch of Mousom River are in this town, and pass southerly through Alfred into Wells.

Waterborough, a township of the district of Maine, York co. on Mousom river, 15 miles N W of Wells, and 110 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1787, and contains 905 inhabitants.

Waterbury, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden co. separated from Duxbury on the S W by Onion river. It contains 93 inhabitants.

Waterbury, the N westernmost township of New Haven co. Connecticut, called by the Indians *Matteluck*. It was settled in 1671, and is divided into the parishes of Northbury, Salem, and S. Britain.

Wateree, a branch of Santee river, S. Carolina.

Waterford, a town in Caledonia county, Vermont, formerly Littleton, which see.

Waterford, a post town in York county, Maine, 95 miles N of York, and 651 from Washington. Crooked River runs through this town on its N easterly side, and passes S easterly through Otisfield and Raymond into Sebakook pond.

Waterford, or *Le Beuf*, a post town in Crawford co. Pennsylvania, 372 miles from Washington.

Waterford, a post town in Loudon co. Virginia, 55 miles from Washington.

Waterford, a new township in York co. district of Maine, incorporated February, 1797.

Waterford,

Waterford, a new township in York co. Maine, incorporated February, 1797.

Waterford, a township of Gloucester co. New Jersey.

Waterford, a neat village of N. York, in the township of Half Moon, which see.

Waterland, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named by Le Maire. S lat. 14 46, W long. 144 10.

Waterquechie, or *Quechy*, a small river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut River in Hartland.

Watertown, a very pleasant town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 7 miles west by north-west of Boston. Charles River is navigable for boats to this town, 7 miles from its mouth in Boston harbour. The township contains 1,091 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1630. That celebrated apostle of the Indians, the Rev. Mr. Eliot, relates that in the year 1670, a strange phenomenon appeared in a great pond at Watertown, where the fish all died; and as many as could, thrust themselves on shore, and there died. It was estimated that not less than 20 cart-loads lay dead at once round the pond. An eel was found alive in the sandy border of the pond, and upon being cast again into its natural element, it wriggled out again, as fast as it could, and died on the shore. The cattle, accustomed to the water, refused to drink it for 3 days, after which they drank as usual. When the fish began to come ashore, before they died, many were taken, both by English and Indians, and eaten without any injury.

Watertown, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut. It is about 26 miles N N W of New Haven.

Water Vliet, an extensive township of New York, Albany co. on the W side of Hudson River, and includes the village of Hamilton, and the islands in the river nearest the W side. It is bounded W by the manor of Rensselaerwyck, and contained, in 1790, 7,419 inhabitants, including 707 slaves. In 1796, there were 600 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

Watland Island, one of the Bahama Islands in the West Indies. The S point is in lat. 24 N, and long. 74 W.

Watson, Fort, in S. Carolina, was situated on the N E bank of Santee River, about half way between the mouth of the Congaree and Nelson's Fort, on the bend of the river opposite the Eutaw Springs. Its garrison of 114 men being besieged by Gen. Greene, surrendered in April,

1781. He then marched with his main force against Camden, higher up the river.

Waukeague, a village in the township of Sullivan, in the District of Maine, 9 miles from Desert Island.

Warwasink, a village in New York, on Rondout Kill, a branch of Walkill, 7 miles W of New Paltz, and 12 S W of Esopus.

Warwiachtanos, and *Twicbtwees*, two Indian tribes, residing chiefly between Sciota and Wabash Rivers.

Wayne, a county in the N W Territory, laid out in the fall of 1796, now a territorial jurisdiction, having 3,206 inhabitants.

Wayne, a county of Newbern district, N. Carolina; bounded N by Edgecomb, and S by Glasgow. It contains 6,133 inhabitants, inclusive of 1,557 slaves.

Wayne, a township of Mifflin co. Pennsylvania.

Wayne, Fort, in the N W Territory, is situated at the head of the Miami of the Lake, near the Old Miami Villages, at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers. It is a square fort with bastions at each angle, with a ditch and parapet, and could contain 500 men, but has only 300 with 16 pieces of cannon. It is 150 miles N by W of Cincinnati, and 200 W by S of Fort Defiance. The Indians ceded to the U. States a tract of land 6 miles square, where this fort stands, at the late treaty of peace at Greenville.

Waynesborough, a post town of North Carolina, 24 miles from Kingston, 50 S E from Raleigh, and 498 from Philadelphia.

Waynesborough, a post town in Burk co. Georgia, 30 miles S of Augusta, 25 N E of Louisville. No river of consequence passes near this town; yet being the place where both the superior and inferior courts are held, it is in a prosperous condition.

Weare, a township of New Hampshire, situated in Hillsborough county, 18 miles southwesterly of Concord, 60 W of Portsmouth, and 70 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1764, and contained in 1790 1,924 inhabitants.

Weathersfield, a township of Windfor co. Vermont, on the W side of Connecticut River, between Windfor on the N, and Springfield on the S. Ascutney Mountain lies partly in this township, and in that of Windfor. It is a flourishing town, and contained in 1790 1,097 inhabitants.

Weathersfield, a post town of Connecticut, pleasantly situated in Hartford co.

on the W side of Connecticut River, 4 miles S of Hartford, 11 N of Middleton, 36 N by E of New Haven, and 218 N E of Philadelphia. This town was settled in 1635 or 1636, by emigrants from Dorchester in Massachusetts, and has a fertile and luxuriant soil. It consists of between 200 and 300 houses, and has a very elegant brick meeting-house for Congregationalists. The inhabitants are generally wealthy farmers; and beside the common productions of the country, raise great quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the U. States, and to the West Indies.

Weavelteneau Towns, Indian villages on Wabash River, destroyed by Generals Scott and Wilkinson, in 1791.

Weasus, or *Weas*, an Indian tribe whose towns lie on the head waters of Wabash River. At the treaty of Greenville they ceded a tract of land, 6 miles square, to the United States.

Weaver's Lake, in the State of N. York, 3 miles N W of Lake Osego. It is 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Webhamet River, in Maine, is the principal entrance by water to the town of Wells, in York county. It has a barred harbour.

Weebquetank, a Moravian settlement made by the United Brethren, in Pennsylvania, behind the Blue Mountains. In 1760, the Bethlehem congregation purchased 1400 acres of land for the Christian Indians. In 1763, it was destroyed by white savages, who inhabited near Lancaster; they likewise murdered many of the peaceable Indians settled here. It was finally destroyed by the Americans during the late war. It lies about 30 miles N W by W of Bethlehem.

Weisenberg, a township of Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

Welch Mountains are situated in Chester co. Pennsylvania. Besides other streams, Brandywine Creek rises here.

Welch Tract, a small territory of Pennsylvania, so named because first settled by Welchmen. There are a number of small towns in it, as Haverford-West, Merioneth, &c. It is pretty thickly inhabited by an industrious, hardy and thriving people.

Welcome, Sir Thomas Roes, or *Ne Ultra*, a bay or strait in that part of Hudson's Bay which runs up to the N round from Cape Southampton, opening between lat. 62 and 63 N. On the W or N shore is a fair head land, called the Hope by Capt. Middleton, in lat. 66 30 N.

Wellfleet, a township of Massachusetts, in Barnstable co. on the peninsula called Cape Cod; S E from Boston, distant by land 105 miles, by water 60, and from Plymouth light-house 8 leagues. The harbour is large, indented within with creeks, where vessels of 70 or 80 tons may lie safe in what is called the Deep Hole. The land is barren, and the timber is small pitch-pine and oak. Before it was incorporated in 1763, it was called the *North Precinct of Eastham*, and was originally included in the Indian *Sleeket* and *Pameth*. In 1790, it contained 1117 inhabitants. Since the memory of people now living, there have been in this small town 30 pair of twins, besides two births that produced three each. The method of killing gulls in the gull house, is, no doubt, an Indian invention, and also that of killing birds and fowl upon the beach in dark nights. The gull-house is built with crotchets fixed in the ground on the beach, and covered with poles, the sides being covered with stakes and sea-weed, and the poles on the top covered with lean whale. The man being placed within, is not discovered by the fowls, and while they are contending for and eating the fish, he draws them in one by one between the poles, until he has collected 40 or 50. This number has often been taken in a morning. The method of killing small birds and fowl that perch on the beach, is by making a light; the present mode is with hog's lard in a frying pan; but the Indians are supposed to have used a pine torch. Birds, in a dark night, will flock to the light, and may be killed with a walking-cane. It must be curious to a countryman who lives at a distance from the sea, to be acquainted with the method of killing black-fish. Their size is from 4 to 5 tons weight, when full grown. When they come within the harbours, boats surround them, and they are as easily driven on shore, as cattle or sheep are driven on the land. The tide leaves them, and they are easily killed. They are a fish of the whale kind, and will average a barrel of oil each: 400 have been seen at one time on the shore. Of late years these fish rarely come into the harbours. The inhabitants own 25 vessels from 30 to 100 tons, employed in the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, and in carrying oysters to Boston.

Wells, a small, but rapid river of Vermont,

mont, which, after a short S E course, empties into Connecticut River, below the Narrows, and in the N E corner of Newbury. Its mouth is 40 yards wide.

Wells, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. between Pawlet and Poultney, and contains 2,125 inhabitants. Lake St. Austin lies in this township, and is 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

Wells, a post town of Maine, York co. on the bay of its name, about half way between Biddeford and York, and 88 miles N by E of Boston, 441 from Philadelphia, and 575 from Washington. This township is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad; was incorporated in 1653, and contains 3,692 inhabitants. It is bounded S E by that part of the sea called Wells Bay, and N E by Kennebunk River, which separates it from Arundel. The small river Negunket, perhaps formerly Oguntiquit, has no navigation, nor mills of any value, but noticed, about 150 years ago, as the boundary between York and Wells. The tide through Piscataqua Bay urges itself into the marshes at Wells, a few miles E of Negunket, and forms a harbour for small vessels. Further E in this township the small river Mousom is found coming from ponds of that name about 20 miles from the sea. Several mills are upon the river, and the inhabitants have opened a harbour by means of a canal. Webhamet River is the principal entrance to this town by water.

Wells Bay, in the township above mentioned, lies between Capes Porpoise and Neddock. The course from the latter to Wells Bar, is N by E 4 leagues.

Wells Falls, in Delaware River, lie 13 miles N W of Trenton, New Jersey.

Wendell, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 90 miles N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 737 inhabitants.

Wendell, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. about 15 miles N E of Charlestown, containing 355 inhabitants. It was called Saville, before its incorporation in 1781.

Wenham, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. between Ipswich and Beverly; 21 miles N E by N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1643, and contains 476 inhabitants. Here is a large pond, well stored with fish, from which, and its vicinity to Salem, it was called *Enon*, by the first settlers.

Wenman, one of the Gallipago Islands,

on the coast of Peru, W of Cape Francisco.

Wentworth, a township of New Hampshire, Grafton co. containing 488 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1766, and is S E of Oxford, adjoining.

Wesel, a village of N. Jersey, Essex co. on Passaick River, 2 miles N W of Acquakenuk, and 5 W of Hackinsack.

Wesoweskeag, the Indian name of St. George's River, in Lincoln co. Maine.

West, or *Wantastiquet*, a river of Vermont, has its main source in Bromley, about 3 miles S E from the head of Otter Creek. After receiving 7 or 8 smaller streams, and running about 37 miles, it falls into Connecticut River at Brattleborough. It is the largest of the streams on the E side of the Green Mountains; and at its mouth is about 15 rods wide, and 10 or 12 feet deep. A number of figures, or inscriptions are yet to be seen upon the rocks at the mouth of this river, seeming to allude to the affairs of war among the Indians: but their rudeness and awkwardness denote that the formers of them were at a great remove from the knowledge of any alphabet.

Westborough, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 34 miles W S W of Boston, and 13 E of Worcester, was incorporated in 1717, and contains 922 inhabitants. Among other singular occurrences in the Indian wars, the strange fortune of Silas and Timothy Rice is worthy of notice. They were sons of Mr. Edmond Rice, one of the first settlers in this town, and carried off by the Indians, August 8, 1704, the one 9, the other 7 years of age. They lost their mother tongue, had Indian wives, and children by them, and lived at *Cagnawaga*. Silas was named *Tookanowuras*, and Timothy, *Oughtforongoughton*. Timothy recommended himself so much to the Indians by his penetration, courage, strength, and warlike spirit, that he arrived to be the third of the 6 chiefs of the *Cagnawagas*. In 1740, he came down to see his friends. He viewed the house where Mr. Rice dwelt, and the place whence he with the other children were captivated, of both which he retained a clear remembrance; as he did likewise of several elderly persons who were then living, though he had forgot the English language. He returned to Canada, and, it is said, was the chief who made the speech to Gen. Gage, in behalf of the *Cagnawagas*, after the reduction of Montreal. These men were alive in 1790.

Westbury,

Westbury, a township in L. Canada, on the S bank of St. Francis River, N E of Ascot, and had only three or four families in 1803.

West River Mountain, in N. Hampshire, in the township of Chesterfield, lies opposite to the mouth of West River; and from this part of Connecticut River to Piscataqua Harbour on the E, is 90 miles, the broadest part of the State. Here are visible appearances of volcanic eruptions. About the year 1730, the garrison of Fort Dummer, 4 miles distant, was alarmed by frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted by the mountain. Similar appearances have been observed since.

West Bay, a large bay of Lake Superior, at its westernmost extremity, having the 12 isles at its mouth. It receives St. Louis River from the W.

West Bethlehem, a township of Washington co. Pennsylvania.

West Bridgewater, a post town in Plymouth co. Massachusetts.

West Chester, a county of New York, bounded N by Dutchess, S by Long Island Sound, W by Hudson River, and E by the State of Connecticut. It includes Captain's Islands, and all the islands in the sound to the E of Frog Neck, and to the northward of the main channel. It contains 27,423 inhabitants.

West Chester, the chief township of the above county; lying partly in the Sound, about 15 miles easterly of N. York city. It was much impoverished in the late war, and contains 997 inhabitants.

West Chester, the chief town of Chester co. Pennsylvania, containing about 50 houses, a court-house, stone gaol, and a Roman Catholic church. It is about 25 miles W of Philadelphia.

Westerly, a post town on the sea-coast of Washington co. Rhode Island, and separated from Stonington in Connecticut by Paucatuck River. 36 miles W by S of Newport. The inhabitants carry on a brisk coasting trade, and are extensively engaged in the fishery. The township contains 2,329 inhabitants.

Western, a township of Massachusetts, in the S W corner of Worcester co. 25 miles E of Springfield, and 69 S W by S of Boston. Inhabitants 979.

Western, Fort, in Maine, was erected in 1752, on the east bank of the small fall which terminates the navigation of Kennebeck River. It is 18 miles from Taconnet Fall. See *Kennebeck River*. It is

in the township of Augusta, Kennebeck co. A company was incorporated in Feb. 1796, to build a bridge over the river at this place.

Western Precinct, in Somerset co. N. Jersey, contained in 1790, 1,875 inhabitants.

Westfield, a township of Vermont, Orleans co. S of Jay.

Westfield, a pleasant post town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the river of this name, in a curious vale, 10 miles W of Springfield, 34 E of Stockbridge, 52 S W of Worcester, 105 W S W of Bolton, and 400 from Washington. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, and about 50 or 60 compact houses. The township was incorporated in 1669, and contains 2,185 inhabitants.

Westfield, a small river which rises in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, and runs nearly a S E course through Middlefield, Westfield, and West Springfield, where it empties into the Connecticut, by a mouth about 30 yards wide.

Westfield, a post town of New York, Saratoga co. bounded S by Kingsbury, and N by Whitehall. It contains 2,502 inhabitants. It lies E of Lake George.

Westfield, in Richmond co. New York, containing 1,208 inhabitants.

Westfield, a small town in Essex co. New Jersey, containing a Presbyterian church, and about 40 compact houses. It is about 7 or 8 miles W of Elizabeth Town.

West Florida. See *Louisiana*.

Westford, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden co. N E of Colchester, adjoining, and contains 648 inhabitants.

Westford, a post town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 28 miles N W of Boston, and contains 1,267 inhabitants. In the year 1792 an academy was established here.

West Greenwich, a township in Kent co. Rhode Island, containing 1,757 inhabitants.

Westham, a small town of Virginia, Henrico co. on the N bank of James' River, 6 miles N W by W of Richmond. Here Benedict Arnold destroyed one of the finest foundaries for cannon in America, and a large quantity of stores and cannon, in Jan. 1781.

Westhampton, a post town in Suffolk co. New York, 329 miles from Washington.

Westhampton, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 7 miles westerly of Northampton. It contains 756 inhabitants.

West Harbour, on the S coast of the island

and of Jamaica, is to the N of Portland Point. There is good anchorage, but exposed to S and S E winds.

West Haven, a parish of the township of New Haven, in Connecticut, pleasantly situated on the Harbour and Sound, 3 miles W S W of the city.

West Indies, a multitude of islands between N. and S. America, which were so named at first, on the presumption that they extended so as form a connexion with those of the East Indies. The fallacy of the supposition was soon discovered; the name, however, has been retained, to prevent confusion in geographical accounts of the islands. The continent was also sometimes called by this name, till its natural division being more attended to, it obtained a distinct appellation. See *Caribbean Islands* and *Antilles*. They lie in the form of a bow, or semicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida N, to the river Orinoko, in the main continent of S. America. Such as are worth cultivation, now belong to five European powers, viz. Great Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark.

The British claim

Jamaica,	Nevis,
Barbadoes,	Montserrat,
St. Christophers,	Barbuda,
Antigua,	Anguilla,
Grenada, and the	Bermudas,
Grenadines,	The Bahama Islands.
Dominica,	
St. Vincent,	

Spain claims

Cuba	Trinidad,
Porto Rico,	Margaretta.

The French claim

(St. Domingo, or	Guadalupe,
Hispaniola is	St. Lucia,
independent.)	Tobago.
Martinico,	

The Dutch claim

St. Eustatia,	Curaçou, or Curaçoa.
Saba,	

Denmark claims

St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's.

Sweden also possesses

The small island of St. Bartholomew.

The climate in all the West-India islands is nearly the same, allowing for those accidental differences which the several situations and qualities of the lands themselves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and the sun goes quite over their heads, passing beyond them to the north, and never returning farther from any of them than about 30 degrees

to the south, they would be continually subjected to an extreme and intolerable heat, if the trade winds, rising gradually as the sun gathers strength, did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows smartly from the land, as it were from the centre, towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once. By the same remarkable Providence in the disposing of things, it is, that when the sun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him a vast body of clouds, which shield them from his direct beams, and dissolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirsty with the long drought, which commonly prevails from the beginning of January to the latter end of May. The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no frosts, no snows, and but rarely some hail; the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hail-stones very great and heavy. The grand staple commodity of the W. Indies is sugar. The Portuguese were the first who cultivated it in America. The juice of the sugar-cane is the most lively, excellent, and the least cloying sweet in nature. They compute, that when things are well managed, the rum and molasses pay the charges of the plantation, and the sugars are clear gain. The quantity of rum and molasses exported from all the British West India islands in 1789 to all parts, was accurately as follows: Rum, 9,492,177 gallons, of which 1,485,461 gallons came to the United States; Molasses, 21,192 gallons, of which 1000 gallons came to the United States. The negroes in the plantations are subsisted at a very easy rate. This is generally by allotting to each family of them a small portion of land, and allowing them two days in the week, Saturday and Sunday, to cultivate it; some are subsisted in this manner, but others find their negroes a certain portion of Indian or Guinea corn, and to some a salt herring, or a certain portion of bacon or salt pork, a day. All the rest of the charge consists in a cap, shirt, a pair of breeches, and a blanket; and the profit of their labour yields on an average £10 or £12 annually. The price

of men negroes, upon their first arrival, is from £30 to £36; women and grown boys 50/ less; but such negro families as are acquainted with the business of the islands, generally bring above £40 upon an average one with another; and there are instances of a single negro man, expert in the business, bringing 150 guineas; and the wealth of a planter is generally computed from the number of slaves he possesses. In the year 1787, the Moravians or United Brethren, had the following number of converted negro slaves, independent of those who attended divine service.

In Antigua	5,465
In St. Kitts, a new mission	80
In Barbadoes and Jamaica about	100
In St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John's, about	10,000
In Surinam, (or the continent) about	400
Still living in the West Indies and Surinam	16,045

Population of the British West Indies.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Jamaica	30,000	250,000
Barbadoes	16,167	62,115
Grenada	1,000	23,926
St. Vincent	1,450	11,853
Dominica	1,236	14,967
Antigua	2,590	37,808
Montserrat	1,300	10,000
Nevis	1,000	8,420
St. Christopher's	1,900	20,435
Virgin Isles	1,200	9,000
Bahamas	2,000	2,241
Bermudas	5,462	4,919
Total	65,305	455,684

There is likewise, in each of the islands, a number of persons, of mixed blood, and native blacks of free condition. In Jamaica they are reckoned at 10,000; and about the same number in the other islands, taken collectively. The following statement was made in the British House of Commons. Imports from the British West Indies in 1795, £8,800,000 sterl.—revenue arising therefrom, £1,624,000—shipping employed in that trade, 664 vessels—tonnage, 153,000—seamen, 8,000. Exports from Great Britain to the West Indies, in 1794, £3,700,000, employing 700 vessels—tonnage, 177,000—seamen, 12,000. Produce of the islands imported and re-exported, £3,700,000. The following account of the white inhabitants, free negroes, and slaves, in the French islands is extracted from the statement of

Monf. Neckar; but it is thought that the negro slaves were doubled before the commencement of the French revolution.

	Whites.	F. Blacks.	Slaves.
St. Domingo in 1779	32,650	7,955	249,098
Martinico in 1776	11,619	2,892	71,268
Gaudaloupe in 1779	13,261	1,382	85,327
St. Lucia in 1776	2,397	1,050	10,752
Tobago (supposed to be the same as St. Lucia)	2,397	1,050	10,752
Cayenne (S.A.) in 1786	1,358	—	10,539
	63,682	13,429	437,736

The French writers state the number of ships employed in their West India trade at 600, each on an average 300 tons—their seamen at 15,000. Since their revolution, their W. India trade is lessened, and is now almost annihilated. The produce in 1785, was 160 millions of livres. The W. India trade was thought to be worth to France about £400,000 sterl. annually, before the revolution. The value of the Spanish West India trade is blended with that of America in general; See *Spanish America*. The Danish West India trade brings in a revenue to the King of Denmark of 133,000 dollars. The islands are described under their respective names.

West Liberty, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Ohio co. at the head of Short Creek, 6 miles from the Ohio. It contains above 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, a court house and gaol. It lies two miles W of the Pennsylvania line, 18 N W of Wheeling, 23 W of Washington in Pennsylvania, and 348 W of Philadelphia.

West Main, the W shore of Hudson's Bay in N. America is so called, at least that part of it called James Bay. See *East Main*.

Westminster, a township of Worcester co, Massachusetts, was granted to those who did service in the Narraganset war, or their heirs, in 1728, and was then styled *Narraganset, No. 2*. It was incorporated by its present name in 1759, and contains 20,000 acres of land, well watered, and has 1,369 inhabitants. It is situated on the height of land between the rivers Merrimack and Connecticut, having streams arising in the town, and running into both. It is about 55 miles N W of Boston, and about 22 miles N of Worcester.

Westminster, a post town of Windham co. Vermont, on Connecticut River, opposite Walpole in New Hampshire. It contains 1,942 inhabitants. Sexton's River enters the Connecticut in the N E cor-

ter of the township, 18 miles N of Brattleborough, 18 N W of Keene, 59 N of Northampton, and 473 from Washington.

Westminster, the easternmost town of Frederick co. Maryland, about 26 miles N W of Baltimore, and 47 N by E of Washington. Here is a post office.

Westmore, the westernmost town of Essex co. Vermont. Willoughby Lake lies in this township.

Westmoreland, a county of Virginia, bounded N and E by Patowmack River, which divides it from Maryland, S E by Northumberland, S W by Richmond, and W by King George. It contained in 1790, 7,722 inhabitants, of whom 4,425 were slaves. This county has the honour of having given birth to *George Washington*, first President of the United States. The court-house in this county is on the S bank of Patowmac River, 10 miles N by E of Richmond.

Westmoreland, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N by Lycoming, and S by Fayette co. and abounds with iron ore and coal. It contains 14 townships, and 22,726 inhabitants.

Westmoreland, a considerable township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. on the eastern bank of Connecticut River, between Chesterfield and Walpole, 110 miles from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 2,066 inhabitants.

Westmoreland, a post town of New York, Oneida co. taken from Whitestown, and incorporated in 1792. It contains 1,542 inhabitants. The centre of the town is 6 miles S of Fort Schuyler, 36 N W of Cooperstown, and 506 from Washington.

Westmoreland, a tract of land in Pennsylvania, bounded E by Delaware River, W by a line drawn due N and S 15 miles W of Wyoming on Susquehannah River, and between the parallels of 41 and 40 degrees of N lat. was claimed by the State of Connecticut, as within the limits of their original charter, and in 1754 was purchased of the Six Nations of Indians by the Susquehannah and Delaware companies, and afterwards settled by a considerable colony, under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. This tract was called *Westmoreland*, and annexed to the county of Litchfield in Connecticut. The Pennsylvanians disputed the claim of Connecticut to these lands, and in the progress of this business there was much warm contention, and some bloodshed. This unhappy dispute has since been adjusted. See *Wyoming*.

Weston, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 15 miles W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1712, and contains 1,027 inhabitants.

Weston, a township of Fairfield co. Connecticut, N of Fairfield, adjoining. It has 2,680 inhabitants.

Weston, a town in Bennington co. Vermont, formed of the western part of Andover and Benton's gore, and incorporated in 1799. It is contemplated to annex *Landgrove* to this township.

Weston's Islands, groupes of islands in James' Bay.

West Point, a strong fortress erected during the revolution, on the W bank of Hudson River, in the State of New York, 6 miles above Anthony's Nose, 7 below Fifth Kill, 22 S of Poughkeepsie, and about 60 N of New York city. It is situated in the midst of the high lands, and is strongly fortified by nature as well as art. The principal fort is situated on a point of land, formed by a sudden bend in the river, and commands it, for a considerable distance, above and below. Fort Putnam is situated a little further back, on an eminence which overlooks the other fort, and commands a greater extent of the river. There are a number of houses and barracks on the point near the forts. On the opposite side of the river are the ruins of Old Fort Constitution, with some barracks going to decay. A number of continental troops are stationed here to guard the arsenal and stores of the United States, which are kept at this place. This fortress is called the Gibraltar of America, as by reason of the rocky ridges, rising one behind another, it is incapable of being invested by less than 20,000 men. The fate of America seemed to hover over this place. Benedict Arnold, to whom the important charge of this fort was committed, designed to have surrendered it to the British; but Providence disappointed the treasonable design, by the most simple means. Major Andre, a most accomplished and gallant officer, was taken, tried, and executed as a spy, and Arnold escaped.

Westport, a flourishing township of Bristol co. Massachusetts, 59 miles southerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1787, and contains 2,361 inhabitants.

West Simsbury, a parish in Simsbury, Hartford co. Connecticut, where there is a post office.

West Springfield, a post town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the W side of Connecticut.

Connecticut River, opposite Springfield, about 28 miles N of Hartford, and 100 W S W of Boston. In the compact part are about 40 dwelling-houses, and a Congregational church. The township contains 3 parishes, and 2,835 inhabitants.

West Stockbridge, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. adjoining Stockbridge on the W, and has the New York line on the N W, 150 miles from Boston. William's River and its streams water the township, and accommodate 3 iron-works, a fulling-mill, a grist-mill, and two saw-mills. Inhabitants 1,002. A few years since, several marble quarries were discovered in this town, both white and grey, which are the property of Messrs. Cook, Newall & Co. They are now wrought to considerable advantage. Three mills for sawing the marble have been erected, and grave-stones, chimney pieces, butter-preservers, and plates, are made here in great quantities, and sent to Hudson, and thence to N. York, and Boston, to market.

West Town, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, having 743 inhabitants.

Wethersfield. See *Weathersfield*.

Wetmore's Island, or *Isle Wetmore*, in the county of Hancock, Massachusetts, on Penobscot River, the same with Orphan Island, which see. It belongs to William Wetmore, Esq. is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from N to S, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and lies in 44 10 N lat. The N end is separated from *Buckstown* by the eastern branch of Penobscot River, here about $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a mile wide, and the S end is about 4 miles above Old Fort Pownal. The tides rise generally about 10 feet. From Fort Pownal to Frankfort the winters, on account of the proximity of the sea, are not more severe than at Boston; but vegetation is not so forward in the spring by a fortnight. This has been observed and determined by the sprouting and leafing of the birch tree, the best criterion, because it is the common and natural growth of the country. Exotics, such as the Lombardy poplar, are a fortnight later. Sheep and horses require little hay to winter them on any of the islands in Penobscot Bay; and it is observed that neat cattle do not require so much as on the main by one third, and sometimes one half, on account of the abundance of rock-weed, and the little time the ground is covered with snow. The winter seldom begins with any severity till the last of December.

Weybridge, a township of Vermont, in

Addison co. separated from New Haven on the N and E by Otter Creek. It contains 502 inhabitants. Snake Mountain lies nearly on the line between this township and that of Addison on the W.

Weymouth, the *Wassagunset* of the Indians, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. incorporated in 1635. It lies 14 miles S E of Boston, and employs some small vessels in the mackerel fishery. Fore River on the N W, and Back River on the S E, include near one half of the township. The cheese made here is reckoned among the best brought to Boston market. It is said to be one of the oldest towns in the State; Mr. Weston, an English merchant, having made a temporary settlement here in summer, 1622. It contains 1,803 inhabitants.

Whale Cove Island, in the northern part of N. America, is the most northerly of two islands lying to the S of Brook Cobham, or Marble Island, which is in lat. 63 N. Lovegrove, the other island, has a fair opening to the W of it.

Whale Fish Island, in the river Essequibo, on the coast of S. America, is above the Seven Brothers, or Seven Islands, and below the Three Brothers.

Whale Island, at the mouth of McKenzie's River, in the North Sea or Frozen Ocean, on the N coast of the N W part of N. America. N lat. 69 14.

Whapping's Creek, a small creek which empties through the E bank of Hudson's River, in the township of Fish Kill, eight miles S of Poughkeepsie, and 72 N of N. York city. Here are two mills, at which considerable business is performed.

Wharton, a township of Fayette co. Pennsylvania, having 674 inhabitants.

Whately, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 10 miles N of Northampton, and 105 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 773 inhabitants.

Wheeling, a post town of Virginia, at the mouth of a creek on the E bank of Ohio River, 12 miles above Grave Creek, 12 S W of West Liberty, 54 S W of Pittsburg, and 312 from Washington. At the mouth of the Big Kanawa, not far from this place, a wall has been discovered some feet under the earth, very regularly built, apparently the work of art. It is 332 miles from Philadelphia.

Wheelock, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia co. about 20 miles N W of Littleton, and contains 568 inhabitants.

Wheelwright Gut, at the N W end of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies.

Indies, has Willet's Bay and Mashouse Bay E, and Courpon's and Convent Bays S W. There is a sand-bank before the entrance, which appears to prevent ships from going in.

Whennua, one of two small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the island of Otahe.

Whetstone Fort, on the N side of Patapsco River, and W side of the mouth of Baltimore Harbour, in Maryland. It is opposite Gossuch Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly from the Baltimore Company's iron-works, at the mouth of Gwin's Falls.

Whippany, a village of N. Jersey, Morris co. on a branch of Passaick River, 5 miles N E of Morristown.

Whirl, or *Suck*, in Tennessee River, is a great curiosity. From half a mile in width, the river is contracted to 70 yards as it rushes through the Cumberland mountain, lat. 35 N.

White, a river or torrent issuing from the mountain of sulphur in the island of Gaudaloupe, in the West Indies. It is thus named as often assuming a white colour from the ashes and sulphur covering it. It empties into the river St. Louis.

White, a river of Louisiana, which joins Arkansas River, about 10 miles above the fort, which Mr. Hutchins reckons 550 computed miles from New Orleans, and 660 from the sea. It has been navigated above 200 miles in flat-bottomed boats. See *Arkansas*.

White, a small river of the Indiana Territory, which pursues a N W, and, near its mouth, a westerly course, and enters Wabash River, 12 miles below the mouth of Chickasaw River.

White, a river of Vermont, which falls into Connecticut River about 5 miles below Dartmouth College, between Norwich and Hartford. It is from 100 to 150 yards wide; some distance from its mouth. Its source is in a spring, which by means of Onion River, communicates with Lake Champlain. It derives its name from the whiteness of its water.

White Bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland, in the Machigonis River. Its N limit is Cape d'Argent.

White Cape, or *Blanco*, on the W coast of N. Mexico, is 26 leagues to the N W of Herradura. This cape, in lat. 10 N, bears with the island Canoe, at N W by W, and S E by E, and with St. Luke Id. at N E by N, and S W by S, being about 9 leagues from each.

White Deer, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah River.

Whitefield, or *Wheatfield*, a township of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co. having 779 inhabitants.

White Ground, a place in the Creek country, 10 miles from Little Tallassee.

Whitehall, a township of Penn. Northampton co. having 2,032 inhabitants.

Whitehall, a post town of Washington co. N. York, embracing the tract formerly called Skeenborough. It has Fairhaven and Poultney in Vermont on the N and E. It contains 1,604 inhabitants.

Whitelburg, a post town of Kent co. Delaware, 117 miles from Washington.

White Marsh, a post town of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co. 15 miles from Washington.

White Mountains. See *New Hampshire*.

Whitepaine, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co. having 771 inhabitants.

White Plains, a post town of N. York, West Chester co. bounded easterly by Mamaroneck River, and westerly by Bronx River. It contains 566 inhabitants. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the American and British forces, on the 28th of October, 1776. It is 15 miles E by N of Kingbridge, 30 N E by N of New York.

White Point, on the coast of Nova Scotia, is about 3 leagues S W of Cape Canso, and N E of Green Point. There is an island off the Point that shelters Bar Haven.

White Point, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, is about a mile S W of Black Cape, near the harbour of Louisburg, and the E point of Gabarus Bay.

White Point, in the island of Jamaica, lies eastward of White Horse Cliffs, about 7 leagues E of Port Royal.

White's Bay, on the coast of Newfoundland. N lat. 50 17, W long. 56 15.

White's River, on the N E coast of Jamaica, is near the W limit of Port Antonio.

Whitesboro, a post town in Oneida co. N. York, on the S side of Mohawk River, 4 miles W of Old Fort Schuyler, and 100 W of Albany. The compact part of this flourishing town lies on one beautiful street, about a mile in length, ornamented with trees. The houses are generally furnished with water, conducted by pipes laid under ground, from the neighbouring hills. The soil of this town is remarkably good. Nine acres of wheat in one field, yielded on an average, 41 bush-

els of wheat, of 60 lb. each, an acre. This is no uncommon crop. This town and its neighbourhood has been settled with remarkable rapidity. All that district comprehended between the Oneida Reservation, and the German Flats, was known, a few years since, by the name of *Whitestown*, and no longer ago than 1785, contained two families only, those of Hugh White, and Moses Foot, Esqrs. In 1796, there were within the same limits, 6 parishes, with as many settled ministers, 3 full regiments of militia, 1 corps of light horse, all in uniform. In the whole, 7,359 inhabitants, of whom 1,190 were qualified electors, and in 1800 there were 4,212 inhabitants in *Whitestown*, which is but a small section of the above described district.

White Wood Island, or *De Bois Blanc*. See *Micibitimakkinak*.

Whiting, a township of Vermont, in Addison co. separated from Leicester on the E by Otter Creek, and has part of Orwell on the W. It contains 404 inhabitants.

Whittingham, a township of Vermont, in the S W corner of Windham co. containing 868 inhabitants.

Whitsun Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad; and so surrounded by breakers that a boat cannot land. S lat. 19 26, W long. 137 56.

Wiandots, or *Wyandots*, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Fort St. Joseph, and Detroit, in the N. W. Territory, Wayne co. Warriors 200.

Wiapoco, or *Little Wio*, is an outlet or arm of the river Oronoko, on the W side. It has many branches, which are all navigable.

Wickford, a small trading village in the township of North-Kingstown, Rhode-Island, and on the W side of Narraganset Bay; 24 miles S of Providence, and 9 or 20 N W of Newport. Here is a post office.

Wiespican, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi, 22 miles above the Soutoux village.

Wicomico, a small river of Maryland, which rises in Sussex county, Delaware, and empties into Fishing Bay, on the east shore of Chesapeake Bay.

Wigcomico, a short navigable river of Maryland, which is formed by Piles and Allen's Fresh, and running southward, empties into the Patowmac, about 35 miles from its mouth. Cob Neck forms the N limit of its mouth.

Wight, Isle of. See *Isle of Wight County*.
Wight, Isle of; E end of Long-Island. See *Gardner's Island*.

Wilbroham, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 10 miles E of Springfield, 30 N E of Hartford, in Connecticut, and 89 S W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1763; contains 2 parishes, and 1,743 inhabitants.

Wilkes, a county of the upper district of Georgia, separated from S. Carolina, on the eastward, by Savannah River, and contains 13,103 inhabitants, including 5008 slaves. Tobacco is the chief produce of this county, of which it exported about 3,000 bhd. in 1788. It is well watered, and is famous for a medicinal spring, near its chief town, Washington; which see.

Wilkes, a county of Morgan district, in the N W corner of N. Carolina. It contains 7,247 inhabitants, including 790 slaves.

Wilkes, a post town and chief of the above county, 53 miles from Rockford, 45 from Morgantown, and 611 from Philadelphia.

Willisbarre, or *Willsburg*, a post town of Pennsylvania, and chief town of Luzerne co. on the S E side of the E branch of the Susquehannah. It contains a court house, gaol, and about 45 houses. It is 67 miles N E of Bethlehem, about the same distance above Sunbury, 118 N by N W of Philadelphia, and 260 from Washington.

Willet's Bay, at the N W end of the island of St. Christopher's. Willet's Gut is at the S W coast of the same island.

William, Fort, (now called *Fort Independence*) was erected on Castle Island in Boston harbour, in the reign of king William, by Colonel Roemer, a famous engineer. When the British troops evacuated Boston, in March, 1776, the fortifications were blown up, but were soon after repaired, and have since been built at a great expense by the government of the United States. This island contains about 18 acres of land, distant 3 miles from the town of Boston.

Williams, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

William's Sound, *Prince*, on the N W coast of N. America. Its E point is in lat. 60 19 N, and long. 146 53 W, and Cape Elizabeth which is its W point, and the E point of Cook's River, is in lat. 59 10, and long. 152 15.

Williamsbrough, a post town of N. Carolina,

olina, and capital of Granville co. pleasantly situated on a creek which falls into the Roanoke. It carries on a brisk trade with the back counties, and contains between 30 and 40 houses, a court house, gaol, and flourishing academy. It is 17 miles from Warrenton, 48 N E of Hillsborough, 56 W N W of Halifax, and 257 from Washington.

Williamsburg, a co. of Virginia, between York and James' Rivers, and was joined in the enumeration of inhabitants, in 1790, with York co. These together contained 5,233 inhabitants.

Williamsburgh, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the W side of Connecticut River, having Hatfield on the E. It contains a handsome Congregational church, and 1,176 inhabitants. In the year 1760, this township was a wilderness. It lies 7 miles from Connecticut River, 8 N W of Northampton, and 108 W of Boston.

Williamsburgh, a post town of N. York, Ontario co. on the E side of Genesee River, and between that and Canesus Lake, 30 miles S W of Canandaque, 40 N W of Bath, 98 N W of Athens or Tioga Point, and 288 N westerly of Philadelphia.

Williamsburg, called also *Jonestown*, a post town of Pennsylvania, Dauphine co. at the junction of Little Swatara with Swatara River. It has a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, and about 40 dwelling houses. It is 23 miles N E by E of Harrisburg, and 89 N W of Philadelphia.—Also, the name of a township in Luzerne county.

Williamsburg, a post town on the Little Miami, in Clermont co. Ohio, 483 miles from Washington.

Williamsburg, a village of Maryland, in Talbot county, 5 miles N E of Easton, and 4 N W of King's-Town.

Williamsburg, a post town of Virginia, lies 60 miles eastward of Richmond, situated between two creeks, one falling into James, the other into York River. The distance of each landing-place is about a mile from the town. During the regal government it was proposed to unite these creeks by a canal passing through the centre of the town; but the removal of the seat of government rendered it no longer an object of importance. It contains about 200 houses, and has about 1,400 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out in parallel streets, with a pleasant square in the centre of about ten acres,

through which runs the principal street E and W, about a mile in length, and more than 100 feet wide. At the ends of this street are two public buildings, the college and capitol. Besides these there is an Episcopal church, a prison, a court house, a magazine, now occupied as a market, and a hospital for lunatics, calculated to accommodate between 20 and 30 patients, in separate rooms or cells. The house is neatly kept, and the patients well attended. The house of the president of the college, occupied as an hospital by the French army, was burnt in the war, but has been rebuilt at the expense of the French government. In the capitol is a large marble statue, of Nathane Berkley, Lord Botetourt, a man distinguished for his love of piety, literature, and good government, and formerly governor of Virginia. It was erected at the expense of the State, some time since the year 1771. The capitol is little better than in ruins, and this elegant statue is exposed to the rudeness of negroes and boys, and is shamefully defaced. The college of William and Mary fixed here, was founded in the time of king William and queen Mary, who granted to it 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound duty on certain tobaccos exported from Virginia and Maryland, which had been levied by the statute of 25 Car. 2. The assembly also gave it, by temporary laws, a duty on liquors imported, and skins and furs exported. From these resources it received upwards of 3,000*l*. The buildings are of brick, sufficient for an indifferent accommodation of perhaps 100 students, but there are not generally more than 40. By its charter, it was to be under the government of 20 visitors, who were to be its legislators, and to have a president and six professors, who were incorporated. It was allowed a representative in the general assembly. Under this charter, a professorship of the Greek and Latin languages, a professorship of mathematics, one of moral philosophy, and two of divinity, were established. To these were annexed, for a sixth professorship, a considerable donation by a Mr. Boyle of England, for the instruction of the Indians, and their conversion to Christianity. This was called the professorship of Brasserton, from an estate of that name in England, purchased with the monies given. A court of admiralty sits here whenever a controversy arises. It is 12 miles E of York

York Town, 60 E of Richmond, 48 N W of Norfolk, and 338 S S W of Philadelphia.

Least heat here, 60

Mean heat, 60 8

Greatest heat, 98 0

N lat. 37 16, W long. 76 42.

Williamsport, a post town of Maryland, Washington co. on the N side of Patowmack River, at the mouth of Conegocheague Creek, 8 miles S of the Pennsylvania line, 6 S W of Hagarstown, 37 N by E of Winchester, in Virginia, 28 S by W of Chamberburg, and 155 W by S of Philadelphia.

Williamsport, a post town of Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, stands on the N side of the W branch of the Susquehannah, 38 miles above Northumberland. It contains about 30 houses, and is a flourishing place.

Williamsen, a township of N. York, Ontario co. In 1796, there were 142 of its inhabitants electors.

Williamsen, a county of Mero district, Tennessee, containing 2,868 inhabitants, of whom 693 are slaves.

Williamstown, a post town of Vermont, Orange co. on the height of land between Connecticut River and Lake Champlain, about 45 miles from the former, and 50 from the latter. It is bounded E by Washington, and W by Northfield, and contains 839 inhabitants. Stephen's Branch, a stream which runs N to Onion River, rises in this township.

Williamstown, a mountainous post town of Massachusetts, in the N W corner of the State, and in Berkshire co. containing 2,086 inhabitants. It is well watered by Hoosack and Green Rivers, the former of which is here 8 rods wide. On these streams are 4 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, and a fulling-mill. The main county road passes through it. Col. Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of an academy several years since, and endowed it by a handsome donation of lands. In 1790, partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four stories high, containing 24 rooms for students, a large school-room, a dining-hall, and a room for public speaking. Another handsome brick building has since been built. In 1793, this academy was erected into a college, by an act of the legislature, by the name of *Williams' College*, in honour to its liberal founder. The languages and sciences usually taught in the American colleges

are taught here. Board, tuition and other expenses of education are very low; and from its situation and other circumstances, it is likely to become an institution of great utility and importance. The first public commencement was held at this college in September, 1795. In 1796, the legislature granted two townships of land to Williams' College. There were, in 1796, 101 students in the four classes, besides 30 pupils in the academy connected with the college. A company was incorporated the year abovementioned, to bring water in pipes into the town street. It is 28 miles N of Lenox, and 132 N W of Boston.

Williamstown, a post town and the capital of Martin co. N. Carolina, is situated on Roanoke River, and contains a court house, a gaol, and 248 inhabitants. It is 25 miles from Blountville, 24 from Plymouth, 55 from Halifax, 444 from Philadelphia, and 292 from Washington.

Williesburg, a post town in Charlotte co. Virginia, 243 miles from Washington.

Willimantic, a small river of Connecticut, which runs a S E course, and uniting with Natchaug River, forms the Shetucket at Windham.

Willinborough, a township of N. Jersey, in Burlington co. on Delaware River, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. It has generally a thin soil, but considerable quantities of fruits and vegetables are raised here for the Philadelphia market.

Willington, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland co. 6 miles E of Tolland, and 35 N E of Hartford, and was settled in 1719, having 1,278 inhabitants. The lands are rough and hilly. The earthquake on Sabbath evening, Oct. 29, 1727, was severely felt in this town.

Willistown, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania, having 869 inhabitants.

Willis Creek, in Maryland, falls into the Patowmack from the N at Fort Cumberland.

Willis Island, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is near the N W end of South Georgia, and has Bird Island to the N of it. S lat. 54, W long. 38 30.

Williston, a post town of Vermont, Chittenden co. joins Burlington on the N W. It contains 836 inhabitants.

Willoughby Bay, near the S E part of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies.

Willoughby Lake, in Vermont, in the township of Westmore. It is about six miles long and one broad, and sends a stream which runs northward and emp-

sies into Lake Memphremagog, in the township of Salem. This lake furnishes fish resembling bass, of an excellent flavour, weighing from 10 to 30 pounds. People travel 20 miles to this lake to procure a winter's stock of this fish.

Willborough, a township in Essex co. N. York; bounded on the S by the town of Crown-Point, on the N by the S line of a patent, which includes the river Au Sable at its mouth, continuing westward to that part of the county of Montgomery, now called Herkemer county. It contained 375 inhabitants in 1790; and in 1800 1,717. It is a fine champaign, fertile country, inhabited by a number of industrious, thriving farmers. Its cultivation has been rapidly advancing. In this town is the remarkable Split Rock, which is a small point of a mountain projecting about 50 yards into the neighbouring lake. This disjoined point has, from the appearance of the opposite sides, and their exact fitness for each other, doubtless been rent from the main rock, by some violent shock of nature. It is removed about 20 feet, and has on its point, a surface of nearly half an acre, which has sufficiency of soil, and is covered with wood. The height of the rock on each side of the fissure is about 12 feet. The river Boquet runs through this town a considerable distance, and is navigable for boats 2 miles, where there are falls and mills. This town was partly settled before the year 1775. It commands a beautiful view of the lake, and lies 214 miles N of N. York city.

Wills Cove, on the N E side of the isthmus of the island of St. Kitts, in the W. Indies.

Wills Creek, or *Caicusuck*, a branch of Patowmack River, is 30 or 40 yards wide at its mouth, where Fort Cumberland stood. It affords no navigation as yet, and runs a short course southerly.

Wills-Town, an Indian village on the N E bank of Muskingum River, 45 miles from its mouth, and 117 south-westerly from Pittsburg.

Willtown, a post town in Georgetown co. S. Carolina, 455 miles from Washington.

Wilmanton, in N. York, on Wallkill, between Newburg and New-Brunswick.

Wilmington, one of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina; bounded N E by Newbern district, S E by the Atlantic Ocean, S W by S. Carolina, and N W by Fayette. It comprehends the counties of

Brunswick, New-Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen. It contains 30,617 inhabitants, of whom 11,649 are slaves.

Wilmington, a port of entry and post town of N. Carolina, capital of the above district, is situated on the E side of the eastern branch of Cape Fear or Clarendon River; 34 miles from the sea, and 100 southward of Newbern. The course of the river, as it passes by the town, is nearly from N to S, and the breadth 150 yards. Opposite the town are two islands extending with the course of the river, and dividing it into three channels: they afford the finest rice fields in N. Carolina. The town is regularly built, and contains about 250 houses, and 1,689 inhabitants, of whom 1,126 are in slavery, a handsome Episcopal church, a court house, and gaol. Having suffered much by two fires, one-fourth of the town, which has been rebuilt, is of brick. Its markets are well supplied with fish, and all manner of provisions. A considerable trade is carried on to the W. Indies and the adjacent States. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted to 133,534 dollars. Those of all the other ports of the State, amounted only to 177,598 dollars. It is 90 miles S E of Fayetteville, 192 S S. W of Edenton, 198 N E of Charleston, S. Carolina, and 600 from Philadelphia. N lat. 34 11, W long. 78 15.

Wilmington, a town of New-Hanover co. N. Carolina, containing 1,698 inhabitants.

Wilmington, a post town of Vermont, in Windham co. containing 1,011 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers. It lies on Deerfield River, on the E side of the Green Mountain, on the high road from Bennington to Brattleborough, about 20 miles from each. Considerable quantities of maple sugar are made in it; some farmers make 1,000 or 1,400 pounds in a season. The *Hay-stack*, in the N. W corner of this township, is among the highest of the range of the Green Mountains. It has a pond near the top of it, about half a mile in length, round which deer and moose are found. It is 441 miles from Washington.

Wilmington, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 16 miles N from Boston. It was incorporated in 1730, and contains 797 inhabitants. Hops, in great quantities, are raised in this town.

Wilmington, a port of entry and post town of the State of Delaware, and the most considerable town in the State. It stands

lands in Newcastle co. on the N side of Christiana Creek, between Christiana and Brandywine Creeks, which at this place are about a mile distant from each other, but uniting below the town, they join the Delaware in one stream, 400 yards wide at the mouth. The site of the principal part of the town is on the S W side of a hill, which rises 109 feet above the tide, 2 miles from Delaware River, 28 S W from Philadelphia, and 117 from Washington. On the N E side of the same hill, on the Brandywine, there are 13 mills for grain, and about 40 neat dwelling-houses, which form a beautiful appendage to the town. The mills are probably as valuable as any in the world: it is said that 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn are ground here in a year. A large manufactory for gun-powder is erected here. The Christiana admits vessels of 14 feet draught of water to the town; and those of 6 feet draught, 8 miles further, where the navigation ends; and the Brandywine admits those of 7 feet draught to the mills. The town is regularly laid out in squares similar to Philadelphia, and contained, in 1796, upwards of 600 houses, mostly of brick, and 3,000 inhabitants. It has 6 places of public worship, viz. 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Swedish Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Here are two market-houses, a poor-house, which stands on the W side of the town, and is 120 feet by 40, built of stone, and 3 stories high, for the reception of the paupers of Newcastle co. There is another stone building which was used as an academy, and was supported for some time with considerable reputation, but by a defect in the constitution of the seminary, or some other cause, it has, of late, been entirely neglected as a place of tuition. There are, however, nearly 300 children in the different schools in town. About the year 1736, the first houses were built at this place; and the town was incorporated a few years afterwards. Its officers are two burgesses, 6 assistants, and two constables, all of whom are annually chosen. For other particulars, see *Delaware*. N lat. 39 43 18, W long. 75 32.

Wilmot, a township of Nova Scotia, Annapolis co. settled from Ireland and New England.

Wilson, a county of Mero district, Tennessee, containing 3,261 inhabitants, of whom 729 are slaves.

Wilsonville, a town of Pennsylvania,

situated on the Walenpapeck, at its junction with the Lexawacein, 120 miles N of Philadelphia. Here are already erected 14 houses, a saw and grist mill, and a large building for manufacturing sail cloth. The creek here falls upwards of 300 feet, some say 500, in the space of a mile; for 17 miles above the falls the creek has a gentle current.

Wilton, a village of Charleston district, S. Carolina, on the E side of Edisto River, 27 miles S W of Charleston.

Wilton, a town in Kennebeck co. Maine, incorporated June, 1803.

Wilton, a township of New Hampshire, Hillsborough co. S W of Amherst, adjoining about 70 miles westerly of Portsmouth, and 56 N W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1,010 inhabitants.

Wimacmack, a village of New York, in Suffolk co. Long Island, 6 miles W by S of Smithtown, and N E of Huntingdon, and 44 E by N of N. York city.

Winchelsea, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, which appears like three islands. It is about 30 miles S by E of Sir Charles Hardy's island.

Winchendon, a post town of Massachusetts, in Worcester co. 7 miles N of Gardner, 35 N W of Worcester, 60 N W by W of Boston. This township was formerly called *Ipswich Canada*, until it was incorporated in 1764. It is on Miller's River, and contains 1,092 inhabitants. This place was visited by a dreadful tornado, on the 21st of October, 1795, which did considerable damage.

Winchester, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. about 12 or 15 miles N of Litchfield. It has 1,368 inhabitants.

Winchester, a township of N. Hampshire, in Cheshire co. E of Hinsdale and Fort Dummer, adjoining. It is 110 miles from Portsmouth, and contains 1,413 inhabitants.

Winchester, a post town, and the chief town of Clarke co. Kentucky, 546 miles from Washington. It has 130 inhabitants.

Winchester, or *Fredericktown*, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Frederick co. It is near the head of Opeckon Creek, which empties into Patowmack River; about 36 miles from the celebrated passage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge, and 82 miles from Washington. It is a handsome and flourishing town, standing upon low and broken ground, and has a number of respectable buildings, among which are a court-house, gaol, a Presbyterian,

Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a new Roman Catholic church. The dwelling houses are about 350 in number, several of which are built of stone. It is a corporation, and contains 1,780 free inhabitants, and 348 slaves. It was formerly fortified, but the works are now in ruins. It is 50 miles E by S of Romney, 100 N E by N of Staunton, 110 W N W of Alexandria, 180 N W of Richmond. N lat. 39 17 30, W long. 78 39.

Wind Gap, a pass in the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania; about 9 miles S W of Penn's Fort. Although 100 feet higher than the present bed of the Delaware, it is thought to have been formerly part of the bed of that river. The Wind Gap is a mile broad, and the stones on it such as seem to have been washed for ages by water running over them.

Windham, a county in the S E corner of Vermont; having Massachusetts S, and Connecticut River E. It contains 22 townships, and 23,531 inhabitants. Chief towns, Newfane and Putney.

Windham, a county in the N E corner of Connecticut, having the State of Massachusetts N, and the State of Rhode Island E. It contains 13 townships, and 28,222 inhabitants, including 35 slaves. Chief town, Windham. This is a fertile and well cultivated county. The land in general is stony, constantly varied with hills and vales, and well watered by the Quinabog, Shetucket, and numerous other branches of the Thames. The hills lie in ridges N and S, generally from 2 to 4 miles apart. The timber most common is various species of oak, walnut, and chestnut.

Windham, the capital of the above co. and a post town, is on Shetucket River, 12 miles N by W of Norwich, 31 E of Hartford, and 402 from Washington. It contains between 60 and 70 compact houses, a court house, gaol, an academy, and a Congregational church. The river Willimantic from the N W, and Natchaug from the N, meet in the N W part of the township, and form the Shetucket, a pleasant river, affording plenty of fish, particularly salmon, at some seasons of the year. The township was settled from Norwich, in 1686, was incorporated in 1702, and contains 2,864 inhabitants.

Windham, a post town of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co. is about 25 miles S W of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth. It contains 663 inhabitants.

Windham, a post town of Maine, Cum-

berland co. 134 miles N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 751 inhabitants.

Windham, a township in Windham co. Vermont, made in 1793, of the E half of Londonderry.

Windham, a post town in Green co. N. York, 404 miles from Washington.

Windfor, a township of Nova-Scotia, in Hants co. near the river St. Croix, which empties into the Avon. The rivers Kenetcoot and Coemiguen (so called by the Indians) run through this township and empty into the Avon. On these rivers are flourishing settlements and fertile land. Lime-stone and plaster of Paris are found here. The lake Potawock (so called by the Indians) lies between the head of St. Margaret's Bay and the main road from Halifax to Windfor; the great lake of Shubenaccadie lies on the E side of this road, about 7 miles from it, and 21 from Halifax.

Windfor, a county of Vermont, bounded N by Orange, S by Windham, E by Connecticut River, and W by Rutland and part of Addison co. It contains 22 townships, and 26,944 inhabitants.

Windfor, a post town of Vermont, and capital of the above co. is on the W bank of Connecticut River, 18 miles N by W of Charlestown, in N. Hampshire, 45 E by S of Rutland, 80 miles N E of Bennington, and 255 from Philadelphia. The township contains 2,211 inhabitants. This with Rutland, is alternately the seat of the State legislature.

Windfor, a hilly township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 20 miles N N W of Lenox, and 136 W of Boston. The county road to Northampton passes through it, also the road from Pittsfield to Deerfield. It gives rise to Housatonic and Westfield rivers, on which are 4 saw mills, and 2 corn mills. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 961 inhabitants.

Windfor, a considerable and very pleasant post town of Hartford co. Connecticut, on the W side of Connecticut River, about 7 miles N of Hartford. Here Windfor Ferry River, formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquabock Rivers, empties into the Connecticut from the west. Windfor Ferry River divides the township into the upper and lower parishes. It has 2,773 inhabitants.

Windfor, East. See *East Windfor*.

Windfor a township of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. containing, in 1790, 2,838 inhabitants, including 190 slaves.

Windfor,

Windfor, a township of Pennsylvania, in York co. having 1,295 inhabitants.

Windfor, a post town and the capital of Bertie co. N. Carolina; on Cusliam River, and contains 237 inhabitants, a court-house and gaol. It is 23 miles W by S of Edenton, 18 from Plymouth, 97 from Halifax, and 481 from Philadelphia.

Windfor, a township in L. Canada, on the N E bank of St. Francis River, S E of Shipton, adjoining. It has but about 3 or 4 families.

Windward Passage, a name given to a course from the S E part of the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, and extending for 160 leagues to the N side of Crooked Island in the Bahamas. Ships have often sailed through this channel from the N part of it to the island of Cuba, or the Gulf of Mexico, notwithstanding the common opinion, on account of the current, which is against it; that they keep the Bahama shore on board, and that they meet the wind in summer for the most part of the channel easterly, which with a counter current on shore pushes them easily through it.

Windward Point, near the eastern extremity of the island of St. Christopher's, is the E point of Sandy Hill Bay; 2 miles W N W of St. Anthony's Hill Point.

Winee, or *Black River*, in S. Carolina, rises in Camden district, and running S E through Cheraws into Georgetown district, unites with Pedee River, about 3 miles above Georgetown.

Winball, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 30 miles N E of Bennington, having 282 inhabitants.

Winnipegsee, a lake in N. Hampshire, and the largest collection of water in the State. It is 22 miles in length from S E to N W, and of very unequal breadth, but no where more than 8 miles. Some very long necks of land project into it; and it contains several islands, large and small, and on which rattle-snakes are common. It abounds with fish from 6 to 20 pounds weight. The mountains which surround it give rise to many streams which flow into it; and between it and the mountains, are several lesser ponds, which communicate with it. Contiguous to this lake are the townships of Moultonborough on the N W, Tuftonborough and Wolfborough on the N E, Meredith and Gilmantown on the S W. From the S E extremity of this lake, called Merry Meeting Bay, to the N W part called Senter Harbour, there is good navigation

in the summer, and generally a good road in the winter; the lake is frozen about 3 months in the year, and many sleighs and teams, from the circumjacent towns, cross it on the ice. See *Aqueducton*. Winnipegsee River conveys the waters of the lake into Pemigewasset River, through its eastern bank at New Chester. The united streams there take the name of Merrimack River.

Winland, a country accidentally discovered by Biron or Biorn, a Norman, in 1001; supposed to be a part of the island of Newfoundland. It was again visited, and an intercourse opened between it and Greenland. In 1221, Eric, bishop of Greenland, went to Winland to recover and convert his countrymen, who had degenerated into savages. This prelate never returned to Greenland; nor was any thing more heard of Winland for several centuries.

Winlock, or *Wenlock*, a township of Vermont, in Essex co: W of Minthead.

Winnabago, a lake of the N W Territory, W of Michigan Lake, and S W of Bay Puan, into which it sends its waters. It is about 15 miles long from E to W, and 6 wide. It receives a large stream from the S W, called Crocodile River. Fox River enters it from the W, and by it, through Ouisconsin River, has communication with Mississippi River, interrupted by a portage of only 3 miles. The centre of the lake lies in lat. about 43 30 N, and long 88 10 W. See *Ouisconsin* and *Fox Rivers*.

Winnabagoes, an Indian nation inhabiting round the lake of the same name, who can furnish 2 or 300 warriors. Their town stands on an island at the E end of the lake, of about 50 acres extent, and distant from Bay Puan 35 miles, according to the course of the river. The town contains about 50 houses, which are strongly built with palisades. The land adjacent to the lake is very fertile, abounding spontaneously with grapes, plums, and other fruit. The people raise a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, melons, and tobacco. The lake abounds with fish, and in the autumn or fall, with geese, ducks, and teal, that are very fat and well flavoured by feeding on wild rice, which grows plentifully in these parts. Mr. Carver thinks from the result of his inquiries of the origin, language, and customs of this people, that originally resided in some of the provinces of Mexico, and migrated to this country.

country about the year 1670. Their language is different from any other yet discovered; and they converse with other nations in the Chippeway tongue.

Winnipeg, or *Winnepeck*, a lake in U. Canada, N W of Lake Superior. It lies between lat. 51 and 54 N, and lon. 95 30 and 99 W. It is 217 miles long, including Baskescoggan or Play Green Lake, its northern arm; and is 100 miles broad from the Canadian House on the E side, to Sable river on the W side. It receives the waters of a number of small lakes in every direction, and exhibits a number of small isles. The lands on its banks are said, by Carver and other travellers, to be very fertile, producing vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar tree in great plenty. The climate is considerably more temperate here than it is upon the Atlantic coast, 10° farther southward. It is the reservoir of several great rivers. Nelson River conducts its waters into Hudson Bay. In lat. 51 45 it contracts itself and is but two miles wide. This lake and others in this quarter, have their banks on the N formed of black and grey rock, on the S by a low, level country, with ridges of limestone 20, 30, or 40 feet high. The inhabitants round this lake are a few Knisteneaux and Algonquin tribes. No maple trees are found W of this lake.

Winnipeg, Little, a lake which lies W of the former, and has communication with Lake Minnibota, on the S, which last sends the waters of both into Winnipeg Lake, in an E N E course. It is 80 miles long and 15 broad. Fort Dauphin is seated on a lake contiguous, on the W, whose waters empty into this lake. Dauphin Fort lies in lat. 51 46 N, and lon. 100 54 W.

Winnipeg River, runs N W into the lake of its name. It is the outlet of the waters of a vast chain of lakes; the chief of which are La Plue and Lake of the Woods. The lat. of the Provision Store at the bottom of the river, is 50 37 N.

Winniborough, a post town, and the capital of Fairfield co. S. Carolina; situated on a branch of Wateree Creek, which empties into the river of that name. Here are about 25 houses, a handsome court house, a gaol, and a college called Mount Zion college, which is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, and has been long incorporated. It is 30 miles N N W of Columbia, 130 from Charleston, 708 from Philadelphia, and 541 from Washington.

Winflow, a post town of Kennebeck co. Maine, on the E side of Kennebeck R. 18 miles N of Augusta. Fort Halifax was built at this place in 1754, on the point of land at the confluence of Sebasticook and Kennebeck rivers. This town is 88 miles N by E of Portland, 211 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1771, and contained in 1790, 779 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1250.

Winterham, a place in Amelia co. Virginia. Black lead is found here; but no works for its manufacture are established; those who want it go and procure it for themselves.

Wintthrop, a post town in Kennebeck co. Maine, between Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers, about 10 miles from each; 5 miles easterly of Monmouth; 10 W by S of Hallowell, 57 N of Portland. The township was incorporated in 1771, and contains 1219 inhabitants.

Wintthrop's Bay, on the N coast of the island of Antigua.

Winton, a county of Orangeburg district, S. Carolina.

Winton, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of Hartford co. on the S E side of Chowan river, a few miles below the place where Meherrin and Nottaway join their waters. It has a court house and gaol, and a few compact houses. It is 12 miles from Murfreesborough, 15 from the bridge on Bennet's Creek, 130 S S E of Petersburg, in Virginia, and 434 from Philadelphia.

Winyaw Bay, on the coast of S. Carolina, communicates with the ocean 12 miles below Georgetown. See *Georgetown*.

Wiscasset, a port of entry and post town of Maine, Lincoln co. on the W side of Sheepcut river, 178 miles N E by N of Boston, and 659 from Washington. It was formerly Pownalborough. It contains a congregational church, and about 140 houses. Its navigation is greater in proportion to its size and number of inhabitants than any part of Massachusetts. A gazette is published here, and the county courts are held in it. Wiscasset Point is 3 leagues from Cross river. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September 1794, amounted to 23,329 dollars. A bank was established here in 1802.

Witcham Bay, is within the great sound in the Bermudas Islands, in the W. Indies; situated at the E part of the bottom or S part of the Sound, having 2 small islands at the mouth of it.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Isles, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 7 leagues N W of Morotoi Island. It is high land, and contains 60,000 inhabitants; and has good anchoring ground, in lat. 21 43 N, and lon. 157 31 W.

Woopianachky, the name of the Delaware nation, in their language.

Woopo, one of the Ingraham Islands, less in size than Christiana. The body of it lies in lat. 9 27 S. It bears N W by W, about 20 leagues from Resolution Bay. It was called *Adams*, by Capt. Ingraham; and a small island to the southward of it he called *Lincoln*. Capt. Roberts afterwards discovered them and named them from his ship and schooner; the larger *Jefferson*, and the lesser *Resolution*.

Woburn, a post town of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 10 miles N of Boston. It was incorporated in 1642 by the name of *Woborne*, and was till then known by the name of *Charles-town Village*. The westerly parish was lately set off and incorporated by the name of Burlington. It contains 1228 inhabitants.

Wolcott, a township of Vermont, in Orleans co. S of Craftsbury, containing 47 inhabitants. La Moille river, runs N westward through it.

Wolcott, a town in Connecticut, N. Haven co. near Fairfield. It has 948 inhabitants.

Wolf, a small boatable river of Tennessee, which runs westerly into Mississippi river, about 19 miles S of Hatchy river, and 55 from Reelfoot. It is 30 yards wide several miles from its mouth, which is very near the S W corner of the State, in lat. 35.

Wolborough, a township of N. Hampshire, Strafford co. on the E side of Winnipisogee Lake, and contains 941 inhabitants. It has some fine farms, and particularly that which formerly belonged to Gov. Wentworth.

Wolves Islands, lie near Campo Bello Island, on the E coast of Maine. Between these the soundings are from 50 to 100 fathoms. N lat. 44 48, W lon. 66 40. From Grand Manan Island to Wolves Islands the course is N E by N 3 leagues.

Womeldorf, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Berks co. on the W side of a small stream which falls into Tulpehocken Creek. It contains about 40 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. It is 68 miles N W of Philadelphia.

Wood, a county of Virginia, bounded N

by Harrison co. containing 1217 inhabitants.

Woodbridge, a post town of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. on the great road from N. York to Philadelphia, on a stream which falls into Arthur Kull, above Amboy. It is about 3 miles N by W of Amboy, 10 S W of Elizabeth Town, and 70 N E of Philadelphia. The township contained, in 1790, 3550 inhabitants.

Woodbridge, a township of Connecticut, N. Haven co. about 7 miles N W of N. Haven city. It has 2198 inhabitants.

Woodbury, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia co. 15 or 20 miles W N W of Barnet, having 23 inhabitants.

Woodbury, a post town of N. Jersey, and capital of Gloucester co. situated near a small stream which empties into the Delaware below Red Bank. It contains about 80 houses, a handsome brick court house, a Quaker meeting house, and an academy. Several of the houses are neat and handsome. It is 9 miles S of Philadelphia, 11 N E of Swedesburg, and 155 from Washington. Also, the name of a township of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county.

Woodbury, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles S of Litchfield. It was settled in 1672, and contains 1944 inhabitants.

Wood Creek, a sluggish stream which rises in the high lands, a little E of Fort Edward, on Hudson's river; and after running 25 miles, falls into the head of lake Champlain at Skeneboro. It has a fall at its mouth, otherwise it is navigable for batteaux for 20 miles up to Fort Anne.

Wood Creek, runs westward, and empties its waters into Oneida Lake. It is a crooked, sluggish stream, 3 or 4 yards wide. Thirteen canals have been cut across so many necks of land to render it more straight. A mile and a half from the lake it unites with Fish Creek, which is 60 yards wide. The Oneida Indians have reserved half a mile wide on each side of this Creek, for 20 miles from its mouth, for the purpose of catching salmon.

Woodford, a county of Kentucky, on Ohio river, between Kentucky and Licking rivers. It contains 6452 inhabitants, of whom 2058 are in slavery. Chief town, Versailles.

Woodford, a township of Vermont, E of Bennington, adjoining. It contains 138 inhabitants.

Wood Island, on the sea coast of Maine, 5 leagues N E of Cape Porpoise, and S W by S 4 leagues of Richman's Island.

Woodboro', a post town in Frederick co. Maryland, 57 miles from Washington.

Woods, Lake of the, the most northern in the United States, is so called from the large quantities of wood growing on its banks; such as oak, pine, fir, spruce, &c. This lake is supposed to be the source or conductor of one branch of Bourbon river. Its length from E to W is said to be about seventy miles; and in some places it is 40 miles wide. In lat. 49 37 N, lon. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ W, is a portage 50 paces long. It is on an island, and called Portage du Rat. The Killistnoe Indians encamp on its borders to fish and hunt. This lake is the communication between the lakes Winnipeg, Bourbon, and Lake Superior. This lake is worthy of notice, as by treaty a line from its N W point due W to the Mississippi, is a boundary of the United States. But such a line can never exist. The N W part of the lake is in lat. 49 37 N, and lon. 94 31 W. The source of the most northern branch of the Mississippi, is in lat. 47 38 N, lon. 95 6 W, as ascertained by Mr. Thompson, Astronomer to the N. W. Company. He also found the northern bend of the Mississippi in lat. 47 32 N, lon. 101 25 W. So that a line due W can never strike that river.

Mackenzie.

Woodstock, a post town of Windsor co. Vermont. It has a court house and about 30 dwelling houses. It lies N W of Windsor, adjoining, and contains 2132 inhabitants. Waterquechie river passes through the centre of the town, on the banks of which stand the meeting house and court house.

Woodstock, a township of N. York, in Ulster co. bounded E by Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown, and W by Delaware river. It contains 1244 inhabitants.

Woodstock, a small post town of N. Carolina, on the E side of Pamlico river. It is situated in Hyde co. 354 miles from Washington.

Woodstock, a considerable and pleasant township of good land, in the N E corner of Connecticut, Windham co. divided into 3 parishes. This township, which is 7 miles square, was granted by the general court of Massachusetts, Nov. 1683, and was settled by 39 families from Roxbury in 1688. This town remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts till about the year 1760, since which time it

has belonged to Connecticut. It is 66 miles S W of Boston, 45 N E of Hartford, 22 S W of Worcester, 33 N W of Providence, and about the same distance N of Norwich. It has 2463 inhabitants.

Woodstock, a post town of Virginia, seat of justice and capital in Shenandoah co. It contains about 200 houses, a court house and gaol. The inhabitants are mostly Germans and their descendants. It is 12 miles from Strasburg, and 112 from Washington.

Woodstown, a post town of N. Jersey, Salem co. and contains about 40 or 50 houses. It is 12 miles N by E of Salem, 31 N by W of Bridgetown, and 26 S S W of Philadelphia.

Woodville, a post town in Culpepper co. Virginia, 94 miles from Washington.

Woody Point, one of the limits of Hope Bay, on the N W coast of N. America, as Breaker's is the other. It is in about lat. 30 41 N, lon. 130 25 W.

Woolwich, a township of Gloucester co. N. Jersey.

Woolwich, a township of Lincoln co. Maine, on the E side of Kennebeck river, S of Pownalborough, containing 868 inhabitants.

Woolfjet Falls, on Bluestone river, in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

Worcester, a large and populous county of Massachusetts. It contains 50 townships, 53 Congregational churches, 510,236 acres of unimproved land, and 207,430 under cultivation, and 61,192 inhabitants. It is about 50 miles in length, from N to S, and 40 in breadth; bounded S almost equally by the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and N by the State of N. Hampshire. On the E it is bounded chiefly by Middlesex co. and W by Hampshire co.

Worcester, a post town of Massachusetts, and capital of the above county. It is the largest inland town of N. England, and is situated about 45 miles W of Boston, 52 N E of Springfield, and 300 N E of Philadelphia. The public buildings in this town are 2 Congregational churches, a handsome court house, and a strong stone gaol. The inhabitants are 2411, who have a large inland trade, and manufacture pot and pearl ash, cotton and linen goods, beside some other articles. The compact part of the town contains about 150 neat houses, situated in a healthy vale, principally on one street. Printing in its various branches, is carried on very extensively in this town by Isaiah Thom-

as, Esq. who in the year 1791, printed 2 editions of the Bible, the one the large royal quarto, the first of that kind published in America, the other a large folio, with 50 copper plates, beside several other books of consequence. His printing apparatus has been reckoned the largest in America. This township, part of what was called *Quinsigamond* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1684; but being depopulated by Indian hostilities, the first town meeting was held in 1722. It has been contemplated to open a canal between Providence, in Rhode Island, and this town. N lat. 42 23, W lon. 71 44.

Worcester, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery co.

Worcester, the S easternmost county of Maryland, having Somerset co. and Chesapeake Bay W, Sinepuxent Bay E, which opens to the N. Atlantic Ocean, and Accomac co. in Virginia S. It is well watered by Pocomoke, Assatigul, and St. Martin's river. It contains 16,370 inhabitants, including 4398 slaves. Chief town, Snowhill.

Worcester, a township of Vermont, in the easternmost part of Chittenden co. about 25 miles E of Burlington, having 25 inhabitants.

Wormville, a town in the Mississippi Territory.

Worthington, a post town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 19 miles W by N of Northampton, and 408 from Washington. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1223 inhabitants.

Wrentham, the *Wolomonuppouge* of the Indians, a post town of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, on the post road from Boston to Providence, 27 miles S S W of Boston, and 18 N E of Providence, containing 2661 inhabitants; formerly a part of Dedham, incorporated in 1661. There is a curious cavern in this town, called *Wampum's Rock*, from an Indian family of that name who lived in it for a number of years. It is about 9 feet square, and 8 feet high, lessening from the center to about 4 feet. It is surrounded by broken rocks, and now serves as a shelter for cattle and sheep, as do several others here, formerly inhabited by Indians.

Wrightsborough, a small settlement or village on Little river, a branch of the Savannah, about 30 miles from Augusta. It was settled by Joseph Mattock, Esq. one of the Friends, who named it after Sir James Wright, then governor of Georgia, who promoted its establishment.

Wrightstown, in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, 4 miles N of Newtown, and 4 W of Delaware river.

Wunalachtikos, a tribe, the second in rank, of the Delaware nation.

Wyaconda, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi, 34 miles below Riviere du Moins.

Wyalyung, a post town of Pennsylvania, Luzerne county, 317 miles from Washington.

Wyalyung Creek in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, falls into the E Branch of Susquehannah river, S E of Tioga Point.

Wymoa Road, in the N. Pacific Ocean, a place of anchorage at Atooi Island, one of the Sandwich Islands, in lat. 21 57 N, and lon. 159 47 W. It is at the S W side, and about 6 miles from the W end of the island. The island is about 10 leagues long, and 25 leagues N W of Woahoo Island.

Wyondotts, or *Wiandatts*, an Indian nation residing near Fort Detroit, in the neighbourhood of the Ottawas and Putawatimes, whose hunting grounds are about Lake Erie. The number of warriors, 30 years ago, were, Wyondotts, 250, Ottawas 400, Putawatimes 150. Another tribe of the Wyondotts live near Sandusky, among the Mohickons and Caghnawagas, who together have 300 warriors. At the treaty of Greenville, in consequence of lands ceded to the United States, the latter agreed to pay them a sum in hand, and in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever.

Wynton, the chief town of Hertford co. Edenton district, N. Carolina.

Wyoming, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah R. above Wilksbarre. In the year 1778, the settlement which was known under this name, consisted of 8 townships, each containing 5 miles square, settled from Connecticut, and originally under its jurisdiction, and produced great quantities of grain of all sorts, fruit, hemp, flax, &c. inhabited by about 1000 families, who had furnished the continental army with near 1000 soldiers, beside various supplies of provisions, &c. In the month of July, all these flourishing settlements were reduced by the Indians and Tories to a state of desolation and horror, almost beyond description. [See *Westmoreland*.] In the vicinity of Wyoming is a bed of coal, of the open burning kind, which gives a very intense heat. Wyoming Falls lie about 2 miles above Wilksbarre,

Wilksbarre, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Nanticoke Falls. N lat. $41^{\circ} 14'$, W lon. $75^{\circ} 53'$.

Wyonoke Creek, in N. Carolina, lies within or about lat. $36^{\circ} 30' N$. The charter of Carolina, in 1664, extended the bounds eastward as far as the N end of Currituck Inlet, upon a straight line westerly to this creek.

Wythe, a co. of Virginia, said to be 120 miles in length and nearly 50 in breadth; bounded N by Kanhaway, and S by N. Carolina. There are lead mines in this county, on the Great Kanhaway, 25 miles from the line of N. Carolina, which yield from 50 to 80lbs. pure lead from 100lbs. washed ore, but most commonly 60 to 100. Two of them are worked by the public; the best of which is 100 yards under the hill; and although there are not more than 30 labourers generally employed, they might employ 50 or 60 to advantage. The labourers cultivate their own corn. Twenty, 25, and sometimes 60 tons of lead have been extracted from these mines in a year. It contains 5549 free inhabitants, and 831 slaves. Chief town, Evansham. The court house is on the post road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 301 miles from the former, and 323 from the latter. It is 46 miles from Montgomery court house, 57 from Abingdon, and 351 from Washington. A post office is kept here.

X

XAGUA, a harbour on the S E coast of the island of Cuba, and one of the finest ports in the W. Indies. It lies between the Islands of Pines, or Pinez, and Spirito Santo.

Xaintes, Santos, or All Saints Islands, so named from their being discovered on that Holy Day, by the Spaniards, on the S E side of the island of Guadaloupe, and in its jurisdiction. The most westerly of these three isles is called Terra de Bas, or the Low Island, and the most easterly Terra de Haut, or the High Island. The third, which lies exactly in the middle between the other two, is little other than a barren rock, and helps to form a very good harbour.

Xalisco, a province of New Spain, and the most southerly on the coast of Guadalajara audience. It is bounded S and W by the S. Sea; E by Guadalajara Proper, and Mechoacan, and divided from Chiametlan, on the N by a narrow slip of land belonging to Guadalajara, extending into

the sea. It is not above 150 miles in extent either way. It has silver mines, and abounds with Indian wheat, but has few cattle. The oil of the *Infernal Fig tree*, as the Spaniards call it, is brought from this province. It is said to be efficacious in dissolving tumors, expelling of wind, and all cold humors, by anointing the belly, and taking a few drops of it in a glass of wine, as also by clysters. It is also said to cure ulcers in the head, and deafness. The Indians are numerous here, and are reckoned braver and more polite than their neighbouring countrymen. The Xalisco, an ancient city, is the capital, yet the most considerable place in it is Compostella.

Xarayes, Laguna de los, a large lake of Paraguay, in S. America, formed by the river Paraguay, in its course from N to S.

Xerès de la Frontera, a town in the southernmost part of Zacatecas, province of Guadalajara audience, in N. Spain, in N. America. It is garrisoned for defending the mines against the hostile Indians.

Y

YABAQUE, one of the Lucayos, or Bahama island, situated S W of Meguans Island. N lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$.

Yadkin, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, running E about 60 miles, then turning to the S S E passes the Narrows, a few miles above Rocky river; thence directing its course through Montgomery and Anson counties, enters S. Carolina. It is about 400 yards broad where it passes Salisbury, but it is reduced between 2 hills, about 25 miles to the southward of that town, to the width of 80 or 100 feet. For 2 miles it is narrow and rapid, but the most narrow and rapid part is not above half a mile in length. In this narrow part, shad are caught in the spring of the year, by hoop nets, in the eddies, as fast as the strongest men are able to throw them out. Perhaps there is not in the United States a more eligible situation for a large manufacturing town. Boats with 40 or 50 hogheads pass easily from these Rapids to Georgetown. The late war, by which N. Carolina was grantly convulsed, put a stop to several iron works. In 1790 there were 4 or 5 furnaces in the State that were in blast, and a proportionable number of forges. There was 1 in Guilford co. 1 in Surry, and 1 in Wilkes, all on the Yadkin. From the mouth of Rocky

Rocky river to the ocean, the stream assumes the name of *Great Pedee*.

Yagareboca, a lake of Quito, within the limits of the jurisdiction of San Miguel de Ibarra. It is famous for having been the sepulchre of the inhabitants of Otabalo, when taken by Huayna Capac, the 12th Inca; who, instead of rewarding their magnanimity with clemency, was irritated at the noble resistance which they made against his army, ordered them all to be beheaded, and their bodies to be thrown into the lake; hence its name, which signifies a lake of blood.

Yago, *St.* or *St. James*, an ancient town on the N side of *St. Domingo* Island, founded before 1504, and the country round is reckoned as healthy as any in the island. It is situated on the high road from *La Vega* to *Duxavon*; 10 leagues W by N of the former, and 28 easterly of the latter, and about 10 from the anchoring place of *St. Yague*, and nearly as far from *Port de Plate*. It stands on the northern side of the river *Yaqui*, in a savannah commanding the river. The town is open, and regularly laid out, and contains above 600 houses. It is 52 leagues N N W of *St. Domingo* city, 34 W by N of the bottom of *Samana* Bay, and 22 N W of *Cotuy*. The territory of *St. Yago*, or *Jago*, contains 28,000 souls, and is very fertile in mines. The sand of *Green* and *Yaqui* rivers is mixed with gold. Mercury is found at the head of the latter river, and copper is also found in this territory. The tree, *guatapana*, which retains its Indian name, is found here. It bears a sort of grain or pod, from which is extracted a very fine black dye.

Yaguache, a lieutenantcy of *Guayaquil* jurisdiction, in *S. America*. It lies at the mouth of the river of the same name, which empties into that of *Guayaquil* on the S side, and has its source from the skirts of the *Cordilleras*, S of the river *Bamba*. Within its jurisdiction are 3 towns; the chief of which is that where the custom house is erected, and called *San Jacint de Yaguache*; the 2 others are *Nausa* and *Antonche*. It produces wood, cocoa, cattle, and cotton.

Yale College. See *New Haven*.

Tamacraw, the ancient Indian name of the spot where *Savannah*, in *Georgia* now stands. Also the name of a tribe of the *Creek* Indians.

Yague, *Port St.* vulgarly called *Old Port*, a small anchoring place on the N side of the island of *St. Domingo*; between *Pad-*

repin - *West*, and *Macoris* *Point East*.

Yaqui, *Grand*, or *Monte Christ River*, a river of the N part of *St. Domingo*, which runs a W N W course, and empties into the Bay of *Monte Christ*. It might be ascended in canoes or small boats, for 15 leagues, were it not for the limbs of trees which lodge in it. All its numerous branches are from the southward. See *Monte Christ*.

Yardsley's Ferry, on *Delaware* river is 3 miles N W of *Trenton*, in *N. Jersey*, and 5 miles below *M'Crankey's Ferry*.

Yari, a town in *Amazonia*, *S. America*, at the head of a branch of *Amazonia* river, S westerly from *Macapa*.

Yarmouth, a port town of *Massachusetts*, *Barnstable* co. on the peninsula, of *Cape Cod*, 4 miles E of *Barnstable*, 12 E by S of *Sandwich*, and 77 S E of *Boston*. The harbour is described in the account of *Barnstable*; which see. The township extends from sea to sea. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 1727 souls.

Yarmouth, a township of *Nova Scotia*, in *Queen's* co. settled by *New Englanders*. It lies at the head of a short bay, 8 miles S E of *Cape St. Mary*.

Yaruqui, a plain 4 leagues N E of the city of *Quito*, and 249 toises lower than it. Near it is a village of the same name. This spot was pitched upon as the base of the whole operations for measuring the length of an arch of the *Meridian*, by *Ulloa*.

Yazoo River, in the *Mississippi* Territory, consists of 3 large branches which run a southern course, and near its mouth these unite and pursue a S W course a few miles, and the confluent stream enters the eastern bank of the *Mississippi*, by a mouth upwards of 100 yards wide; according to *Mr. Gauld*, in lat. 32 37 N, and by *Mr. Purcel*, in 32 28.

Yazoo Gliff, or *Aux Cotes*, lie 7½ miles from the river *Yazoo*, and 39¾ miles from *Louisa* *Chitto*, or *Big Black* river.

Ybague, a city of *New Granada*, in *Terra Firma*.

Yca, or *Valverde*, or the *Green Vale*, from a valley of the same name planted with vines, which is 6 leagues long, and produces plenty of wine. It is about 41 miles S E of *Pisco*, in *Peru*, and is inhabited by 500 Spaniards. It is a beautiful and rich town, having a large church, 3 convents, and an hospital. About 6 leagues from the town is its port, called *Puerto Quemada*.

Ycaque, or *Icaco*, the northern point of the

the bay of Mancenilla, in the island of St. Domingo.

Yellow Mountain. See *Tennessee*.

Ylo, a port of Peru, in Los Charcos convenient for loading and unloading, in lat. 18 S. The town of the same name lies about a quarter of a league to the windward of the river, and is inhabited by Indians. Frezier calls it *Hilo*.

Tobogany, the principal branch of Monongahela river, called also *Youghiogeny*, and *Yoxbiogeni*, pursues a N W course, and passes through the Laurel Mountain, about 30 miles from its mouth; is, so far, from 300 to 150 yards wide, and the navigation much obstructed in dry weather by rapids and shoals. In its passage through the mountain it makes very great falls, admitting no navigation for 10 miles, to the Turkey foot. Thence to the Great Crossing, about 20 miles, it is again navigable, except in dry seasons, and at this place is 200 yards wide. The sources of this river are divided from those of the Patowmack, by the Alleghany Mountain. From the falls, where it intersects the Laurel Mountain, to Fort Cumberland, the head of the navigation to the Patowmack, is 40 miles of very mountainous road. The country on this river is uneven, but in the vallies the soil is extremely rich. Near to Pittsburg the country is well peopled, and there, as well as in Redstone, all the comforts of life are in the greatest abundance. This whole country abounds with coal, which lies almost on the surface of the ground.

Tonkers, a post town of N. York, in W. Chester co. bounded E by Bronx river. It contains 1176 inhabitants.

Young Frederick's Island, on the N. W. coast of N. America, divides Port Ingraham. See *Port Ingraham*.

York, a river of Virginia, which takes its rise near the Blue Ridge, and empties into the Chesapeak, a little S of Mobjack Bay. At York Town it affords the best harbour in the State, which will admit vessels of the largest size. The river there narrows to the width of a mile, and is contained within very high banks, close under which the vessels may ride. It has 4 fathoms water at high tide, for 20 miles above York, to the mouth of Poropotank, where the river is a mile and half wide, and the channel only 75 fathoms passing under a very high bank. At the confluence of Pamunky and Mattapony it has but 3 fathoms depth, which continues up Pamunky to Cumberland, where the width

is 100 yards, and up Matapony to within 2 miles of Frazer's Ferry, where it becomes 28 fathoms deep, and holds that about 5 miles.

York, a river of York co. Maine, which runs up 7 or 8 miles, and affords a tolerable harbour for vessels under 200 tons. The rocks, however, render it somewhat difficult and hazardous for strangers.

York, a maritime and populous co. of Maine, bounded E by Cumberland, S by the ocean, W by N. Hampshire, from which it is separated by Salmon Fall river, and N by Canada. It is well watered by Saco, Mousom, and other streams, and is divided into 20 townships, and contains 37,729 inhabitants. Chief town, York.

York, a post town of Maine, in York co. 9 miles N E of Portsmouth, in N. Hampshire, 20 S of Wells, and 75 from Boston. N lat. 43 16. It is a port of entry and capital of the county. The river of its name empties into York harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons. About a mile from the sea is a wooden bridge across the river, 270 feet in length, which was erected in 1761. Before the war, 25 or 30 vessels were employed in the W. India trade, and coasting business, but their vessels were taken or destroyed, and little marine business is now done, except that a small fishery is supported. This township was settled in 1630, and called *Agamenticus*, from the hill of that name which is a noted land mark for mariners. In 1640, or 41, Sir Ferdinand Gorges incorporated a great part of it by the name of *Gorgiana*, and appointed a mayor, aldermen, recorder, though this circumstance seems not to have added to its wealth or importance. In the year 1692, the Indians took the town by surprise, and burnt most of the houses, and 150 persons were killed or captivated. It contains 2776 inhabitants. Fifth of various kinds frequent the rivers and shores of the sea contiguous. In a calm season, in the summer, one may stand on the rocks of the shore, and catch them in the sea, with a line, or even with an angling rod, and a fathom or two of line.

York, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded E and N E by Susquehannah river, which separates it from Lancaster and Dauphine counties, and S by the State of Maryland. It contains 18 townships, and 25,643 inhabitants.

York, a post town and capital of the above county, situated on the E side of Codorus Creek, which empties into the Susquehannah.

Susquehannah. It contains about 500 houses, several of which are of brick. The town is regularly laid out; the public buildings are a court house, a stone gaol, a record office, handsomely built, an academy, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Moravian church, and a Quaker meeting house. It is 22 miles W S W of Lancaster, 51 N W by W of Hartford, in Maryland, 199 N E of Staunton, in Virginia, and 28 W of Philadelphia.

York, a district of S. Carolina, bounded E by Catabaw river, N by N. Carolina; S by Chester co. and W by Broad river, which divides it from Spartanburg, and is one of the most agreeable and healthy parts of the state, and well watered by Catabaw and Broad rivers, and their tributaries. It contains 10,248 inhabitants, of whom 1804 are slaves. At the court house is a post office.

York, a co. of Virginia, bounded N by York river, which divides it from Gloucester co. S by Warwick; E by Elizabeth City co. and W by that of James City. It contains 1211 free inhabitants, and 2020 slaves.

York, or Yorktown, a port of entry and post town of Virginia, and capital of York co. It is agreeably situated on the S side of York river, where the river is suddenly contracted to a narrow compass, opposite to Gloucester, and a mile distant, where there is a fort fronting that on the York side, about 11 miles W by S of Toes Point, at the mouth of the river. The banks of the river are very high, and vessels of the greatest burden may ride close under them with the greatest safety. It contains about 60 or 70 houses, a gaol, an Episcopal church, and a tobacco ware house. In 1790, it contained 661 inhabitants, of whom 372 were slaves. Its exports, in the year 1794, amounted to 71,578 dollars. It will ever be famous in the American annals for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, by the combined forces of the United States and France, which took place on the 19th of October, 1781. It is 12 miles E by S of Williamsburg, 21 N W of Hampton, 72 E S E of Richmond, 350 S S W of Philadelphia, and 192 from Washington. N lat. 37 22 30, W lon. 76 52.

York, a town of Upper Canada, situated on the N W side of Lake Ontario, and is designed to be the future seat of government of that province. The public buildings are erecting. It is 40 miles N

by W of Niagara Fort, and 120 W S W of Kingston. N lat. 43 45, W lon. 79, or 4 W of Philadelphia.

York Bay, is 9 miles long, and 4 broad, and spreads to the southward before the city of N. York. It is formed by the confluence of E. and Hudson's rivers, and embosoms several small islands, of which Governors Island is the principal. It communicates with the Ocean through the *Narrows*, between Staten and Long Islands, which are scarcely 2 miles wide. The passage up to N. York, from Sandy Hook, the point of land that extends furthest into the sea, is safe, and not above 20 miles in length. The common navigation is between the E and W banks, in about 22 feet water. The light house at Sandy Hook is in lat. 40 30 N, and lon. 74 2 W.

York Fort, on the S W shore of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Port Nelson river, is 160 miles westerly of Severn House. N lat. 57 1 51, W lon. 92 46 40.

York Harbour, lies within the elbow formed by S. Head, in the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland Island.

York Island, one of the Gallipago islands, on the coast of Peru.

York Isle, or Islands, lie in S lat. 50 37, about 50 leagues from the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, and are inhabited. Trinity Isle lies due E of them near the main land.

York Ledge, on the coast of Maine. From York Harbour to York Ledge, the course is S E 2 leagues.

York Minster, on the S coast of the island of Terra del Fuego, is 19 leagues at E S E from Gilbert Island. S lat. 55 26, W lon. 70 25.

York Road, or Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, in S. America, is 10 miles from Cape Cross Tide. S lat. 53 39, W lon. 73 52.

Yorktown, a township of N. York, West Chester co. E of Peekskill, has 1716 inhabitants.

Tough Glades, a post town Alleghany co. Maryland, 173 miles from Washington.

Toughbiogeny. See *Tobogany*.

Youngstown, a post town in the co. of Trumbull in the State of Ohio, containing in 1800, 503 inhabitants; 66 miles N W of Pittsburg and 10 from Warren. Settled from Pennsylvania and N. England. The main branch of the Big Beaver divides this town. It is 329 miles from Washington.

Yucatan, one of the 7 provinces of the audience

audience of Mexico, in New Spain. The British had a right to cut logwood and carry it away, by the treaty of 1783, in the tract between Rio Honde and Balize rivers.

Tuma, Bay of. See *Higuey*.

Tuna, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which runs an E S E and E course, and empties into the W end of the Bay of Samana. It rises near Monte Christ river. It is navigable no farther than Cotuy, 13 leagues from its mouth.

Z

ZACATECAS, a province of New Spain, bounded by New Biscay on the N, by Panucoon on the E, Mechoacan, Guadalajara, and Chiametlan on the S, and by part of Chiametlan and Culiacan on the W. It is well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. The mines here are reckoned the richest in America.

Zacatecas, the capital of the above province, situated under the tropic of Cancer, 40 leagues N of Guadalajara, and 80 N W of Mexico. Its garrison consists of about 1000 men, and there are about 800 families of slaves, who work in the mines and other laborious work. N lat. 23 29, W lon. 103 20.

Zacallan, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

Zacatula, a small seaport town of the province of Mechoacan, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. N lat. 17 22, W lon. 104 58.

Zacheo, or *Defecbio*, a small island, 8 or 9 leagues to the NE by N of Mona, between the island of St. Domingo, and that of Porto Rico. It is nothing more than a green mountain, 800 or 1000 yards long.

Zamora, a city of Peru, in S. America, 200 miles S of Quito, which is pretty large, and the houses well built of timber and stone. The church and convent of Dominicans, are both elegant structures. There are several gold mines in the neighbourhood of the city, but few of them are worked. S lat. 4 10, W lon. 77 5.

Zanesville, a post town, in the state of Ohio, on the Scioto river, about 80 miles from its mouth.

Zoar, a tract of unincorporated land in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 215 inhabitants.

Zapotecas, a river of New Spain which runs N E into the Gulf of Mexico. A fort of the same name stands on the N W bank of the river, about 250 miles S E from the city of Mexico.

Zelito, or *Ziltio*, one of the forts for the protection of the harbour of Carthagena, on the N coast of S. America.

Zitar, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, near to and S from the head of the gulf of Darien.

Zoncolucan, mountains in Guaxaca, in New Spain, which give rise to Papaloapain or Alvarad river.

Zonesbio, the chief town of the Seneca Indians, 2 miles N of Seneca Lake.

Zuydt River, a name in Dutch maps given to Delaware river.

APPENDIX.

ARK

ADAMS, a town in Grafton co. New Hampshire, containing 180 inhabitants.

Appoquinimink, a town in New Castle co. Delaware, containing 4245 inhabitants.

Arkansaw, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi, 158 miles above the Yazoo river. It is so called from a nation of Indians of the same name. Its source is nearly in the latitude of Santa Fee in New Mexico, and it is said to be navigable for batteaux 750 miles. It runs through an immensely rich and fertile country. About 10 or 12 miles up this river from the Mississippi, there was formerly a fort, garrisoned generally by a company of Spanish soldiers, for the purpose of defending the trade carried on between New Orleans and the several villages of St. Genevive, &c. and particularly for defending the commerce with the Arkansaw Indians, consisting of about 280 warriors who were as much attached to the French interest as the Chickasaws were to that of the English. No settlements were made here except 1 or 2 for the immediate accommodation of the garrison. The inundation of the Mississippi, about 3 years ago, occasioned the evacuation of the above post, and the establishment of another on the northern bank of the R. 36 miles higher up. This post consisting of a subaltern's command, 6 pieces of cannon and 8 swivels, was attacked, about 18 months since, by a party of Chickasaws, who killed 10 soldiers of the garrison, and soon after concluded a peace with the Spaniards. There is a hamlet close to the fort inhabited only by merchants and traders. The Arkansaw river discharges itself into the Mississippi by two channels, about 15 miles from each other; the uppermost is called Riviere Blanche, from its receiving a river of that name, reported to be navigable 600 miles, and the soil through which it runs equal in quality to any on the Mississippi.

Du Pratz.

BAL

Ascot, a town in Lower Canada, on both sides of St. Francis river, 15 miles N E from the N E point of Lake Memphremagog. This town is situated in the center of new settlements, formed by emigrants from various parts of the United States, chiefly from N. England, in this part of Canada, and will probably be the seat of justice for a district embracing the above settlements. The townships are laid out 10 miles square. This town contains about 300 inhabitants and is fast increasing. The country, in this neighbourhood, is remarkably fine, covered with sugar maple, intermingled with butternut, elm, bass wood and birch. Wheat and corn are raised here in large crops. It is a good grazing country. The river in this place is from 30 to 50 rods wide, and furnishes fine fish, such as salmon, sturgeon, trout, pike, pickerel, bass, and eels. [See *Sbington*.] The territory between the St. Lawrence and the United States, is, a great part of it, laid out in townships of 10 miles square and is fast settling. Provision is made by the government for the maintenance of free schools, in all places where the inhabitants are able and disposed to furnish school houses.

Asbley, a town in Georgia, Lincoln co. containing 498 inhabitants.

Athens, in Georgia, the seat of the University.

Augusta, a town in Bracken co. Kentucky, containing 143 inhabitants.

Augusta, a township of Oneida co. N. York, on Oneida creek, S E of Oneida Castle; containing 1598 inhabitants.

B

BAIE PAIRRE, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Pickering co. containing 779 inhabitants.

Baltimore, a town in Suffex co. Delaware, containing 1395 inhabitants.

Darkshire

Barkdale, a town in Lincoln co. Georgia, containing 673 inhabitants.

Barnston, a township in Lower Canada, on the line which divides Vermont from Canada, having Stanstead W, and Camp-ton N, and contains about 500 souls.

Barree, (formerly Wildenburgh;) a township in Orange co. Vermont, containing 919 inhabitants.

Batavia, a town in Genessee co. N. York, on the great road to Niagara, 10 or 12 miles W of Genessee river. Here is a handsome court house, and a number of dwelling houses, whose appearance is indicative of an infant though thriving settlement. This town is situated within the limits of an extensive tract, purchased by a company of Hollanders, called the "Dutch purchase," and is settling under their direction. *Grew.*

Bath, in Grafton co. N. Hampshire. The Great Amonoosock passes through a corner of this town, and furnishes a variety of excellent mill seats. Already, in 1803 are erected 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 forge, 1 clothiers works, and a carding machine. In the towns adjacent, is found ore of an excellent quality, about 12 miles from this forge; a handsome meeting house with a steeple has lately been erected in this town.

Baton Rouge, a settlement on the E side of the Mississippi, above the parish of Manchac, which is about 9 leagues in extent, 26 leagues below New Orleans. It is the first place on the river where hard land approaches the river. Here it rises 30 or 40 feet above the highest floods, and extends a considerable distance back before it sinks into swamps. Thomson's Creek, and Bayou Sara are subordinate to Baton Rouge. The head waters of these creeks are above lat. 31. Their banks have the best soil, and more numerous cotton plantations than any other part of Louisiana. In this plantation is a remarkable cypress tree; a ship carpenter offered to make 2 pettyaugres from it, one of 14, and one of 16 tons. "It rises so out of sight that the height could never be measured." One of the first adventurers who landed here, happened to say, that tree would make a good walking stick, and cypress wood being red, the place was called *Baton Rouge*.

Du Pratz, Jefferson.

Belle Fontaine, a village in the Indiana territory, St. Claire co. containing 286 inhabitants.

Bethlehem, a town in Grafton co. N.

Hampshire, containing 171 inhabitants.

Big Black, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Pickering co. containing 158 inhabitants.

Big Spring, in Genessee co. N. York, a few miles W of Genessee river, in the town of Southampton, on the road to Niagara is reckoned a great curiosity. The water which issues from it, covers several acres, and forms a stream sufficient to carry several mills, which are situated on it. *Grew.*

Bolton, a township, in L. Canada, on the W side of the northern part of Memphremagog, having about 250 inhabitants, 20 miles W of Ascut.

Bridgeport, Fairfield co. See *Newfield*.

Broad Creek, a town in Sussex co. Delaware, containing 1819 inhabitants.

Brompton, a township on the S W bank of St. Francis, in L. Canada, N W of Ascut, and has about 100 inhabitants.

Brookline, township, in Windham co. Vermont, was made out of part of Athens and Putney, in 1794.

Buffaloe and Baie Sarab, settlements in the Mississippi territory, Adams co. containing 635 inhabitants.

C

CABARRAS Co. in N. Carolina. On a creek in this co. a bed of gold ore has lately been found, from which has been taken a lump of 28lbs. estimated to be worth between 5 and 6000 dollars. The land, on which this ore is found, belongs to Mr. John Reed, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany. *North Carolina paper, Dec. 5, 1803.*

Cambria, a settlement consisting of 20,000 acres, formed by emigrants from Wales, on the waters of Conemaug and Black Lick, in Somerset co. Pennsylvania, begun in the autumn of 1796. In this settlement is laid out a town named *Beula*, 1 mile square; 395 acres in which are appropriated to the benefit of the first settlers for public buildings, schools, a library, and for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures; and 200 acres in the settlement, for the disseminating of religious knowledge. It is 13 miles from the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, 13 from the W branch of the Susquehanna, 14 from Clearfield creek, and 8 from Chest Creek; on the Juniata road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, about 230 miles from the former and 80 from the latter. Five hundred ground lots (58 feet

feet by 125) in the town, were offered for sale (1797) at 10 dolls. each, payable in cash, or valuable books to form a public library in the town for the use of the settlers.

Harris.

Camden, a township of Oneida co. N. York, N of the lake, and embracing the western branch of Fish creek; containing 384 inhabitants.

Canada. The Spaniards were the first who discovered Canada. On their arrival in the country, finding nothing which they thought valuable in it, they soon abandoned it, and named it *El Capo di nada*, that is *A Cape of Nothing*, hence by corruption sprung the word *Canada*, which is used in all our maps.

Hinnipin.

Castleton, a village in the township of Schoodack, in Rensselaer co. N. York.

Cedar Creek, a town in Suffolk co. Delaware, containing 2512 inhabitants.

Chafalia, the western mouth of the Mississippi. It is the first branch that turns off from the main stream. It leaves the Mississippi in the W part of the remarkable bend to the W, which it makes just below the 31° of N lat. and appears to have been the Red River. Once probably the course of the Mississippi kept a direct course from Clarksville to Bayou Tunica; water now runs across this neck, when the river is high, and several ponds lie in this space of 8 miles; but the river breaking through its W bank to sweep an arch of 50 miles, flung itself into the channel of Red river, and when again it turned E, part of its waters continued in the channel, and that portion is now Chafalia. Red R. now enters the Mississippi where its banks were first broken through by that conquering stream. The trees carried down the current of Chafalia, have lodged and formed an immense floating bridge, over which not only men, but cattle and horses may pass.

Chatbam, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 183 inhabitants.

Chattabouche, a large river navigable from its mouth above the S line of the United States. Sloops ascend to the mouth of Flint river. The banks are low for 40 miles from the mouth, and excepting a few places, are inundated every year. Limestone is found a few miles below Flint river, and ascending this river iron ore is discovered. See *Apalachicola*.

Ellicott.

Chefsecoks, a town in Orange co. N. York, has 2116 inhabitants. It is W of Stoney Point.

Chelsea, a township in Orange co. Vermont, containing 897 inhabitants.

Chingo, a river which empties into the S part of Lake Michigan, in the N. W. Territory. The head waters of this river interlock with the waters of the Illinois river. The government of the U. S. has lately determined to erect a fort at *Chingo*, on the mouth of this river, on the bank of the Lake, and another fort has already been built on the head waters of the two rivers above named. These will complete a chain of forts and garrisons, from Fort Adams, below the Natchez to Niagara, through the heart of the Western country. The number of troops that garrison these forts, are not sufficient to repel a formidable enemy, but to keep in subjection and awe the natives of the wilderness, whose enmity has ceased to be the terror of Americans. The Company of Infantry who is to build, and garrison the fort at *Chingo*, arrived there last summer. The warriors in the neighbourhood of that place collected together and told the commanding officer that it would be against their consent if the fort was erected, and if he persevered in building, they would collect 3 or 400 of their warriors and oppose their design. The officer replied that he was sent there by the Government of the United States to build a fort, and he should proceed on with all possible dispatch. And thus the business it is supposed will terminate.

Chili, extends from the uninhabited parts of Atacama, which divides it from Peru N, to the Isles de Chiloe on the S, and from the Pacific Ocean W to the foot of the Andes or Cordilleras. It is divided into two bishopricks or provinces, St. Jago, and Concepcion, each of which has an Intendant. St. Jago is the capital of Chili; it was founded in 1541, and contains 30,500 inhabitants. About a million of specie is annually coined in this city. The subordinate cities in this great kingdom, are Coquimbo, Chillan, Concepcion, and Valdivia; and the principal towns are Valparaiso, Capiapo, Valenar, St. Francisco de Borja, St. Raphael de la Rosa, La Ligua, Quillota, Los Andes, Mellipilla, St. Joseph, Acoagua, St. Ferdinand, Curico, Talca, Linojes, Nueva, Bilbao, and Cauçeres.

Vancouver.

Cintbiana, a town in Harrison co. Kentucky, containing 87 inhabitants.

Coenecub, a river of Florida, which falls into Pensacola bay, which is an excellent harbour. The river is navigable within the

the line of the United States. Vessels, which draw not more than 21 feet of water, may safely cross the bar at any time. The banks of the river are inundated, a large portion of every spring, from its mouth many miles above the S line of the U. S. with the exception of a very few places.

Ellicott.

Colebefer, Connecticut. In Nov. 1803, an academy by the name of *Bacon Academy*, was opened in this town. For the accommodation of the scholars, a large, elegant brick building has been erected, 75 by 34 feet in size, and 3 stories high. It is divided into a spacious hall, and convenient apartments for the different branches of instruction. The funds of the Institution, amount to 36,000 dollars.

Cole River, enters the Kanhawa on the W side about 50 miles from its mouth. Its length is about 100 miles.

Cole's Creek, a settlement in Mississippi territory, Pickering co. containing 1493 inhabitants.

Concord, a town in Cabarras co. N. Carolina, containing 33 inhabitants.

D

DEERFIELD, a township of Oneida co. N. York, on the Mohawk River, opposite Utica. It has 1048 inhabitants.

Demerary, surrendered to the British, Sept. 19, 1803.

E

ELIZABETH TOWN, is situated in Harden co. Kentucky, and contains 56 inhabitants.

Ellicott'sville, a town in the Mississippi territory, Pickering co. containing 56 inhabitants.

Esperanza, a village on the W side of Hudson river, opposite Hudson city. See *Lunenburg*.

Essequibo, surrendered to the British, Sept. 19, 1803.

F

FAIR CHILDS, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Pickering co. containing 352 inhabitants.

Falmouth, a town in Pendleton co. Kentucky, containing 40 inhabitants.

Freestown, a plantation on Sebasticook river, Kennebeck co. Maine, containing 514 inhabitants.

FREDONIA. Under this new generic

name * is comprehended the whole Territory now under the government of the United States; bounded N by Upper and Lower Canada, E by N. Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean, S by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, W by N. Mexico and the Shining Mountains, which divide the western waters of the Mississippi, from those which fall into the Pacific Ocean. This Territory lies between 28 and 50 N lat. and 66 and 116 W lon. from Greenwich. Its extreme length from E to W is upwards of 2000 miles, and its extreme breadth about 1500. It is estimated to contain nearly 2,000,000 square miles, which is fourth-fifths as many as are contained in all Europe. It is about twice the size of the Chinese Empire, and if we except Russia, it is by far the largest territory on earth, whose inhabitants live under the same general government. The Mississippi river divides *Fredonia* nearly in its centre, leaving 1,000,000 square miles E of it, in the present U. States, and nearly the same number of square miles W of it. The vale, if it may be so called, between the Alleghany and Shining Mountains, which is intersected by the Mississippi, and watered by its numerous and large eastern and western branches, contains nearly a million and a half square miles, and may be reckoned among the finest portions of the globe. *Fredonia* has a sea coast of many thousand miles in extent, along which are but few islands of much importance, but full of harbours, many of them equal to any in the world. Its mountains, lakes, and rivers, are all upon a large scale. Its climate and soil are adapted to almost all the variety of productions which the earth affords. Over the vast surface of *Fredonia* are scattered, in some parts (particularly N. England) thickly, but generally very sparsely, about five millions and a half of inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, a seventh part of whom are in slavery. The *Fredonians*, except the aboriginal inhabitants, and the negroes imported from Africa, and their descendants of every shade, are a people collected from almost every nation in Europe, and their posterity. A part of *Fredonia*, which should have been introduced under the head of *Louisiana*, but accidentally omitted in its place, is here subjoined.

General description of Upper Louisiana.
 "When compared with the Indiana territory,

* The reasons for adopting this name are mentioned in the preface, which see.

itory, the face of the country in Upper Louisiana is rather more broken, though the soil is equally fertile. It is a fact not to be contested, that the W side of the river possesses some advantages, not generally incident to those regions. It is elevated and healthy, and well watered with a variety of large rapid streams, calculated for mills and other water works. From cape Girardeau, above the mouth of the Ohio, to the Missouri, the land on the E side of the Mississippi is low and flat, and occasionally exposed to inundations; that on the Louisiana side contiguous to the river, is generally much higher and in many places very rocky on the shore. Some of the heights exhibit a scene truly picturesque. They rise to a height of at least 300 feet, faced with perpendicular *lime and freestone*, carved into various shapes and figures by the hand of nature, and afford the appearance of a multitude of antique towers! From the tops of these elevations, the land gradually slopes back from the river, without gravel or rock, and is covered with valuable timber. It may be said with truth that, for fertility of soil, no part of the world exceeds the borders of the Mississippi; the land yields an abundance of all the necessaries of life and almost spontaneously; very little labour being required in the cultivation of the earth! That part of Upper Louisiana, which borders on New Mexico, is one immense *prairie*; it produces nothing but grass; it is filled with buffaloe, deer, and other kinds of game; the land is represented as too rich for the growth of forest trees. It is pretended that U. Louisiana contains in its bowels many silver and copper mines, and various specimens of both are exhibited. Several trials have been made to ascertain the fact; but the want of skill in the artists has hitherto left the subject undecided. The salt works are also pretty numerous; some belong to individuals; others to the public. They already yield an abundant supply for the consumption of the country; and if properly managed, might become an article of more general exportation. The usual price per bushel is 156 cents in *cash* at the works. This price will be still lower as soon as the manufacture of the salt is assumed by government, or patronized by men who have large capitals to employ in the business. One extraordinary fact relative to salt must not be omitted. There exists about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and not far from that river, a

Salt Mountain!! The existence of such a mountain might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprising traders, who have visited it, and who have exhibited several bushels of the salt to the curiosity of the people of St. Louis, where some of it still remains. A specimen of the same salt has been sent to Marietta. This mountain is said to be 180 miles long, and 45 in width, composed of solid rock salt, without any trees, or even shrubs on it!! Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of the mountain, and they flow through the fissures and cavities of it. Caves of saltpetre are found in U. Louisiana, though at some distance from the settlements. Four men on a trading voyage, lately discovered one several hundred miles up the Missouri. They spent 5 or 6 weeks in the manufacture of this article, and returned to St. Louis with 400 cwt. of it. It proved to be good and they sold it for a high price. The geography of the Mississippi and Missouri, and their contiguity for a great length of way, are but little known. The traders assert that, 100 miles above their junction, a man may walk from one to the other in a day; and it is also asserted, that 700 miles still higher up, the portage may be crossed in 4 or 5 days. This portage is frequented by traders, who carry on a considerable trade with some of the Missouri Indians. Their general route is through Green Bay, which is an arm of Lake Michigan; they then pass into a small lake connected with it, and which communicates with the Fox river; they then cross over a short portage into the Ouisconsin river, which unites with the Mississippi some distance below the falls of St. Anthony. It is also said that the traders communicate with the Mississippi above these falls, through Lake Superior, but their trade in that quarter is much less considerable."

Jefferson.

The great difference in climate, in the modes of obtaining subsistence, in language, religion, and political opinions, and consequently in the feelings and interests of the inhabitants, throughout this vast territory, may for ever prevent any great similarity of character. The unavoidable industry and hardship of the N. will always form a harsh contrast to the ease and indulgence of the S. What effect however, a generic name would have in forming a uniform national character, in defiance of all these obstacles, remains

to be tried. Such a name has long been a desideratum. To furnish a specimen, from which may be perceived the advantage and convenience of such a name, is the whole design of this article.

G

GERMAN Town, is situated in Bracken co. Kentucky, and contains 81 inhabitants.

Green Bay, on lake Michigan, contains 50 souls.

H

HARDENSBURG, a town in Breckenridge co. Kentucky, containing 49 inhabitants.

Homo Chitto, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Adams co. containing 763 inhabitants.

I & J

INDIAN River, a town in Suffex co. Delaware, containing 1547 inhabitants.

Iredell, a township in Tennessee, Knox co. containing 1 inhabitant.

Izovial, a settlement on Red river, in Louisiana, 75 miles from its mouth, and 30 above the mouth of Black river. It is the first high land that will admit of settlement, on account of the overflowing of the river. It is called an island, and is so at high water: it is a beautiful prairie, on the S side of Red river, about 20 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth, of an oval form, surrounded with thick wood, interspersed with handsome clumps of trees, tufted over with fine grass, and settled all round the edge in a circular form. Their fields are in the prairie, in front of their houses, and the centre of the prairie (which is not cultivated) is covered with cattle of a very large size. In the month of March, 1803, the number of families was 296. The land, when ploughed, has a very rich appearance, and produces corn and cotton abundantly, but not to be compared to the river lands, or the Apalusa or Tuckepa prairies.

Sibley.

Jameston, a town of Martin co. N. Carolina, containing 69 inhabitants.

Jarmington, a town in Hyde co. N. Carolina, containing 46 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a town in the Mississippi territory, Washington co. containing 473 inhabitants.

Joner, St. a town in Kent co. Delaware, containing 1586 inhabitants.

K

KINGSTON, a town in Tennessee, Knox county, containing 77 inhabitants.

L

L'AIGLE, a township of the Indiana Territory, St. Clair co. having 250 souls.

Lewis and Roboboth, a town in Suffex county, Delaware, containing 1514 inhabitants.

Little Creek, a town in Kent co. Delaware, containing 1908 inhabitants.

Little Creek, a town in Suffex co. Delaware, containing 2164 inhabitants.

Louisville, a town in Jefferson co. Kentucky, containing 359 inhabitants.

Lumberton, a town in Robeson co. N. Carolina, containing 173 inhabitants.

M

MALDONADO, a town situated near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, in the province of Montevideo, about one mile distant from its port, which is tolerably good, and capable of receiving the largest ships. The houses are built of brick, and have uniformly flat roofs, made of flat tiles and overlaid with lime mortar, one story high. Six miles distant from Maldonado, in the country, is another village called *Villa Nueva*, a pleasant little place. Maldonado has no foreign trade. *Forest.*

Mark's St. Fort, stands on a point of land at the confluence of the Apalachy and another stream. Lat. 30° 8' 29" N. The fort is of hewn limestone; the country round is almost as level as the waters in the bay. When the tide, which rises about 2 or 3 feet, is aided by a S W wind, the lands adjacent are overflowed. The soil is 2 or 3 feet deep, and lies on a horizontal bed of limestone. About half an acre round the fort is raised above the tide, for a garden. *Bellicott.*

Massacre Isle, an island on the coast of W. Florida, now the eastern division of Louisiana, about 21 miles long, and 3 broad. It received its name from the colony of Frenchmen, who first landed here, in about 1718. They observed an unusual eminence, which, on examination, proved to be an enormous pile of human bones; and on inquiry, were informed that a conquered tribe of Indians who repaired

ed here for safety, were pursued by their enemies, slain, and their dead bodies buried in this pile. They afterward changed the name, and called it *Dauphin Isle*.

Matapediach Lake and River, in Lower Canada. The river is a northern branch of Ristigouche river. The lake, which has the shape of a tree, gives rise to the river, and lies about half way between the rivers St. Lawrence and Ristigouche.

Maysville, a town in Mason co. Kentucky, containing 137 inhabitants.

Melborne, a township on the S W bank of St. Francis river, opposite Shipton, containing about 150 souls.

Michillimokinak, contains 251 souls. See *Michillimakinak*. On the 1st of August, 1800, were here from Canada, 300 boatmen.

Millerburg, a town in Bourbon co. Kentucky, containing 92 inhabitants.

Minden, a township of Montgomery co. N. York, on the Mohawk river, E of German flats. It has 2928 inhabitants.

Miscow, an island about 10 miles long and 6 wide, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming the S E point of Chaleur Bay.

Mississippi. See a description of it under the head, *Louisiana*.

Mispilion, a town in Kent co. Delaware, containing 5236 inhabitants.

Mitchel, a township in the Indiana territory, Randolph co. containing 334 souls.

Monson, &c. read *W of Brimfield*.

Montevideo, (name of the city is *St. Felipe*), it is a walled city, situated on a small peninsula in the province of Montevideo, of which it is the seat of the government, and is the only naval port the Spaniards have in that country, and this is but an indifferent one for ships of war. The houses are built like those of Maldonado, and contain about 8000 inhabitants. Most of the Spanish merchantmen take in their cargoes for Europe here, they being sent down in lighters from Buenos Ayres. This little city has a large and strong citadel, and is otherwise well fortified, and indeed was it not, the difficulty of approaching it for want of water for ships of war, renders it nearly secure from an attack by sea. It is about 100 miles E of Buenos Ayres, and nearly the same distance W of Maldonado, and is governed by a navy officer of the rank of a Commodore. Lat. 34 55. *Forest*.

Montmorency Falls of, are situated upon a river of the same name, which empties into the St. Lawrence on its N easterly side, in the district of Beaufour, L. Can-
Vol. I. P p p

ada, about 3 leagues below Quebec, and from their beauty, magnificence, and astonishing height, merit the attention of the admirers of nature. The falls are distant about 20 rods from the confluence of the Montmorency with the St. Lawrence, and may be distinctly viewed as you sail down the latter river. The banks of the river Montmorency are perfectly perpendicular both below and above the falls, and are composed of a *soft stone*, resembling in colour and texture, the stones brought and so much esteemed, from the Connecticut river. This softness of the stones, and the rapidity of the current, have occasioned the most perfect regularity in the banks, which are nearly as smooth as if they had been under the hand of an artist. The river does not exceed 50 yards in width; but the rapidity of it is such, that the body of water, which is precipitated over the falls, is very great. About 50 feet above the perpendicular cascade, the water begins to tumble over rocks at an angle of about 45 degrees, till it arrives to its great leap, where it falls in one unbroken, uninterrupted sheet, to the bottom. The height of the perpendicular fall has been distinctly measured, which may be done with much more accuracy than those of Niagara, and from the result of the mensuration it is ascertained, that the height is at least 240 feet, and is probably greater than that of any other hitherto discovered. These falls may be viewed to more advantage than any other in America, as Gen. Haldeman, when governor of Canada, erected a summer house, which by means of long fills upon the bank, is projected directly over the river, and within a few feet of the falls. If these falls are inferior to those of Niagara, in point of grandeur and sublimity, they certainly rival them in beauty, and excel them in height. They will therefore be visited by all travellers into this part of America, who are admirers of the stupendous and wonderful works of the God of nature.

John Lowell, Esq.

Mount Sterling, a town in Montgomery co. Kentucky, containing 83 inhabitants.

Murderkill, a town in Kent co. Delaware, containing 7114 inhabitants.

N

NANTICOKE, a town in Sussex co. Delaware, containing 1832 inhabitants.

Natchez, a district on the E side of the Mississippi,

Mississippi, about lat. 31 32 N. The good land is about 130 miles in length, 23 broad, but hilly, and liable to suffer by the soil of the hills washing into the vallies. Cotton is the staple commodity. Indian corn of an excellent quality is raised, planted from the beginning of March to July. Oranges and lemons are plenty. From the mounds or tumuli it is evident this was once a very populous country. In every quarter where the ground has been broken, remnants of earthen vessels are found. Cattle are numerous; one farmer has some times 1 or 200 or more. The cows yield less and poorer milk than those of New England, and the wool of their sheep is hairy. *Ellicot*. With St. Catherine this district contained 1696 inhabitants in 1800. The aboriginals of the Natchez give, among other things, the following information concerning themselves. "Before we came here we lived yonder under the setting sun." Perhaps in Mexico. "The country was fine, we maintained a warfare with the ancients of the country, who subdued some of our villages. Our people extended themselves along the great water, where this river loses itself. But our enemies being numerous and wicked, our *Suns*," or princes "sent persons to find a country where we might retire. They found a pleasant region on the E side of this river. We were ordered to remove into this land, to build a temple and to preserve the eternal fire. But the ancients, our enemies, falling into divisions, our *Suns* and a part of our people remained. After many generations their descendants joined us, when we were multiplied like the leaves of the trees. Now warriors of fire, who made the earth to tremble, had arrived in our old country, and conquered our ancient enemies. These warriors of fire were bearded, white men, who carried arms which dashed fire with a great noise, and killed men at a great distance; they had heavy arms which killed many at once, and like thunder made the earth tremble. They came from the rising sun in floating villages. The ancients, whom they subdued, inhabited from the western coast of the great water to the countries on this side the sun, and on this coast beyond the sun. Their villages were many and large, built of stone, in which were houses, that would hold a whole village. Their temples were great, and their works beautiful." To the inquiry whence are ye come? The answer was, "The ancient speech does not say from

what land; all we know is, that our fathers, to come here, followed the sun, and came from the place where he rises; they were long on the journey; they were near perishing, and were brought to this country without seeking it." Some may, perhaps, suppose that the Natchez have their descent from the Phenecians, because, like them, they have a sacred regard for the eternal fire, like theirs, their stile is boldly figurative, and like them they scalp their enemies. *Du Pratz*.

Neutral Territory, lies between the provinces of Montivideo and Rio Grande, 40 leagues in breadth from N to S, bounded E by the Atlantic Ocean, and extending W as far as the *Rio Teraguay*. That part which lies between Lake Merim and the ocean, is almost a perfect plain, covered with grass, on which feed numerous herds of deer and wild horses, perhaps 3 or 400,000 of the latter. Here are no running streams, and no trees, nor stones, hills, or vallies. *Forest*.

Newark, a township of Essex co. Vermont, containing 29 inhabitants.

Newport, a town in Campbell co. Kentucky, containing 106 inhabitants.

Newton, a town in Nicholas co. Kentucky, containing 62 inhabitants.

Nicholasville, a town in Jessamine co. Kentucky, containing 23 inhabitants.

North Hampton, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, embracing the Sacandago R. about 20 miles N W of Balltown Springs; containing 990 inhabitants.

O

OPEE, on the Illinois river, contains 100 inhabitants.

Ozas, a tribe of Indians in Louisiana, who inhabit a prairie between Red river and a branch of the Missouri, at three remarkable large springs. They formerly consisted of near 2000 warriors, but nearly two thirds of them were destroyed by the small pox a few years ago. They are in size gigantic, and in disposition cruel and ferocious: they are always at war with their Indian neighbours, and are inveterate enemies of all white people, particularly the Spaniards. More than 20 years ago, an attempt was made by the Spaniards to resettle this country; for this purpose, some priests, a company of soldiers, and a number of families with a rich outfit, repaired thither. They had been there but a short time, before the

Ozas fell upon them and totally destroyed them. No attempt has since been made to settle it. *Sibley.*

P

PENGADER, a town in New Castle co. Delaware, containing 2132 inhabitants.

Pine Ridge, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Adams co. contains 125 inhabitants.

Plymouth, Massachusetts. The following additions and corrections were received after this article was printed in the body of the work. The number of inhabitants is 3524. There are two handsome meeting houses, and a banking house, in the town; the capital of the bank is 100,000 dollars. A stage goes three times in a week to Boston. An aqueduct for bringing fresh water into town for domestic use was completed in 1796. The inhabitants annually, on the 22 of Dec. religiously celebrate the landing of their Pilgrim Fathers. Several ships and brigs are owned here, and considerable quantities of fish are frequently purchased at Boston and exported from Plymouth.

Port William, a town in Gallatin co. Kentucky, containing 213 inhabitants.

Praire de Roche, a township in the Indiana Territory, Randolph co. contains 212 inhabitants.

Praire due Chien, on the Mississippi, contains 65 inhabitants.

Prestonbury, a town in Eloyd co. Kentucky, containing 6 inhabitants.

Princeton, a town in Northampton co. N. Carolina, containing 22 inhabitants.

Puerto de St. Pedro, a town of Brazil, lat. 32 6 S, on the S side of Rio Grande, on a sandy plain near its mouth. It contains about 300 houses of one story, built some with brick, others with mud. It is the residence of the governor of the province of Rio Grande. Many of the houses on the outskirts of the town are half buried in sand. In time of war, there is a very profitable contraband trade carried on between the merchants of this place, and the Spaniards of El Rio de La Plata.

Forest.

R

REDLION, a town in New Castle co. Delaware, containing 872 inhabitants.

Renssen, a township of Oneida co. N. York, E of Leyden, which it adjoins. It contains 254 inhabitants.

Richmond, a town in Madison co. Kentucky, containing 110 inhabitants.

Rio Grande, a large river of Brazil, navigable 200 miles for vessels drawing 12 feet of water. It enters the ocean about 10 leagues N of the S boundary of Brazil. Wheat and beef are raised in the adjacent country. *Forest.*

Rio Santo Francisco, a town of Brazil, in S. America, near the mouth of the river of the same name. It contains about 100 houses of stone and brick, one story high. There is 10 feet of water on the bar. Lat. 26 S. *ibid.*

Roche, a small village in the province of Montevideo, containing about 30 brick houses of one story. It is situated in the interior, 5 or 6 leagues W N W of Cape St. Mary's. *ibid.*

S

SANDY Creek, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Adams co. containing 640 inhabitants.

Santa Catherina, an island on the coast of Brazil, is separated from the main by a channel in some places not more than a mile wide. It is a pleasant and fertile island; the road at the N end is in lat. 27 30 S. The town is 3 leagues from the road, contains about 300 houses of brick, stone, and mud, one story high. Its principal trade is with Rio de Janeiro. *Forest.*

Savannah, City of, Chatham co. Georgia, contains 5146 inhabitants, of whom 2367 are slaves.

Second Creek, a settlement in the Mississippi territory, Adams co. containing 780 inhabitants.

Shamburgh, a town in the Mississippi territory, Washington co. containing 393 inhabitants.

Springfield, a town in Washington co. Kentucky, containing 163 inhabitants.

Stanford, a town of Lincoln co. Kentucky, containing 66 inhabitants.

Statesville, a town in Iredel co. N. Carolina, containing 95 inhabitants.

Steele, a town in the Mississippi territory, Washington co. containing 420 inhabitants.

Swanborough, a town of Onslow co. N. Carolina, containing 149 inhabitants.

St. Theresa, a Spanish fort erected in the N E corner of the province of Montevideo, on an isthmus of about half a mile wide, formed by the Ocean on the S E, and an arm of Lake Merim on the N W. The fort is well situated, large, built

of hewn stone, and is garrisoned in time of war by about 200 men. It is about 20 leagues N E of Cape St. Mary's. *Forest.*

W

WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania, formed into a separate co. in the beginning of 1796. The division line is as follows ; "beginning on the Monongahela River,

at the mouth of Ten mile creek, up said creek to Wallace's Mill ; thence S westerly to the ridge between the N. and S. forks ; thence along the ridge to the ridge between Wheeling and Ten mile ; thence a strait line to the head of Enlow's branch of Wheeling ; thence down the same to the W boundary line of the state ; thence round to the place of beginning."

Harris.

N. B. A correction in the description of Plymouth, Massachusetts, with many valuable articles, received too late to be inserted in the body of the work, will be found in the APPENDIX.



DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

MAP of North America, to front *Title Page*.

—— of the Northern States, to front *New England*, fig. X x.

—— of the Southern States, to front *Southern States*, fig. C c c c.

—— of South America, to front *America*, fig. B.

—— of the West Indies, to front *West Indies*, fig. L l l l.

CHART of the North West Coast of America, &c. to front *North West Coast of America*, fig. B b b.

☞ The Binder will please to notice, that fig. N n and O o, are on the same half sheet, and fig. W w (which should have been W w w) follows immediately after fig. N n n, after which X x x, &c. follow in course.

